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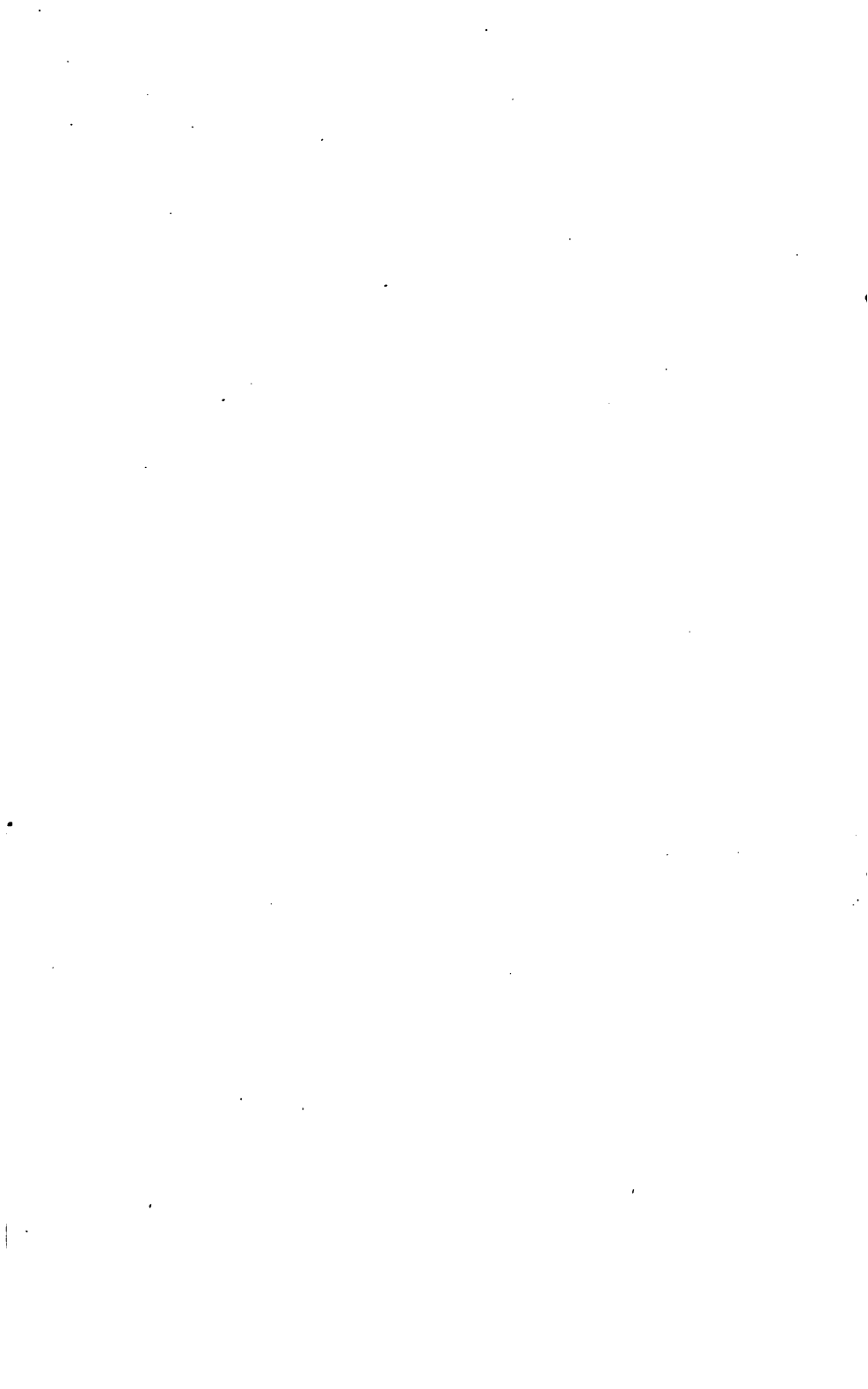
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NOTES
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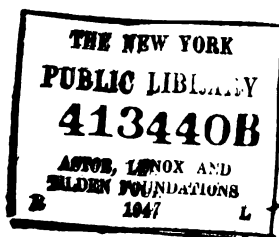
26 PART I.
THE CATHEDRAL GROUP.

BY THE
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W. S. W.



The Cathedral Group of Churches.

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Preface.

THIS little book, which deals with the Cathedral of Llandaff and the Churches annexed to it, is intended to be the first of three parts. The second part is planned to contain the story of Churches attached to Abbeys and other Monastic Institutions. The third, if it is ever reached, should review the Churches which have always been in Private Patronage.

Much has to be taken for granted in the following pages, especially information of the kind that has been collected, for instance, by the late EARL OF SELBORNE in his valuable book entitled "Ancient Facts and Fictions." Really, what prompted the writer of these Notes was his desire to discover, and produce in a handy form, local illustrations of the general principles exposed by LORD SELBORNE. He hopes that the result of his labours may induce Lecturers to use more local colouring than is generally done in their treatment of Church History in this Diocese.

To prevent misunderstanding, it is well to say that in the Grants of Queen Anne's Bounty, quoted in these pages, are included all sums of money voted by the Governors thereof, whether drawn from the Royal Bounty proper, or from Parliamentary Grants administered by them from A.D. 1809 to A.D. 1824.

The following books have been constantly consulted, and will be referred to throughout by the abbreviations prefixed to them here, viz. :—

AFF.—"Ancient Facts and Fictions Concerning Churches and Tithes," by the Earl of Selborne, published by Macmillan & Co., London, A.D. 1888.

BHM.—Mr. Joseph Alfred Bradney's "History of Monmouthshire," published by Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke, London, Part I. in A.D. 1904, Part II. in A.D. 1906. The rest of this book is not yet published.

Birch M.—Dr. Walter de Gray Birch's "History of Margam Abbey," published in London, A.D. 1897.

Birch N.—Dr. Birch's "History of Neath Abbey," published by John E. Richards, Neath, A.D. 1906.

- OOM.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "*Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan*," in four volumes. Volume i. published in A.D. 1885, volume ii. in 1890, volume iii. in 1891, and volume iv. in 1893. Volume iii. contains a reprint of the "*Norwich Taxation*" so far as it concerns Glamorganshire.
- OQMG.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "*The Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan*," published by Wyman and Sons, London, A.D. 1886.
- OR.**—The "*Cardiff Records*," published in five volumes at Cardiff, A.D. 1898-1905.
- ER.**—The "*Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales*," being the Report of the Royal Commissioners, published in A.D. 1835, in two volumes.
- Hodgson.**—Mr. Christopher Hodgson's "*An Account of the Augmentation of Small Livings by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne . . . and of Benefactions by Corporate Bodies and Individuals*," second edition, published by F. and J. Rivington, London, A.D. 1845; together with a Supplement, published by C. and J. Rivington, London, A.D. 1856.
- LM.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "*The Land of Morgan*," published by Whiting & Co., London, A.D. 1883.
- NOW.**—"Notes on the Church in Wales," by the Ven. W. L. Bevan, published by the S.P.C.K., London, A.D. 1905.
- NHA.**—Mr. Thomas Nicholas' "*History and Antiquities of Glamorganshire*," published by Longman, Green & Co., London, A.D. 1874.
- NT.**—The "*Norwich Taxation*" of A.D. 1254, preserved in the British Museum, "*Cotton Collection Vitellius C. X. pp. 105. ff.*" which was consulted on the spot. The Glamorganshire Parishes are printed in Mr. Clark's Collection (see **OOM.**), to which reference is made whenever possible.
- TE.**—The "*Taxatio Ecclesiastica*" of A.D. 1291, which was printed in A.D. 1802 by order of King George III., in one volume. There is a good copy in Llandaff Cathedral Library.
- Rog. Sao.**—"Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," or the Episcopal Succession in England, by the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stubbs, printed at the Oxford University Press, A.D. 1858.
- RLL.**—The Rev. W. J. Rees' edition of the "*Liber Landavensis*," published by William Rees, Llandovery, A.D. 1840.
- VE.**—The "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*" of A.D. 1535, printed in A.D. 1821 by Royal Command, in six volumes. The Cathedral copy is defective.

In quoting the above mentioned books (except "Hodgson"), the volume will be indicated by Roman numerals, and the page by Arabic figures—e.g., CR. v. 263 means "page 263 of the fifth volume of the Cardiff Records"; CCM. iii. 568, 570, 590 means "pages 568, 570, 590 of the third volume of Mr. Clark's *Cartæ et Munimenta*". In the case of "Hodgson" the Roman numerals indicate the pages of his Appendix, which is by far the largest portion of his book.

C. A. H. G.

ABERDARE VICARAGE,

24th August, 1906.



The Cathedral Church of Llandaff

AND ITS

Churches & Chapels.

CHAPTER I.

BISHOP URBAN'S CLAIMS.

THE modern history of the Diocese of Llandaff starts with Urban, who was consecrated Bishop in A.D. 1107.¹ His predecessor, Herewald, had been Bishop for forty-eight years, and his death in A.D. 1104² was followed by an interregnum.³ In any case, Urban would have found much to reform. But he came at no ordinary period. The Diocese was emerging from war with all its horrors.⁴ Robert Fitzhamon had invaded Glamorgan in A.D. 1093,⁵ and by force of arms had wrested the country for ever from its Welsh rulers. What this war cost in lives and property we can only conjecture from Urban's lament. "Very lately, during the reign of William Rufus,⁶ a great number of the Clergy were destroyed, and of the twenty-four canons whereby the Church [of Llandaff] had been protected, but two remained therein, and in the possession of the Church only four ploughlands and four ox-gangs of land. And the Church is not only desolate and impoverished by having its territories taken from it, but also by being deprived of its tithes, and of the Clergy of the Diocese, both by the robbery of the laity and of the monks,⁷ and by the great invasion of the territory and Diocese by our brethren, the Bishops of Hereford and of St. David's."⁸

The situation had been aggravated, doubtless, by the absence of Robert Fitzhamon upon the Continent during the last years of his life, which ended at Caen in A.D. 1107.⁹ His followers had no restraining hand. It was not until A.D. 1116,¹⁰ when Mabel, his heiress, married Robert of Caen, who was created Earl of Gloucester, that this district obtained a strong and tactful ruler for forty-one years.¹¹

1, Reg. Sac. 24 2, Id. 20 3, RLL. 552 4, RLL. 555 5, LM. 17
6, A.D. 1087-1100 7, The Abbey of Gloucester founded A.D. 1048; the Abbey
of Tewkesbury founded A.D. 1102; Tanner's "Notitia Monastica", 68, 69. 8,
RLL. 556 CCM. iii. 47 9, LM. 21 10, LM. 45 11, LM. 47, 54

The Normans held the land by conquest. Many of the former owners of property had perished. In any case, those who survived could not expect to obtain restitution of their possessions except upon the Norman's terms.¹² But, on the whole, Earl Robert allowed the former lords to retain as much of their rights and power as was consistent with his supremacy.¹³

Bishop Urban saw in the accession of the new ruler an opportunity favourable for the recovery of what his See had lost. He had by him "The Chirograph of our Patron, St. Teilo",¹⁴ which was probably a collection of Deeds preserved at Llandaff. From these was compiled, under his direction, the book which we call the "Liber Landavensis".¹⁵ Whatever we may think of its contents, it undoubtedly represents Urban's view of his case. On the strength of their being gifts to his See in British times, he claims all those churches and lands, together with "their tithes, oblations, sepulchres, territories, places of refuge, and the free commonage of the same", which are enumerated in three documents dated A.D. 1119, 1128, and 1129 respectively.¹⁶

Two things strike our attention about this Claim. First, it is curiously limited. Only a few out of the many churches and chapels, which must have existed, are mentioned; and they are distributed here and there, and at a distance. This fact seems to suggest that, even in pre-Norman days, the effect of the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle¹⁷ had been felt in the Diocese, and that the Welsh lords had erected and endowed churches on their estates which were no longer dependent for their ministrations upon the Cathedral Clergy. Indeed, Urban's Book allowed that this was the case.¹⁸ What Llandaff claimed as peculiarly its own were just those churches and districts of which the Bishop was himself the lord, or where the local magnate had not been spirited enough to establish an independent benefice.

Secondly, we observe, as far as we can identify place names, that Urban was successful, notwithstanding the strongest opposition, in securing what he claimed within the present boundaries of the Diocese. The issue shows that this property had been recognized as belonging to the Church all the time within the memory of man. We may, therefore, start with the acknowledgement in A.D. 1129, by Norman and Briton alike, that the See of Llandaff had undoubtedly a real title to the lands and churches which Urban regained—a title which went back to days before the Normans entered the country.

Urban's success encourages us to look at the Deeds upon which he based his claim. With certain variations, the formula of the gift seems to be "To God, to the Bishop, and all his successors in the Church of Llandaff",¹⁹ sometimes the formula is amplified by inserting the names of St. Peter, and of the Bishop's predecessors. There

12, LM. 47; compare Dr. Jessop's article in the "Nineteenth Century", Feb., 1890, pp. 290, 291; and Tanner's "Notitia Monastica", p. xli. 13, LM. 30

14, RLL. 555 15, RLL. Pref. p. ix. 16, RLL. 557, 570, 581; CCM. iii. 45, 51, 60 17, A.D. 816; AFF. 84 18, RLL. 547-552 19, RLL. 359, 360, 386, 402

are one hundred and fifty of these Deeds. In forty-four the donor alleges no motive for his gift. In two he says that he is moved by gratitude to God.²⁰ In thirty-eight instances the gift is an act of penance for grievous sin repented of. In another forty-four the donor gives "for his soul", explained in some cases by pious reflections on the vanity of the world, the beauty of almsgiving, and the purchase of an incorruptible life hereafter.²¹ In two more cases the gift is prompted by personal esteem for the Bishop.²² Two again are made "in honour of the donor's burial".²³ In only about twelve Deeds is the intention stated to benefit "the departed".²⁴

In the sixth century the Bishop and his Clergy lived at Llandaff in a community-life, in "the Monastery of Llandaff".²⁵ The community was also called the Bishop's "family".²⁶ But Bishop Urban speaks in A.D. 1119 of twenty-four Canons²⁷ of the Cathedral in British days: no doubt, in five centuries many changes had been made. He found a Cathedral there, but it was too small for the era which was dawning. A new church of larger dimensions²⁸—the nucleus of our present Cathedral²⁹—was begun on April the 14th, A.D. 1120.

Urban's work upon the building may be taken as a parable of the rest of his work. He laboured, and others reaped the fruit of his labours. The completer organization and the ampler possessions, which Llandaff enjoyed during the next four hundred years, grew out of what was settled and secured by its Bishop Urban.

20, RLL. 401, 406 21, e.g. RLL. 410, 539, 434 22, RLL. 369, 389 23, RLL. 458, 479 24, RLL. 360, 382, 385, 399, 433, 436, 481, 482, 488, 495, 497, 517 25, RLL. 386, CCM. iii. 2 26, RLL. 361, 483 27, RLL. 556 28, RLL. 331, 553, 554 CCM. iii. 39, 49 29, "Handbook to the Welsh Cathedrals"—Murray: London, 1873, p. 4



CHAPTER II.

THE PROPERTY OF THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

WE can identify eight of the Episcopal Manors as of British origin, claimed for that reason by Bishop Urban in A.D. 1119-1129, viz. :—

I. The Manor of Llandaff, which contains the Parish of Llandaff as it extended until A.D. 1875, together with parts of Caerau and Whitchurch.¹ It was given by King Meurig in the sixth century,² and was a Lordship of the highest degree, subject in theory to the King alone. Practically, however, the Lords of Glamorgan claimed to be the patrons of the See, and the Bishop's overlords, as we find in A.D. 1290.³ The Bishop kept this manor in his own hands. In A.D. 1291 it brought an income of £36 10 2d.,⁴ and in A.D. 1535 it was worth, in the gross, £50 2s.⁵ By A.D. 1665 it had been alienated from the See to some extent.⁶

II. The Manor of Bishton, in Gower, otherwise called Bishopston, was also one of the Celtic endowments of the See, given at the end of the sixth century.⁷ In 1290 it was the subject of the dispute between the King and the Lords of Gower.⁸ In 1291 it was valued as £4 5s.,⁹ and in 1535 as £7.¹⁰ By A.D. 1700 it had been alienated from the See, apparently.¹¹

III. The Manor of Bishton, or Bishopston, in Netherwent, was originally known as Llangadwaladr. It was the gift of Gwaednerth to the See of Llandaff, as a penance for fratricide.¹² It is mentioned in the dispute of A.D. 1290.¹³ Its value in A.D. 1291 was £13 16s. 8d.,¹⁴ and in 1535 it was valued at £29 8s. 9d.¹⁵

IV. The Manor of Matherne, in Netherwent, is another of the gifts of King Meurig in the sixth century.¹⁶ It was part of the Llandaff possessions in A.D. 1290.¹⁷ In 1291 it was valued at £15 per annum,¹⁸ and in 1535 at £17 6s. 8d.¹⁹

V. The Manor of Dewstowe, near Caldicott,²⁰ which in a document of A.D. 1290 is spelt Donestowe.²¹ It was given by King Athrwys to Bishop Comereg in the sixth century. We cannot recognize it in the valuation of A.D. 1291,²² but in 1535 it is recorded as worth £6 13s. 4d. per annum.²³

1, CR. v. 263, 348, 394 2, RLL. 311, 355 3, CCM. iii. 568, 570, 583, 590
 LM. 23 4, TE. 280 5, VE. iv. 345 6, CGMG. 9 7, RLL. 320, 387, 501
 8, CCM. iii. 570 9, TE. 277 10, VE. iv. 345 11, CGMG. 12 12, RLL. 430
 13, CCM. iii. 570 14, TE. 280 15, VE. iv. 345 16, RLL. 384, 408, 411 17,
 CCM. iii. 570 18, TE. 280 19, VE. iv. 345 20, RLL. 411 21, CCM. iii. 570
 22, TE. 280 23, VE. iv. 345

VI. The Manor of Llandogo, and the fishery of Bigsweir, on the Wye. These were the gifts of Morgan and his son, respectively, in the sixth century.²⁴ Their value in A.D. 1291 amounted to £2 10s.²⁵ In 1535 only Llandogo appeared, and was worth 30s.²⁶

VII. The Manor of Llantilio Crossenny was the gift of King Iddon, in the sixth century, to St. Teilo himself.²⁷ It was one of the Episcopal Manors in A.D. 1290,²⁸ and in A.D. 1291 was valued at £1 19s.²⁹ The manor does not appear in the valuation of A.D. 1535.³⁰

VIII. The Manor of St. Lythan's, or Worleton, or Duffryn St. Nicholas,³¹ was also a Celtic possession of the See, given by King Ithael in the sixth century.³² It was valued in A.D. 1291 as worth £5 1s. 4d.³³ But it was alienated from the See by A.D. 1535.³⁴

IX. The Manor of Merthyr Mawr. If the reading of our documents is right, the Bishop held land here in A.D. 1291.³⁵ At all events, there was a gift of property in this place to Llandaff in British times,³⁶ and the place has been connected with the Cathedral ever since.

X. In A.D. 1281 the Manor of Bassaleg, as distinct from the church and chapels, appears to belong to the Bishop, who drew an income from it of £7 17s. 8d.³⁷ The Bishop in A.D. 1535, apparently, only held the church—i.e., the Rectorial property.³⁸

XI. The Manor of Nash Parva, which is now an extra-parochial place in the parish of Lisworney, was until about A.D. 1522 an important Episcopal Manor. The Bishop's Palace stood on the site of Llysyfroneth, or "the Moat".³⁹

XII. The Manor of Newland, in the Forest of Dean, was certainly in the Bishop's hands in A.D. 1535, when it was valued at 13s. 4d.⁴⁰ In 1291 the Bishop holds the Manor of Arkeston, in the Diocese of Hereford, which at that time included the Forest of Dean, and the manor was worth £5 6s. 8d.⁴¹ It may be the same as "Terra Nova" or "Newland", or extra-parochial parts of the Forest of Dean, the tithes of which had been granted by King Edward I. to Llandaff on account of the poverty of the See, and claimed by the Bishop in A.D. 1317.⁴²

XIII. The Rectory of the Church of Bassaleg, and its Chapels of Risca and Henllis, belonged to the Bishop. In A.D. 1291 the Rectory was valued at £13 6s. 8d.;⁴³ in A.D. 1535, at £12 13s. 4d.⁴⁴ In the reign of Henry VI. the Church of Mynyddislwyn was also said to belong to him;⁴⁵ and he was the Impropriator of the tithes of

²⁴, RLL. 400, 402. ²⁵, TE. 280. ²⁶, VE. iv. 345. ²⁷, RLL. 361; compare BHM. 93. ²⁸, CCM. iii. 570. ²⁹, TE. 280. ³⁰, VE. iv. 345. ³¹, LM. 23. CCM. iv. 145, notes. ³², RLL. 401. ³³, TE. 280. ³⁴, VE. iv. 345. ³⁵, TE. 280. ³⁶, RLL. 466. ³⁷, TE. 278 contrasted with 280; also compare a valuation made in Henry VI.'s reign, printed on 296; CCM. iii. 492. ³⁸, VE. iv. 345, where it is distinguished from the other properties by the word "firma". ³⁹, see the Report of the 1801 Census, page 4; CCM. ii. 131 and following, and 275. ⁴⁰, VE. iv. 345. ⁴¹, TE. 174. ⁴², LM. 156; the Church of "Nova Terra" is mentioned; TE. 161; observe the scattered portions of Newland Parish in the Ordnance Map. ⁴³, TE. 278. CCM. iii. 492. ⁴⁴, VE. iv. 345. ⁴⁵, TE. 496.

Mynyddislwyn as well as of Bassaleg and its chapels in 1835⁴⁶ But in A.D. 1291 Mynyddislwyn was valued separately as a small church, worth £4.⁴⁷

XIV. The Bishop drew a share from the Common Funds of the Chapter, valued in A.D. 1535 at £10. The Abbey of Margam paid him a pension in respect of some property at Bonvilstone. And he drew procurations and synodals from each benefice in the Diocese, valued as £28 in A.D. 1535.⁴⁸

In A.D. 1291 his income from "Temporals" alone amounted to £93 9s. 8d.⁴⁹ In A.D. 1535 his gross income from all sources amounted to £169 14s. 1d.⁵⁰ In A.D. 1560 the income was £80; in A.D. 1679 it was £230;⁵¹ in A.D. 1835, including the Treasurership, by that time incorporated with the Bishop's office, it was £924.⁵²

The Bishop's Patronage was, until quite recently, very small. In A.D. 1835 the following preferments alone are returned as in his gift, viz. :—

The Chancellorship,
The Precentorship,
and all the Prebends of the Cathedral.
Bassaleg, V.,
Mynyddislwyn, P.C.,
Bedwellty, P.C.
Wentleog, St. Bride's, P.C.
Coedkernew, P.C.,
 in the Diocese of Llandaff.
Bishopstone, R.,
 in the Diocese of St. David's.
Newland, R.,
 in the Diocese of Hereford.⁵³

46, ER. ii. 614, 626 47, TE. 279 48, VE. iv. 345 49, TE. 280; CCM. iii. 499
 50, VE. iv. 345 51, NCW. 36 52, ER. i. 6. 53, ER. ii.; Appendix 14



CHAPTER III.

The Property of the several Members of the Cathedral Chapter of Llandaff.

AFTER the Norman Conquest not only the Bishop but also each member of the Cathedral Chapter came to hold separate property,¹ besides retaining his share in the common fund. Hence arose the legal distinction between a "Corporation sole" and the "Corporation Aggregate" in the constitution of the Cathedral Clergy.² This arrangement lasted until the reign of Queen Victoria, when great changes were made by a series of statutes.³

We shall now proceed to see what property was held, under the old conditions, by each "Corporation sole", that is, the individual members of the Cathedral Chapter. It should be remembered that until 1843 there was no Dean of the Cathedral,⁴ a peculiarity of which English lawyers were not always aware;⁵ previously the only Deans of Llandaff were what we call Rural Deans. Nor was there more than one Archdeacon for the whole Diocese.⁶ The Bishop attended the meetings of the Chapter, and acted as Dean; although he was called "Caput Capituli" not "Dean".⁷ In the Bishop's absence, the Archdeacon presided. Next came the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the Precentor;⁸ and then the Prebendaries.

I. The Archdeacon of Llandaff, in the thirteenth century, held the Rectories of the Churches of St. Lythan's and Merthyr Mawr, and of the "little church" of Nash,⁹ probably a chapel on the Episcopal Estate of Nash Parva. These churches were valued at £5, £5 13s. 4d., and £1 respectively. At the same time he received a "portion" of the revenue of the Rectory of Newton Nottage.¹⁰ The remainder of his income in A.D. 1291 was £3 2s. 6d. derived from his court, and from land at Llandaff.¹¹ In A.D. 1535 he held the Rectories of Nash, Merthyr Mawr, and Bishopston in Netherwent, and certain land and tenements at Llandaff; he also received annual payments from the Rector of Newton Nottage and the Vicar of St. Lythan's, besides synodals and procurations from all the parishes of the Diocese.¹² In 1835 his income, as a "sole corporation," was valued at £53 per annum gross,¹³ and he was patron of five livings, viz., the Perpetual Curacies of Bishopston

1, On the similar movement in the Monasteries, see Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," Preface p xxxix. 2, Phillimore's "Ecclesiastical Law," i. 140 3, Idem i. 172, seq. 4, See the Manuscript Minutes of the Dean and Chapter for 29th November 1843, 30th December 1843, and 21st March 1844 5, CCM. iii. 572, init. 6, Bishop Blethin's "Constitutions," dated 30th January 1575 (i.e. 1576), preserved by the Dean and Chapter 7, The order of these three varies in our documents; cp. TE. 280, CCM. iii. 492 8, CCM. iii. 504, 505, 506; T.E. 279 9, CCM. iii. 492, 498 10, TE. 280 11, VE. iv. 345 12, ER. i. 90, 91

Netherwent, Kilgwrrwg, and Merthyr Mawr, the Vicarage of St. Lythan's, and the Rectory of Llanvihangel Tor-y-Mynydd.¹³

II. The Chancellor of the Cathedral held the Rectory of Ystradowen in A.D. 1291, valued at £4 per annum, and certain land which brought in £1 2s. 4d.¹⁴ In 1535 we find his estate called the Prebend "Magistri Howell", corrupted in later days into "Prebend Majesti William Howell". It was then worth £2.¹⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was valued at £3 per annum. He had the patronage of the Living of Ystradowen.¹⁶

III. The Treasurer had an income of £2 5s. derived from land in A.D. 1291.¹⁷ His property at Llandaff was so important as to form a separate manor within the Bishop's Great Manor.¹⁸ In the valuation of A.D. 1535 the Treasurer held property at Llandaff, and in the Manor of Llangynnog, near Usk; he had a fourth of the tithes of the Parish of Llandaff and the Chapelry of Whitchurch; and certain pensions paid to him by the Chapter on account of the Churches of Caerwent, Eglwysilan, and Llanddewi-fach in Usk Deanery.¹⁹ Some time during the eighteenth century the Treasurership was annexed to the Bishopric; therefore we have no separate statement about it in A.D. 1835.²⁰

IV. The Precentor's income in A.D. 1291 amounted to 14s. 4d.²¹ In A.D. 1535 his estate is called "Prebenda Hickman," and consists of 22 acres of land and a fourth of the tithes probably of Llandaff Parish and Whitchurch Chapelry, worth altogether £5 6s. 8d.²² In 1835 his income was £6.²³ He did not, apparently, have any patronage.

The other Prebendaries of the Cathedral are now, as they were certainly in A.D. 1535, and probably in A.D. 1291, nine in number. There is some variation in the thirteenth century lists, and the Prebends are not always mentioned by their conventional names;²⁴ but we find Warthacwm, Llangwm, Caerau, St. Andrews, St. Dubricius, and St. Cross in one document,²⁵ and Fairwater in another.²⁶ The four Churches of Warthacwm, Llangwm, Caerleon,²⁷ and Caerau²⁸ in A.D. 1291 furnished Prebends to the Cathedral. When we come to A.D. 1535, by careful comparison of the values,²⁹ we discover the holders of the different benefices. Warthacwm was held by Roger Griffith, Llangwm by William Mathew, Caerau by Doctor Gwent, St. Andrews by Thomas Baschurch, St. Dubricius by Dr. Leyson, St. Cross by Henry Morgan, and St. Nicholas by Mr. Mayo; Fairwater and Fairwell must therefore have belonged to Messrs. William Johns and William Clark. This identification

13, Ibid ii., Appendix 38, but on 626 Sir John Nichol is said to be Patron of Merthyr Mawr, probably for a period of years, but not permanently 14, TE. 279, 280 15, VE. iv. 348 16, ER. i. 58, 59 and ii. Appendix 35 (but compare ii. 632) 17, TE. 280, CCM. iii. 500 18, CR. ii. 23 19, VE. iv. 345, 346 20, ER. i. 58 21, TE. 280, CCM. iii. 492, 496, 500 22, VE. iv. 348 23, ER. i. 58, 59 24, TE. 280, CCM. iii. 492, 496, 500 25, CCM. iii. 492 26, Ibid 496 27, TE. 278 28, CCM. iii. 504 29, VE. iv. 347, 348. The key to the identification lies in the two facts that in all the lists the Prebends of St. Cross and St. Dubricius are the poorest; and that in A.D. 1535 the Prebend of Mr. Mayo was the only one furnished entirely out of the common fund of the Chapter, so that it must be the Prebend of St. Nicholas which was declared in A.D. 1835 to be without any income. ER. i. 60.

is useful for the purpose of comparing the value of the Prebends then and three centuries later.

V. The Prebend of Warthacwm may be called in some sense a Celtic foundation; Warthacwm was given by Caradoc, son of Rhiwallon, to Llandaff in the reign of William the Conqueror.³⁰ In A.D. 1291 its Church was valued at £6 6s. 8d., and was then appropriated to the Cathedral.³¹ In A.D. 1535 this Benefice included a portion of the tithes of Llangwm and Warthacwm, and certain lands in the Chapelry of Llandeud, and was altogether worth £4 4s. 4d.³² It is curiously omitted in one of the 1835 schedules, but mentioned in another, which records that the Prebendary of Warthacwm then presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Llandeud.³³

VI. The Prebend of Llangwm was another Celtic gift to the Church of Llandaff.³⁴ Its Church was valued in A.D. 1291 as worth £6 6s. 8d., appropriated to the Cathedral.³⁵ In A.D. 1535 the income enjoyed from this Benefice was 41s.;³⁶ and in A.D. 1835 it was £4.³⁷ The Patronage of the Vicarage of Llangwm belonged to the Prebendary.³⁸

VII. The Prebend of Caerau was furnished partly from the Parish of Caerau,³⁹ which has been in the possession of the See of Llandaff from the British Period.⁴⁰ In A.D. 1291 the Church of Caerau was valued at £4,⁴¹ and appropriated to the Cathedral.⁴² In the Returns of A.D. 1535 it is made clear that the Prebend consisted partly of the tithes of Caerau and partly of the tithes of "the Chapel of Landegby",⁴³ that is, the Chapel of Llandogoy or Llandogo, another of the Celtic possessions of the Bishop,⁴⁴ the tithes of which were reported in A.D. 1835 to belong to a Prebendary of Llandaff.⁴⁵ The value of the Prebend was 57s. 4d. in A.D. 1535,⁴⁶ and £4 in A.D. 1835,⁴⁷ and the Prebendary evidently was patron of the two Perpetual Curacies of Caerau and Llandogo.⁴⁸

VIII. The Prebend of St. Andrews is as old as the thirteenth century,⁴⁹ but we cannot identify its value in A.D. 1291.⁵⁰ In A.D. 1535 it was worth £3 6s. 8d.,⁵¹ and £5 in A.D. 1835.⁵²

IX. The Prebend of St. Dubricius is found existent quite as early,⁵³ but we equally fail to identify its value in A.D. 1291.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1535 it appears to be held by Dr. Leyson and was worth 9s.⁵⁵ In 1835 its value was £4,⁵⁶ and the Prebendary had "a thirteenth share or turn in the appointment to the livings in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter".⁵⁷

X. The Prebend of St. Cross is as old as the thirteenth century,⁵⁸ but cannot be identified in A.D. 1291.⁵⁹ It was always the poorest up to A.D. 1535, when its value was 4s. 8d.,⁶⁰ but by A.D.

30, RLL. 544 31, TE. 278 32, VE. iv. 347 33, ER. i. 58-59, and ii. 618,
and appendix, 35 34, RLL. 420 35, TE. 278 36, VE. iv. 347 37,
ER. i. 60 38, Ibid ii. 620 39, VE. iv. 348 40, CR. v. 348 41,
TE., 279 42, CCM. iii. 504 43, VE. iv. 348 44, RLL. 400 45, ER.
ii. 622 46, Ibid i. 58 47, Ibid ii. 616, 622 48, CCM. iii. 492 49, Ibid
500; TE. 280 50, VE. iv. 347 51, ER. i. 58, 59 52, CCM. iii. 492 53,
Ibid 500; TE. 280 54, VE. iv. 348 55, ER. i. 58, 59 56, Ibid ii.; appendix
35 57, CCM. iii. 492 58, Ibid 500; TE. 280 59, VE. iv. 348

1835 its value had risen to £8.⁶⁵ The patronage of this Prebendary was defined like that of St. Dubricius.⁶¹

XI. The Prebend of St. Nicholas may not have existed in the thirteenth century; one list gives only eight Prebendaries,⁶² but another certainly gives nine.⁶³ In A.D. 1535 there is little doubt that Mr. Mayo held it, and that it had no estate beyond 13s. 4d. drawn from the common fund of the Chapter, "pro corpore prebendae".⁶⁴ In A.D. 1835 it is called "Henry III or St. Nicholas", but no income is shewn.⁶⁵

XII. The Prebend of Fairwater existed in A.D. 1254; if we may identify it with that held by Mr. Hughes, it was then worth 40s.⁶⁶ In A.D. 1535 Mr. Johns probably held it, and found it worth 10s. 8d.⁶⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was worth £4.⁶⁸

XIII. The information which we have about the Prebend of Fairwell is of the same extent and character. Its value was presumably 3s. 4d. in A.D. 1254, 8s. in A.D. 1535, and £4 in A.D. 1835. Both these last mentioned Prebends were drawn from the Manor of Llandaff, and therefore ultimately of Celtic origin.⁶⁹

These separate estates of the members of the Cathedral Chapter were abolished, and vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Victoria, which also transferred their separate patronage to the Bishop of the Diocese.⁷⁰ By another Act all the members of the Chapter except the Dean are to be styled Canons.⁷¹

60, ER i. 58, 59 61, Ibid ii. ; appendix 35 62, CCM. iii. 492 63, Ibid 496, 497
 64, VE. iv. 347 65, ER. i. 60, 61 66, CCM. iii. 496 67, VE. iv. 347 68,
 ER, i. 58, 59 69, CR. v. 367 70, Phillimore's "Ecclesiastical Law," i. 180,
 181 71, Ibid 173



CHAPTER IV.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER OF LLANDAFF.

WE have reviewed the separate estates of the Bishop and the several members of the Cathedral Chapter. But there remains to be noticed a large common property which belonged to the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff as a "Corporation Aggregate." This property consisted chiefly of lands and churches, as is clear from the valuation of the thirteenth¹ and later centuries.

The lands were situated in Llandaff, Landconyan [? Llangoven], Usk, and Matherne, in A.D. 1291,² and in A.D. 1535 in Llandaff, Caerleon, Llangoven, Llangibby, Chepstow Lordship, Wyston, Pentirch, Radyr, Llanfair Discoed, and Caerwent.³

The churches assigned by name to Llandaff in the thirteenth century were St. Hillary, Radyr, Pentirch, Llanedarne, Llantilio Pertholey, Llantilio Crossenny, Penrose, Llandingat, Tregær, Llannarth, Bettws Newydd and Clytha, Llandconyan or Llangoven, Llannover, Mamhilad, Trevethin, Caerleon, and Llangeston.⁴ These all, with the exception of Llangeston (which has meanwhile become a Rectory), re-appear in the valuation of A.D. 1535, together with the following additional churches, viz., Pendoylan, Llanvrechfa, Llanhenog, Wyston, Undy, Llanfair Discoed and Dinham, Matherne, St. Kingsmark, and two churches particularly connected with the Treasurership, viz., Eglwysilan and Caerwent.⁵

The Chapter was responsible for duly performing all the duties in these churches and their parishes. The amount of profit derived from them by the Chapter, therefore, depended upon the arrangements made for executing the ministry there. Five methods were in vogue.⁶ First, the Chapter might take the whole income of the Church, and pay Curates or Chaplains to do the duty, as in the case of Llandaff, Whitchurch, Merthyr Mawr, Bishton, Ystradowen, Llandeuvaud, Caerau, Llandogo, Pendoylan, Radyr, Llanfair Discoed and Dinham, and Matherne, in A.D. 1535. Secondly, the Church might be leased to some person for an annual rent, the lessee receiving all the revenues, and undertaking to provide all the ministrations, as in the case of Llanddewi Fach, leased to the Rector of Llandegveth, its neighbour, and Llanvrechfa and Llanhenog, where the Curates were the lessees. Thirdly, the Curacy might become a permanent benefice, to which the Impropiator secured a fixed portion of the revenues,

¹, CCM. iii. 492, 497, 499; TE. 278, 279, 280 ², TE. 280, 281 ³, VE. iv. 340 ⁴, TE. 278, 279 ⁵, VE. iv. 346 ⁶, The instances are taken from VE. iv. 345, seq.

himself retaining the more valuable remainder, as in the case of Bassaleg, St. Bride's Wentloog, Caerwent, Eglwysilan, Llangwm, St. Hillary, Pentirch, Llanedarne, Llantilio Pertholey, Llantilio Crosseny, Llandingat, Llannarth, Llanover, Caerleon, Wiston, and Undy, in A.D. 1535. Fourthly, the Impropiator might endow the Vicarage with the whole of the revenues, reserving only a certain fixed charge to be paid to him as a "pension" every year, as in the case of St. Lythan's and Newton Nottage.⁷ Fifthly, the Impropiator might retain nothing in his hands except the Advowson, as was the case with Llanfihangel Tor y Mynydd, in A.D. 1535, and Caerwent in A.D. 1835.⁸

Besides the income from lands and churches, the Chapter, in A.D. 1535, received annual pensions from the Abbeys of Tewkesbury, Margam, Neath⁹ and Grace Dieu.¹⁰ They may have been, as is said of a similar payment by the Priory of Chepstow to the Bishop,¹¹ by way of compensation for livings impropiated by the Abbeys.¹²

This common property of the Chapter was valued in A.D. 1535 at £123 13s. 11d. Out of this the Bishop drew £10, the other members 13s. 4d. each, and seven stipendiaries or chaplains, and other officials, received various stipends. After these and all other payments made, £22 per annum remained for keeping the Cathedral in repair.¹³

In A.D. 1835, the gross annual income of the Chapter was returned as £810. "The Chapter consists of thirteen persons, and the surplus net revenues after the payment thereof of all salaries and allowances, are divided into fourteen shares, whereof the Bishop receives two, his lordship being also Treasurer of the Cathedral, and each of the other members of the Chapter receives one-fourteenth; the average sum so divided being £533."¹⁴

7, It is interesting to note that, in the returns of Llanthony Abbey, VE. ii. 429a, the vicar is bound to pay this pension by an "indenture" for a certain term of years 8, ER. ii. 626 9, VE. iv. 346 10, Ibid 361, Ibid 372 12, Dugdale's "Warwickshire" [Second Edition, A.D. 1730] i. 197, speaks of "pensions" or "indemnities" paid by Impropiated Benefices to the Archdeacon and the Bishop as compensation for the loss of Induction and Institution Fees 13, VE. iv. 346, 347 14, ER. i. 18, 19



CHAPTER V.

THE BISHOP'S CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

I. The Parish of Llandaff was once nearly conterminous with the ancient Episcopal Manor of Llandaff.¹ The Bishop disposed of all the profits, tithes and rents which arose from it, and he assigned the tithes and some of the lands to the Clergy of the Cathedral, who ministered to the Bishop's tenants.

We have already spoken of the Cathedral² and of its higher Clergy;³ we have also alluded to the "Stipendiaries" or Chaplains,⁴ numbering seven in A.D. 1535,⁵ at whose hands, doubtless, the parishioners mostly received the sacraments and other spiritual consolations.

In A.D. 1291, the Church of Llandaff, with its "chapels," probably of Whitchurch and Beganstone, was valued £20.⁶ In A.D. 1535, the tithes appear to go to the Treasurer, the Precentor, and the Prebends of Mr. W. Johns and Mr. W. Clerk in about equal portions,⁷ but there is no clear statement what was the total amount of the "spiritualia."⁸

In A.D. 1835, the small tithes of Llandaff (and Whitchurch), which were valued at £200 per annum, went to the senior of the two Vicars Choral, and the junior was paid £60 by the Chapter: each received preaching money and surplice-fees besides.⁹

II. The Parish of Whitchurch derives its name, probably, from the existence of a Monastery there in the British period.¹⁰ The Manor of Whitchurch was consistently called "*Album Monasterium*" in the Latin Deeds of the fourteenth century. when it was held in his own hands by the Earl of Gloucester, who was the Lord of Glamorgan.¹¹ On this manor still stands a farm called "*Mynachty*."¹² The Normans appear to have called it *Wyston Taff*, to distinguish it from *Wyston Netherwent*.¹³ In a deed dated A.D. 1126, the Earl declares that he has "granted to the Bishop the Chapel of Stuntaf, and the tithe of the manor, and the land which the Earl gives to the same chapel, on which, together with the tithe, a priest should be appointed to live." The Earl declared that the parishioners were to worship at Llandaff at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, and that their bodies were to be taken to Llandaff for burial.¹⁴ Two facts are established by this deed,—first, the Lord gave the tithes and glebe of Whitchurch to the Church; and secondly, Whitchurch was to be a

1, CR. ii. 36, v. 263 2, Page 3 3, Pages, T. ff 4, Page 12 5, VE. iv. 347
6, TE. 279; CCM. iii. 503 7, VE. iv. 346, 348 8, "Spiritualia" were such
portions of income, the tithes, fees, &c., which were secured by spiritual functions.
See note in Dixon's "History of the Church of England," vol. i. p. 250 9, ER.
i. 19 10, Birch N. 174 11, CCM. i. 222, and iv. 35, 64 12, CR. v. 394
13, RLL. 566; LM. 49. Stuntaf, Iston, or Wyston, Taff 14, CCM. i. 3

Chapelry annexed to the Cathedral. In A.D. 1291, it is covered by the term "Llandaff with its Chapels."¹⁵ In A.D. 1535, it is called a Chapel, from which the Treasurer then drew one quarter of the tithes.¹⁶ As it is not mentioned among the parishes, it was probably served direct from the Cathedral. In A.D. 1835, the small tithes of Whitchurch went to the senior Vicar Choral.¹⁷

III. The Chapel of Beganstone, which has now disappeared, stood on the little manor of Beganstone, within the Parish of Llandaff, on the borders of Leckwith and Caerau.¹⁸ In the latter half of the thirteenth century¹⁹ we have a deed containing the names of Griffin and Lucy and Rees Began.²⁰ In A.D. 1254 it was spelt "Bageneston," and valued 10s.²¹ It is not mentioned in A.D. 1535.

IV. The Parish of Bassaleg next claims our attention. The valleys of the Sirhowy and the Ebbw rivers have for some centuries been closely connected with the Bishop, who not only presents vicars to the chief churches, but also owns the great tithes of the parishes of St. Bride's Wentlloog, Coedcernew, Bassaleg, Henllis, Bettws, Risca, Mynyddislwyn, and Bedwellty.²²

The most important of these parishes was Bassaleg. The Bishop had a manor here in A.D. 1291.²³ Another manor, probably that of the Castle of Rogerstone, was held in A.D. 1169 by Roger de Berechroles, in succession to his father-in-law, Robert of Hay.²⁴

In A.D. 1102, Robert of Hay, by the leave of his chief, Lord Robert Fitzhamon, gave "to God and the Church of Saint Mary of Glastonbury, . . . the Church of Bassaleg, with the tithes and all the alms and bodies of the dead which belong to the Parish of Bassaleg, viz., the Church of Machen, and the Church of Bedwas, and the Church of Mynyddislwyn, and the Church of Mapmoil, and the Chapel of Coittarnen, and the Chapel of Pulernd."²⁵ Sixty years later we find monks established in the Church of Saint Basil of Bassaleg, because Roger de Berechroles confirmed to them a gift of land made by his father William, and other gifts which, he says, "I gave when I caused my chapel to be dedicated."²⁶ The monks of "the church of St. Mary" were still there in A.D. 1213—1216, when Isabel, Countess of Gloucester, gave "to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary, in the Church of St. Basil juxta Ebbw, and the monks serving God there," three acres of land for ever.²⁷ We observe, also, that in A.D. 1184—1185, the Lord of Glamorgan paid tithes to the "monks of Bassaleg" for some property in the land of "Guthlev."²⁸

By A.D. 1254, however, the Abbey must have parted with these lands and churches. The Abbot of Glastonbury is not mentioned among the Abbots taxed for property in this Diocese in the latter half of the thirteenth century.²⁹ Probably he had leased the lands, because in A.D. 1535 the Abbey still had land at Bassaleg, and drew an income from it of £23 6s. 8d.³⁰ Perhaps the Bishop had purchased

15, TE. 279; CCM. iii. 503 16, VE. iv. 346 17, ER. i. 19 18, CR. ii. 37, v. 340
19, CGMG. 425, fin. 20, CCM. i. 186 21, CCM. iii. 495 22, ER.
ii. 614, ff 23, TE. 280 24, CCM. i. 23, 24, and iii. 40 note; CGMG. 365
25, CCM. i. 2 26, CCM. i. 23, 24 27, CCM. i. 67, 68 28, CCM. i. 28
29, CCM. iii. 500, 501 30, VE. iv. 364, and i. 146

the churches and chapels sometime between A.D. 1216 and 1250. We have authority for saying that the monks were gone by A.D. 1235,³¹ and certainly before the close of the century the Bishop of Llandaff was taxed for "the church of Bassaleg," which was valued, with its chapels, at £13 6s. 8d.,³² and this parish belonged to him in the reign of Henry VI.,³³ and has continued in his possession ever since.

In A.D. 1535 the living was styled a vicarage, worth £15 16s. 7d.,³⁴ and the Bishop drew from the parish the sum of £12 13s. 4d.³⁵ In A.D. 1835 the Bishop was the Impropiator and the Patron, and the living was styled a vicarage, worth gross £370.³⁶

V. The parish of Risca was a chapel of Bassaleg, and is evidently covered by the term "Bassaleg with its chapels" in A.D. 1291,³⁷ because in A.D. 1535 the Vicar of Bassaleg receives from the Chapel of Risca the sum of 53s. 4d. "by ancient custom."³⁸ In A.D. 1725, 1778, 1787, 1792, and 1886, Risca, styled a curacy, received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £2000.³⁹ In A.D. 1835 Risca was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £102, to which the Vicar of Bassaleg presented, but the Bishop was still the Impropiator.⁴⁰

VI. The parish of Henllis was another chapel of Bassaleg, which, in A.D. 1535, paid to the Vicar of Bassaleg the sum of four marks annually "by ancient custom."⁴¹ In A.D. 1735, 1756, 1787, 1810 and 1828, the "curacy" of Henllis received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1000.⁴² In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £40, of which the Vicar of Bassaleg was the Patron, but the Bishop was the Impropiator.⁴³

With Henllis there now goes the civil parish,⁴⁴ but the ecclesiastical curacy of Bettws, which, in A.D. 1835, was held by the Vicar of St. Woolos, Newport.⁴⁵

VII. The parish of Mynyddislwyn was, as we have seen,⁴⁶ given to the Abbey of Glastonbury in A.D. 1102. There is no hint of this connection in A.D. 1254, when it appears to be coupled with Machen,⁴⁷ nor again in A.D. 1291, when it is described by itself as a "small church," worth £4.⁴⁸ The parish is not even mentioned in A.D. 1535. Probably it was a curacy for which the Impropiator had to provide a chaplain, and in A.D. 1254 the Rector of Machen may have undertaken the duties. In A.D. 1728, Edward Lewis, of Giffach, Bargoed, left money to pay a "Church of England chaplain" to preach a sermon here every third Sunday.⁴⁹ In A.D. 1775, 1791, 1804, 1815 and 1822, the "curacy" of Mynyddislwyn received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £2400.⁵⁰ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £117, and the Bishop was both Patron and Impropiator.⁵¹

VIII. The parish of Bedwellty is not mentioned in A.D. 1254, 1291, nor 1535. Its history is probably similar to that of Mynyddis-

31, Tanner, quoted by Coxe "Monmouthshire" [A.D. 1801], i. 58 32, CCM.
iii. 492; TE. 278 33, TE. 296 34, VE. iv. 362 35, Idem 345 36, ER. ii.
614, 615 37, TE. 278 38, VE. iv. 362 39, Hodgson cccxi. 40, ER. ii.
630, 631 41, VE. iv. 362 42, Hodgson cccx. 43, ER. ii. 618, 619 44,
Monmouthshire Census 1901, 13 45, ER. ii. 628 46, Page 14 47, NT.
48, TE. 279 49, CGMG. 53 50, Hodgson cccxi. 51, ER., ii., 626, 627

lwyn. In A.D. 1728 Bedwellty was provided, under Edward Lewis' will, with a sermon every third Sunday, to be preached by a "Church of England chaplain."⁵² In 1767, 1788, 1809 and 1815, the "curacy" of Bedwellty received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £2200.⁵³ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £168, and the Bishop was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁵⁴

The chapel of St. George in this parish (now Tredegar)⁵⁵ received £400 from private benefactors in A.D. 1839, to which another £200 was added by Queen Anne's Bounty.⁵⁶

IX. The parish of St. Bride's Wentlloog, as it is printed in the maps, is one of the Bishop's British possessions. The Church of Saint Bridget, in Manor Crugmaes, with some land, was given to the Bishop in A.D. 1022—1046, by Cadwallon, son of Gwriad, as satisfaction for assault and contempt of court.⁵⁷ It may be the "Bridetone" mentioned in the thirteenth century as worth four marks, and belonging to the "chapter" of Llandaff. If so it is classified in the wrong deanery, probably owing to its proximity to Llanedarne.⁵⁸ It is not mentioned in the printed record of A.D. 1291. In A.D. 1535, it is styled a vicarage, worth £4 19s. 8d.,⁵⁹ but there is no mention of the rectorial tithes anywhere. This suggests that the living was temporarily endowed with all the tithes, and was by courtesy called a vicarage, being really a curacy. In A.D. 1767, 1788, 1791 and 1810, the "curacy" of St. Bride's Wentlloog received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800.⁶⁰ In A.D. 1835 it is again styled a vicarage, worth gross £140, and the Bishop was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁶¹

X. The Parish of Coedcernew was a chapelry, and may be the chapel "of Coittarnen," given to the Abbey of Glastonbury in A.D. 1102.⁶² It is not mentioned in the thirteenth century lists. In A.D. 1535 it is called "Capella de Coid Kyrno," worth 33s. 4d. It is not mentioned among the parishes, but in a sort of note referring to the possessions of some Abbeys.⁶³ In A.D. 1741, 1760, 1817, 1824 and 1832, the "curacy" of Coedkernew received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1000.⁶⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was a curacy which went with St. Bride's Wentlloog.⁶⁵

52, CGMG. 53 53, Hodgson cccix. 54, ER. ii. 614, 615 55, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6 56, Hodgson ccxxvi., cccx. 57, RLL. 531; CCM. iii. 29 58, CCM. iii. 504 59, VE. iv. 364 60, Hodgson cccix. 61, ER. ii. 614, 615 62, See Page 14 The letters *t* and *c* and *n* and *u* are often mistaken: probably we should read "Coitcarneu." 63, VE. iv. 364 64, Hodgson cccix. and cccx. 65, ER. ii. 614



CHAPTER VI.

The Ohurohes & Chapels of the Arohdeacon, The Treasurer, The Chanoellor, and The Prebendaries.

I. The parish of St. Lythan's has belonged to Llandaff Cathedral since about the sixth century, and its manor was, as we have seen, one of the Bishop's estates¹ when the Cathedral property came to be assigned to different offices. The church was originally called "Elidon," and given by King Ithael to Llandaff, together "with all its land and the village of Guocof."² This gift was confirmed or renewed by King Meurig in about A.D. 1040, when the village was called "Tref-Golych," from the stream close by.³ It was claimed by Bishop Urban as a possession of his see in A.D. 1119, 1128, and 1129.⁴

In the valuation of A.D. 1254 it is not mentioned among the parishes, and had already (doubtless) been attached to the Archdeaconry, as we find to be the case in A.D. 1291,⁵ when its value was £5.⁶ A vicarage was established by A.D. 1535, valued at £7 9s. 10d., but we notice that there is a large payment to the Bishop and Archdeacon of 28s. 8d. per annum,⁷ of which the Archdeacon took 26s. 8d. as a "pension."⁸

In A.D. 1603 it is styled a vicarage. "The parsonage belongeth to the Archdeacon of Llandaff, and is held with the vicarage by the grant of the Archdeacon." The "parsonage" and vicarage together were then valued at 20 marks.⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was valued at gross £200, and declared to be a vicarage endowed with the great tithes, in the patronage of the Archdeacon.¹⁰

II. The parish of Merthyr Mawr, or rather its church with 36 acres of land, was given to the Cathedral about A.D. 800. by Hywel, son of Rhys, as an act of penance.¹¹ Some more land in this neighbourhood was also given by King Cadwgan, about A.D. 930.¹² These gifts established a tie which has remained unbroken.

The manor of Merthyr Mawr, valued at one knight's fee of £15, was held (under Cardiff) in A.D. 1262 by Daniel Siward,¹³ and in A.D. 1317 by Reginald de Somerton.¹⁴ By 1352, or soon after, it was held by Sir Lawrence, the last of the Berkerolles family.¹⁵ The manor of Canteleston, originally Cantelupestown, was also in this parish, and

1, See page 5 2, RLL. 401; CCM. iii. 3 3, RLL. 527; CCM. iii. 25 4, RLL. 558, 570, 583 5, CCM. iii. 504 6, TE. 279 7, VE. iv. 350 8, VE. iv. 345 9, CCM. iv. 558 10, ER. ii. 624, 625, and appendix 38 11, RLL. 466, 468; CCM. iii. 14 12, RLL. 482; CCM. iii. 15; see also RLL. 558, 570, 583 13, CCM. i. 108 14, CCM. iv. 68 15, CCM. ii. 78; NHA. 135

held under Llanblethian.¹⁶ The Knights Hospitallers possessed "the land of St. John the Baptist, within the parish of Merthyr Mawr," in A.D. 1529.¹⁷

Coming to the church, we find two parts of the tithes of Merthyr Mawr, and the tithe of the land belonging to the chapel of St. John, which they held, claimed by the monks of Tewkesbury, and by them restored to the Bishop in A.D. 1146.¹⁸ In A.D. 1291 the church is valued at £5 13s. 4d., and assigned to the Archdeacon.¹⁹ In A.D. 1535 it is reckoned as part of the Archdeacon's property, and valued £3 6s. 8d.,²⁰ but it is not classified among the parish churches or chapels. In A.D. 1603 it was styled a curacy, Sir Edward Stradling held the impropriation, worth £18, from the Archdeacon, and the curate was paid £6 annually for service.²¹ In A.D. 1761, 1786 and 1815, this "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £800,²² £200 of which met two private benefactions of £100 each in A.D. 1786.²³ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £69. The Archdeacon was the Impropiator, and Sir John Nicholl was Patron for the time.²⁴

III. The parish of Bishton Netherwent, by its name, declares its history. It has been, from the British period, the Bishop's town or manor of Llangadwaladr.²⁵ In A.D. 1291 it appears as "Lantelowladir," or, as it should be printed, "Lancelowladir," a small church worth £4.²⁶ In A.D. 1535 the church is not classified with the parish churches, but is reckoned as part of the Archdeacon's property, and worth 53s. 4d.²⁷ In 1763, 1770, 1787, 1789 and 1792, this "curacy" received £1000 in grants from Queen Anne's Bounty.²⁸ It was a perpetual curacy, worth £51 gross in A.D. 1835, and the Archdeacon was Patron and Impropiator.²⁹

IV. The parish of Kilgwrwg was a Celtic gift to the see of Llandaff, made by King Ithael about the sixth century.³⁰ The church is mentioned in A.D. 1254,³¹ but not in A.D. 1291. The valuation of A.D. 1535 calls it a "curacy," worth £2 4s. 10d., but it is not stated to whom it belonged.³² In A.D. 1741, 1750, 1772, 1786 and 1810, it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £1000.³³ It is styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £57, in A.D. 1835, and the Archdeacon was declared to be the Patron and the Impropiator.³⁴

V. The parish of Llanfihangel Tor-y-mynydd is the only ancient rectory in the patronage of the Archdeacon, and this fact points to its occupying a position different to that of the other churches of this group. In A.D. 1291 it was called a "small church," worth £3.³⁵ It was styled a rectory in A.D. 1535, worth £2 18s. 0d.,³⁶ and, also, in A.D. 1797, when it received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.³⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was also styled a rectory, worth gross £90. The Archdeacon was Patron, but there was no Impropiator.³⁸

16, CCM. iii. 114; NHA. 136 17, CCM. ii. 127; observe what is said in the note about the date 18, CCM. i. 10 19, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 20, VE. iv. 345 21, CCM. iv. 560 22, Hodson cccix. 23, Hodgson clxxvi. 24, ER. ii. 626, 627; compare appendix 38 25, See page 4 26, TE. 278 27, VE. iv. 345 28, Hodgson cccix. 29, ER. ii. 614, 615; and appendix 38 30, RLL. 428 31, NT. 32, VE. iv. 366 33, Hodgson cccx. 34, ER. ii. 618, 619; and appendix 38 35, TE. 278 36, VE. iv. 368 37, Hodgson cccxi. 38, ER. ii. 624, 625; and appendix 38

We do not know how this church came to be attached to the Cathedral. It may have been because a part of this parish, viz., the hamlet of Llangynnog, which is ecclesiastically extra-parochial,³⁹ was given in the tenth century by Rodri and Gruffydd, kings of Gwent, to the bishops of Llandaff.⁴⁰ This hamlet had a chapel, which is now in ruins.⁴¹ The Treasurer had lands and tenants here in A.D. 1535,⁴² and we should have expected to find the patronage in his hands.

VI. The parish of Llanddewi Fach is mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁴³ but not in that of A.D. 1291. In A.D. 1535 it was styled a chapel, worth £2 13s. 4d., and was held by the Rector of Llandegveth,⁴⁴ on payment of 10s. annually to the Treasurer of the Cathedral.⁴⁵ Llanddewi, therefore, was strictly the Treasurer's chapel. In A.D. 1747, 1767, 1787, 1799 and 1817, this "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1000.⁴⁶ It was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £78 in A.D. 1835, and Jesus College was then Patron and Impropiator,⁴⁷ evidently by some arrangement, because the patronage has now reverted to the Treasurer, viz., the Bishop.

VII. The parish of Caerwent would, one would expect, have had a prominent position in the history of the Diocese. The place was a Roman city, and it appears in Domesday Book as "Caruen,"⁴⁸ but its close connection with the Cathedral seems to have kept it insignificant. The church, with its chapel, is mentioned in A.D. 1254,⁴⁹ and the church by itself in A.D. 1291.⁵⁰ When we come to A.D. 1535 we find the Chapter drawing one of its largest rents, viz., £2 6s. 8d., from this place.⁵¹ A vicarage had been established, worth £8 4s. 10d., from which the Vicar paid to the Chapter an annual pension of 13s. 4d.⁵² But the church was evidently regarded as the Treasurer's, because the Chapter paid him 40s. annually for it.⁵³ In A.D. 1835 it is described as a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, and the Cathedral Chapter was Patron. At that time it went with the living of Matherne.⁵⁴

VIII. The parish of Eglwysilan is another of what we may call the Treasurer's possessions. It stands in the Lordship of Senghenydd, which in A.D. 1179 was held under the Lord of Glamorgan, by Griffith ap Ivor,⁵⁵ and in A.D. 1262 by Griffith ap Rees.⁵⁶ The Welsh lords of Senghenydd were a source of great anxiety to their Norman over-lords.⁵⁷ Caerphilly bridge was the scene of the making of an agreement between Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and Lord Gilbert de Clare, in A.D. 1268.⁵⁸ But disturbances broke out again, and as a result the great Castle of Caerphilly was built about A.D. 1270.⁵⁹ This was intended to bring the district more directly under Norman control, and the nine days' revolt of Llewelyn Bren, or ap Rees, in A.D. 1315, must have hastened the downfall of the Welsh lords.⁶⁰ It

39, Monmouthshire census 1901, 6 40, RLL. 516, 544 41, RLL. 425 42, VE. iv. 346 43, NT. 44, VE. iv. 367 45, Ibid 346 46, Hodgson ccx. 47, ER. ii. 622, 623 48, Gloucestershire Domesday Book : Photo-Zincographed Facsimile 1 49, NT. 50, TE. 278 51, VE. iv. 346 52, Ibid 373, 346 53, Ibid 346 54, ER. ii. 626, 627; and appendix 25 55, CCM. iii. 113 56, CCM. i. 109 57, LM. 47, 57 58, CCM. i. 123; LM. 131 59, CCM. i. 129, ff; LM. 133, 135 60, GCMG. 532

is recorded that in A.D. 1316 and 1317 the Lord of Glamorgan held Senghenydd in his own hands.⁶¹

The history of this district makes it very likely that the "Eglishman ecclesia" mentioned next after Llanvedw Manor and Rudry Church, in a document of A.D. 1295—6, as belonging to Gilbert de Clare, is Eglwysilan.⁶² It was regarded as an acquisition by conquest. The church appeared in the valuation of A.D. 1254 as worth £10, but was not placed in the list of Chapter churches.⁶³ On the other hand, in A.D. 1291, its "vicarage" is mentioned as worth £3 6s. 8d.,⁶⁴ implying that the rectory was impropriated by that date. The fact that the advowsons of Gelligaer and Merthyr Tydfil were always in the lord's hands, while that of Eglwysilan was not retained, suggests that the lords ultimately recognized some strong title of Llandaff to this last named church, and restored it to the Chapter. In A.D. 1535 the value of this rectory to the Chapter was £21 6s. 8d., and the Chapter paid 5s. for it to the Treasurer.⁶⁵ The Vicar had his separate benefice, worth £6 12s. 10d.⁶⁶ In A.D. 1603 the living is styled a vicarage, with its chapel of Llanfabon. The impropriation was worth £120 per annum, and was held by Sir William Herbert, Knt., from the Chapter. The vicarage was worth £15 per annum.⁶⁷ It is styled a vicarage, worth gross £140 in A.D. 1835, and the Chapter of Llandaff was Patron and Impropiator.⁶⁸

The chapel of St. Martin, in Eglwysilan (Caerphilly), is mentioned as early as A.D. 1729. In that year, as also in 1749, 1776, 1786, 1788, 1802, 1824 and 1826, it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £1900,⁶⁹ and a benefaction of £200 in A.D. 1826.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1835 it is described as a perpetual curacy, worth gross £120, of which the Chapter is Patron.⁷¹

IX. The Parish of Llanfabon was a chapelry of Eglwysilan. It is mentioned first in A.D. 1603.⁷² In A.D. 1835 it is regarded as forming a consolidated vicarage with Eglwysilan.⁷³ But in A.D. 1853 it was still described as a curacy, when it received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁷⁴

X. The Parish of Ystradowain was early connected with the Chancellor's office in the Cathedral. It was not mentioned in A.D. 1254, but in A.D. 1291 the church is classed with the small churches, and declared to be worth £4, and to belong to the Chancellor.⁷⁵ The parish seems to be situated in the Lordship of Tal-y-fan, which the Lord of Glamorgan had in his own hands in A.D. 1316 and A.D. 1317,⁷⁶ when the whole district was still suffering from the effects of the recent war between the Welsh and the English.

In A.D. 1535 the church is not mentioned, nor does Mr Prebendary Howell, the Chancellor, appear to account for it in the statement of his income,⁷⁷ nor is it mentioned in the return of A.D.

61, CCM. i. 246, ff; and iv. 64 62, CCM. iii. 580 63, CCM. iii. 495, 497
64, CCM. iii. 504 65, VE. iv. 346 66, VE. iv. 350 67, CCM. iv. 558 68,
ER. ii. 616, 617; and appendix 25 69, Hodgson cccix. 70, Hodgson ccv.
71, ER. ii. 616, 617 72, CCM. iv. 558 73, ER. ii. 616, 617; and appendix 25
74, Hodgson: Supplement xxxix. 75, TE. 279, but CCM. iii. 504 makes it
worth 66/8 76, CCM. i. 224; and iv. 63 77, VE. iv. 348

1603. In A.D. 1807, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1817, the "vicarage" of Ystradowain was the recipient of grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £1400.⁷⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was, however, styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £41 per annum, and the Chapter of Llandaff was the Impropiator, and, according to one schedule, the Patron,⁷⁹ while, according to another, the Chancellor was Patron.⁸⁰

XI. The parish of Llandeud was called a chapel in A.D. 1535, when some lands here yielded 2s. per annum to the prebend of Warthacwm.⁸¹ In A.D. 1763, 1765, 1783 and 1789, the "curacy" of Llandeud received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting £800.⁸² In A.D. 1835 the living was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £40, of which the Prebendary of Warthacwm was Patron,⁸³ but there was no Impropiator, and the church was then in ruins.⁸⁴

XII. The parish of Llangwm was given to Llandaff in about A.D. 700, by Cynfelyn.⁸⁵ It is, therefore, a British possession of the see. "Llangwm superior" was mentioned in A.D. 1254 (suggesting the existence of a second church, "Llangwm inferior");⁸⁶ and in A.D. 1291 it was valued at £6 6s. 8d., and stated to be a prebend of Llandaff.⁸⁷ In the valuation of A.D. 1291, Warthacwm is bracketed with Llangwm, and likewise valued at £6 6s. 8d., and declared to be a prebend of Llandaff.⁸⁸ Probably Warthacwm is the original name of Llangwm Inferior. In A.D. 1535 there were two distinct parishes of Llangwm held, however, together, and called a vicarage, whose value was £4 16s. 8d.,⁸⁹ and the vicar paid 40s. annually to the Prebendary of Llangwm.⁹⁰ The "vicarage" of Llangwm received a private benefaction of £200 in A.D. 1761,⁹¹ met in A.D. 1762 by a grant of like amount from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁹² In A.D. 1835 it was reckoned as one vicarage, worth gross £100, and a Prebendary was Patron and Impropiator.⁹³

XIII. The parish of Caerau was almost comprised within the Bishop's manor of Llandaff.⁹⁴ The manor of Sweldon was a sub-manor of the same.⁹⁵ But there was a portion of the parish on the land of the Lord of Glamorgan attached to the manor of Leckwith,⁹⁶ which in A.D. 1316 and 1317 the lord held in his own hands.⁹⁷

The church in A.D. 1291 was valued at £4, and counted as a prebend of Llandaff.⁹⁸ In A.D. 1535 the tithes of Caerau, with those of Llandogo, were paid to the Prebendary of Caerau in the Cathedral.⁹⁹ There is no mention of any vicarage. In A.D. 1746, 1777, 1787, 1804, 1814 and 1825, the "curacy" of Caerau received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £1200.¹⁰⁰ It was styled a perpetual curacy in A.D. 1835, worth gross £62, and a Prebendary was Patron and Impropiator.¹⁰¹

78, Hodgson ccviii. 79, ER. ii. 632, 633 80, Idem. appendix 35 81, VE. iv. 347 82, Hodgson cccx. 83, ER. ii.; appendix 35 84, ER. ii. 618, 619 85, RLL. 420, 544 86, NT. 87, TE. 278 cf CCM. iii. 497, "Lancinnan," compare "Lann Cinn," CCM. iii. 46 88, TE. 278 89, VE. iv. 368 90, Ibid 347 91, Hodgson clxiii. 92, Hodgson cccx. 93, ER. ii. 620, 621 94, CR. v. 348; CGMG. 41 95, CGMG. 18; CR. v. 419 96, NHA. 133 97, CCM. i. 220, and iv. 63 98, TE. 279; CCM. iii. 504 99, VE. iv. 348 100, Hodgson ccviii. 101, ER. ii. 616, 617

XIV. The parish of Llandogo was given to Llandaff in the sixth century.¹⁰² The church is mentioned in A.D. 1254,¹⁰³ and the episcopal manor in A.D. 1291.¹⁰⁴ In A.D. 1535 it was called a chapel, the tithes of which went to the Prebendary of Caerau.¹⁰⁵ In A.D. 1775, 1789, 1810, 1811 and 1815, the "curacy" of Llandogo received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £2000.¹⁰⁶ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy worth gross £72, and a Prebendary was the Patron and Inpropriator.¹⁰⁷

102, RLL. 400 103, NT. 104, TE. 280 105, VE. iv. 348, "Llandegby" must be Llandogo; "Llandegveth" has always been a Rectory in private patronage 106, Hodgson cccx. 107, ER. ii. 622, 623



CHAPTER VII.

THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER.

I. The parish of St. Hillary is one of those claimed for his see by Bishop Urban in A. D. 1119 and the following years.¹ The Cathedral title to it was acknowledged to be as old as British days. The manor of St. Hillary was in the hands of the Bassetts, whose chief seat was Beaupre or Bewper, situated in the parish.² This manor was valued at £10, half a knight's fee, and held by Elias Bassett in A. D. 1262.³ and by Th. Bassett in A. D. 1317.⁴

The Church was classified with the churches belonging to the Cathedral in the Returns of A. D. 1254, and valued £5.⁵ In A. D. 1291 it is valued the same, and assigned to the Chapter, and there is no mention of any vicarage as yet.⁶ In A. D. 1535 it was classified among the vicarages, and was worth £5 14s. 3d., of which £2 came from the Chapter as an augmentation.⁷ The rectorial tithes brought £5 6s. 8d. to the Cathedral funds.⁸ In A. D. 1603 it is styled a "curacy," which suggests that the classification of A. D. 1535 was inexact: the impropriation was worth £10 then, and held from the Chapter by Mrs. Bassett, widow, and John Mathew, gent. The Curate had £5 a year for service.⁹ In A. D. 1753, 1785, 1788, 1793, and 1808 the "vicarage" of St. Hillary received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £1,000.¹⁰ In A. D. 1790 it was the recipient of two private benefactions of £100 each.¹¹ It was styled a vicarage worth gross £67 in A. D. 1835, and the Chapter was Patron and Impropriator.¹²

II. The parish of Pendoylan was partly in the manor of Tal-y-fan and partly in that of Caerwigga,¹³ and the manor of Pendoylan itself was valued at £5, half a knight's fee, held by Wylm ap Philip in A. D. 1317.¹⁴ The Church in A. D. 1254 was worth £6.¹⁵ In A. D. 1291 it was valued at £4 13s. 4d. only, and assigned to the Chapter.¹⁶ The comparison suggests that the Church was given to the Chapter in the meantime. In A. D. 1535 the Church was not classified among the vicarages, but placed in the schedule of the Chapter property, and found worth £3;¹⁷ and there is nothing to show what was paid to the Curate at Pendoylan. In A. D. 1603 it is styled a vicarage, worth £25 13s. 4d.: the impropriation was worth £24, and held from the Chapter by Nicholas Morgan, gent.¹⁸ In A. D. 1835 it was a vicarage

1, CCM. iii. 46, 52, 61; RLL. 558, 570, 583 2, NHA. 136; CGMG. 348
3, CCM. i. 108 4, CCM. iv. 67 5, CCM. iii. 497 6, TE, 279; CCM. iii.
504 7, VE. iv. 347, 350 8, VE. iv. 346 9, CCM. iv. 560 10, Hodgson
cccviii. 11, Hodgson clxxxii. 12, ER. ii. 618, 619, and appendix 25 13,
CGMG. iii. 359 14, CCM. iv. 67 15, CCM. iii. 495 16, CCM. iii. 504
17, VE. iv. 346 18, CCM. iv. 557

worth gross £120 per annum, and the Chapter was Patron and Impropriator.¹⁹

III. The parish of Radyr no longer belongs to the Cathedral Church as it once did. The King had obtained possession of the impropriation by A.D. 1603;²⁰ perhaps it had somehow become connected with the Lady Chapel, or with the Mathew's Chantry, in the Cathedral, and so confiscated.²¹

The parish lay partly in the manor of Llandaff, but the manor of Radyr was a sub-manor of Miskin,²² and held by the Lord of Glamorgan himself in A.D. 1316 and 1317 and 1401.²³ The Old Court passed into the hands of the Mathews, and Radyr Uchaf ultimately to the Lewises of Van, thence to the Earl of Plymouth.²⁴

The Church was valued £4 in A.D. 1254.²⁵ Is this the Church "Aradoc," valued £4, and assigned to the Chapter in another List of the same century?²⁶ In the Taxation of A.D. 1291 it is valued £4, and assigned to Llandaff.²⁷ In A.D. 1535 the Church of Radyr was not classified with the vicarages, but appears in the schedule of Chapter property as worth 13s. 4d. The Chapter also drew rents from the parish to the amount of 7s.²⁸ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a curacy. The impropriation was worth £10 per annum, and held in fee from the King by Edward Mathew, Esq. The Curate received £8 yearly for his service.²⁹ In A.D. 1628 Sir Edward Lewis held the Rectory and tithe of Radyr.³⁰ In A.D. 1724 the "vicarage" of Radyr received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty³¹ to meet the benefaction of a rent-charge of £60 per annum made the same year by Thomas Lewis, Esq.³² It was styled a vicarage, worth gross £60, in A.D. 1835, and the Earl of Plymouth was then Patron and Impropriator.

IV. The parish of Pentyrch is principally in the Lordships of Miskin and Glynrhondda.³³ In A.D. 1262 the manor of Pentyrch was worth 40s., quarter of a knight's fee, and held by Henry de Sully.³⁴ In A.D. 1316, 1317, and 1401 it was held by the Lord of Glamorgan himself.³⁵ Castell-y-Mynach, the seat of the Mathews family, was in this parish.³⁶

The Church in A.D. 1254 was valued 60s., and in another List of the same century it was valued 5 marks.³⁷ In A.D. 1291 it was valued at £3 6s. 8d., and assigned to Llandaff.³⁸ In A.D. 1262 the parish is mentioned as being on the Llantrisant property of the Lord of Glamorgan, and the advowson of the Church is stated to be worth 4 marks, but it is not claimed as the Lord's property, as is the advowson of Llantrisant in the same List.³⁹ In A.D. 1535 there is a separate benefice for the vicar, worth £8 11s. 2d.⁴⁰ The Chapter draws 6s. 8d. from the Rectory, besides 20s. 4d. from rents in Pentyrch.⁴¹ It was styled a vicarage in A.D. 1603, worth £10 per annum. The impropriation was worth £6 13s. 4d. per annum, and held from the Chapter by Alexander Seyse, gent.⁴² The vicarage was worth gross

19, ER. ii. 628, 629, and appendix 25 20, CCM. iv. 560 21, VE. iv. 347 22, N.H.A. 134; CR. ii. 37 23, CCM. i. 246, and iv. 64, 311 24, CGMG. 121, 122 25, CCM. iii. 495 26, Ibid 504 27, TE. 279 28, VE iv. 346 29, CCM. iv. 560 30, CGMG. 48 31, Hodgson cccix. 32, Hodgson cxxxix. 33, NHA. 134 34, CCM. i. 108 35, CCM. i. 245, and iv. 64, 311 36, CGMG. 19 37, CCM. iii. 495, 504 38, TE. 279 39, CCM. i. 112 40, VE. iv. 350 41, Ibid 346 42, CCM. iv. 558

£116 in A.D. 1835, and the Chapter was Patron and Impropriator.⁴³

V. The parish of Llanedeyrn, or Llanedarne, lies partly in the manor of Roath. The division of it called Roath Keynsham ran up as far as the Dulas Brook.⁴⁴ The Lord of Glamorgan held all this district in his own hands apparently,⁴⁵ except what he gave to abbeys. In a Deed dated A.D. 1153-1183 the Chapel of St. Edern and the Chapel of Llanbordan (which once stood at Coedygroes⁴⁶), "with all their belongings," were recognized as being the possession of Tewkesbury Abbey.⁴⁷ But in A.D. 1236 the abbot and monks of Tewkesbury gave the Church of Llanedeyrn to the Bishop of Llandaff.⁴⁸ In A.D. 1291 the Church was valued 5 marks, 6s. 8d., or £3 13s. 4d., and assigned to the Chapter.⁴⁹ There was a separate vicarage, worth £5 9s. in A.D. 1535,⁵⁰ and the rectory brought £3 6s. 8d. to the Chapter.⁵¹ In A.D. 1603 it is styled a vicarage, worth £10 per annum. The impropriation was valued £50, and held in two parts, one by Sir William Herbert, Knt., in fee from the King, and the other by Edward Kemys, Esq., from the chapter of Llandaff.⁵² In A.D. 1835 the Chapter was the Impropriator and the Patron alternately with the Bishop of Llandaff.⁵³ The vicarage was held with St. Mellons, and valued together as gross £162.⁵⁴

VI. The parish of Llantilio Pertholey has been connected with the Cathedral since the sixth century, when King Iddon gave the Church and its territory to the See.⁵⁵ The parish is situated in the Lordship of Abergavenny.⁵⁶ In A.D. 1254 the Chapter received 5 marks from this Church, assigning £5 to the lessee.⁵⁷ In A.D. 1291 the Church was valued at £10, and declared to belong to Llandaff, and there was a separate benefice, worth 46s. 8d., already established for the vicar.⁵⁸ In A.D. 1535 the living is styled a vicarage, worth £8 3s. 8d.⁵⁹ The Chapter received only 33s. 4d. from the rectory.⁶⁰ The vicarage was worth gross £270 in A.D. 1835, and the Chapter was the Patron and the Impropriator.⁶¹

There was in A.D. 1835 a chapel or curacy called Bettws in the northern portion of this parish, and it still exists.⁶² It may once have belonged to Abergavenny Priory, which in A.D. 1535 drew £7 13s. 4d. somehow from this parish.⁶³

VII. The parish of Llantilio Crossenny comprised the manor Episcopi, the manor Regis, and the manors of Cefn-y-Groes and Hengwrt, all under the Lordship of Whitecastle.⁶⁴

The Church and twenty-seven acres of land were given to Llandaff by King Iddon in the sixth century.⁶⁵ In A.D. 1254 it was valued, without its chapel of Penrose, at £12.;⁶⁶ in A.D. 1291 it was valued with it at £13 6s. 8d.;⁶⁷ in both documents being assigned to Llandaff. The vicarage was already established by that time, and

43, ER. ii. 628, 629, and appendix 25 44, CR. v. 362 45, What had the lord of Malpas to do with Llanedarne in A.D. 1330? See CCM. i. 275 46, CR. v. 386 47, CCM. i. 21 48, LM. 103 49, CCM. iii. 504; TE 279 50, VE. iv. 350 51, Idem 346 52, CCM. iv. 559 53, ER. ii., appendix 25 54, ER. ii. 626, 627 55, RLL. 360 56, BHM. 146, 196, 208 57, CCM. iii. 497 58, TE. 278, and CCM. iii. 503 59, VE. iv. 358 60, Idem 346 61, ER. ii. 622, 623, and appendix 25 62, BHM. 212 63, VE. iv. 355 64, BHM. 93 65, RLL. 361 66, CCM. iii. 497 67, CCM. iii. 502; TE. 278

valued at 53s. 4d.⁶⁸ In A.D. 1535 the vicarage, with the chapel of Penrose, was worth £10 10s. 4d. The value of the rectory to the Chapter is massed with other values, and cannot be distinguished.⁶⁹ In A.D. 1835 the vicarage was valued at gross £270, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.⁷⁰

At the present time there is a chapel (not the one mentioned above) in this parish, which formerly belonged to Dore Abbey—namely, Llanfair Cilcoed—which became a ruin in the eighteenth century, but a new chapel has since been built close by.⁷¹

VIII. The parish of Penrose is an ancient parochial chapelry attached to Llantilio Crossenny as early as the thirteenth century. In A.D. 1254 its church is described as that of Saint Cadoc of Penros, and valued at £4.⁷² Although it was mentioned by name in A.D. 1291⁷³ and in A.D. 1535,⁷⁴ its value was merged in that of the larger church. In A.D. 1835 it was still a curacy attached to Llantilio.⁷⁵

IX. The parish of Dingestow has been attached to Llandaff since the ninth century, when Tudmab, in his penitence, gave it to Bishop Nudd.⁷⁶ The church is dedicated to Saint Dingad, and its older name, Llandingat, was sometimes mis-read as "Llandmegat," and even as "Lanmaad." In A.D. 1254 it was valued £8, and reckoned among the Chapter churches.⁷⁷ In A.D. 1291 it is valued, with its chapel, at £10,⁷⁸ and assigned to Llandaff: and its vicarage, worth 53s. 4d., was established.⁷⁹ In A.D. 1535 its vicarage was worth £4 10s. od.,⁸⁰ and its rectory contributed something (not distinguishable) to the common fund of the Chapter.⁸¹ In A.D. 1835 its vicarage was valued gross £250, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.⁸²

X. The parish of Tregaer was a chapelry attached in A.D. 1291⁸³ and 1535 to Dingestow. In the last mentioned year it was worth 42s. 4d.⁸⁴ Some of its tithes went to the Cathedral funds.⁸⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a curacy attached to Dingestow.⁸⁶

XI. The parish of Llanarth was given in the sixth century to the see of Llandovery, some of whose bishops resided here.⁸⁷ In later days the Cathedral appears to have only the church, glebe and tithes, and the manor was valued at half a knight's fee, and held under the Great Lordship of Abergavenny.⁸⁸ It was reckoned as a Chapter church, worth £8 in A.D. 1254,⁸⁹ and again in A.D. 1291, when it was valued at 10 marks, and its vicarage (already established) at 40s.⁹⁰ In A.D. 1535 its vicarage was worth £10 3s. 4d.,⁹¹ and part of its tithes went to the Cathedral.⁹² In A.D. 1835 its vicarage was accounted gross £300 per annum. The Patrons were the Chapter, and Mr. J. Jones the Impropriator, doubtless, under them.⁹³

XII. The ancient chapelry of Clytha, which is a civil parish,⁹⁴ now goes with Llanarth. It was founded by Aeddan during the latter

68, CCM. iii. 503 69, VE. iv. 346 70, ER. ii. 622, 623, and appendix 25
71, BHM. 122 72, CCM. iii. 497 73, TE. 278 74, VE. iv. 359 75, ER.
ii. 622 76, RLL. 486 77, CCM. iii. 497 78, TE. 278 79, CCM. iii. 502,
503 80, VE. iv. 359 81, Idem 346 82, ER. ii. 616, 617, and appendix 25
83, TE. 278 84, VE. iv. 359 85, Idem 346 86, ER. ii. 616 87, RLL.
358, 361, 583 88, BHM. 301 89, CCM. iii. 497 90, CCM. iii. 502, 503;
TE. 278 91, VE. iv. 359 92, Idem 346 93, ER. ii. 620, 621, and appendix 25
94, Monmouthshire census 1901, 4, 12

half of the thirteenth century.⁹⁵ It is one of the chapels mentioned in A.D. 1535 as belonging to Llandaff,⁹⁶ but it does not appear in the valuation of A.D. 1835.

XIII. The chapelry of Bettws Newydd was a chapelry attached to Llanarth, and referred to in A.D. 1291.⁹⁷ It was, like Clytha, founded by Aeddan in the thirteenth century.⁹⁸ It also is mentioned as a Chapter chapel in A.D. 1535.⁹⁹ In A.D. 1735 it received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁰⁰ It was a curacy attached to Llanarth in A.D. 1835,¹⁰¹ although now it goes with Trostrey.¹⁰²

XIV. The Parish of Llangoven and Penyclawdd is composed of two civil parishes.¹⁰³ Llangoven was a Chapter chapel worth 20s. in A.D. 1535, and lands situate in this parish furnished 16s. 8d. annually in rent.¹⁰⁴ Whether we can trace it earlier depends upon our right to recognize it under the name "Landtonyan," which is, probably, a misreading¹⁰⁵ of "Llancovyan," in A.D. 1291: if we may, then Llangoven was returned as worth £8 in the thirteenth century, and assigned to Llandaff.¹⁰⁶ In favour of the identification is the statement of the same valuation, that the Chapter received one mark rent from tenants in "Landconyan," that is "Llancovyan."¹⁰⁷ Penyclawdd is not mentioned in A.D. 1535, and probably formed a separate cure. In favour of this view we notice that they are reckoned as two separate curacies in the eighteenth century. In A.D. 1772, 1792, 1811, 1816 and 1826, the "curacy" of Llangoven received grants amounting to £1000 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁰⁸ In A.D. 1756, 1786, 1791, 1810, 1824 and 1825, the "curacy" of Penyclawdd received grants from the same body amounting to £1200.¹⁰⁹ Llangoven and Penyclawdd are each of them styled a perpetual curacy in A.D. 1835, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹¹⁰

XV. The parish of Llanover comprised the manors of Llanover, Park Lettice, and Dyfnwal, in the Lordship of Abergavenny.¹¹¹ The church is the mother church of the chapels of Trevethin, Mamhilad and Capel Newydd.¹¹² It is not mentioned in the A.D. 1254 list of Chapter churches.¹¹³ But in another list it is valued 66s. 8d., and it had a separate vicarage, declared to be of no value,¹¹⁴ which is evidence that the rectory was impropriated. In the A.D. 1291 taxation it is declared to belong to Llandaff, and to be worth £3 6s. 8d.¹¹⁵ In A.D. 1535 it is classified as a vicarage, worth £5 19s. 6d.,¹¹⁶ and the Chapter enjoyed the sum of £9 13s. 4d. from the rectory of this church and its two elder chapels.¹¹⁷ The vicarage was worth gross £591 in A.D. 1835, and the Impropriators and Patrons were the Chapter.¹¹⁸

In this parish, until about A.D. 1861, stood the chapel called "Capel Newydd," situated on the summit of the mountain between Llanover and Blaenavon. In A.D. 1757, 1783, 1790 and 1808, it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800, and

95, BHM. 301 iv. 346 96, VE. iv. 346 97, TE. 278 98, BHM. 301 99, VE. iv. 346 100, Hodgson cccix. 101, ER. ii. 620 102, Monmouthshire census 1901, 6 103, Monmouthshire census 1901, 4, 16 104, VE. iv. 346 105, f and c are constantly mistaken; also u and n 106, TE. 278 107, TE. 281 108, Hodgson cccx. 109, Hodgson cccxi. 110, ER. ii. 620, 621, and appendix 25 111, BHM. 378, 401, 402 112, Coxe: Monmouthshire ii. 265 113, CCM. iii. 497 114, CCM. iii. 502, 503 115, TE. 278 116, VE. iv. 360 117, Idem 346 118, ER. ii. 622, 623, and appendix 25

it may be called the first church of Blaenavon.¹¹⁹ It is styled a Decorative Chapel in 1835, worth gross £78, in the gift of T. Hill and others.¹²⁰

XVI. The parish of Mamhilad was a chapelry attached to Llanover, but in the thirteenth century its church was valued separately, and it had a distinct vicarage, though of no worth.¹²¹ Mamhilad church was valued at £2 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291, and assigned to Llandaff.¹²² It had a separate valuation again in A.D. 1535, and was found to be worth 34s. 8d., but it is described as a chapel annexed to Llanover.¹²³ It is also mentioned as furnishing tithes to the Chapter funds.¹²⁴ It was a curacy attached to Llanover in A.D. 1835, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹²⁵ It was styled a "vicarage" in A.D. 1849, when it received a benefaction of £300,¹²⁶ met by a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹²⁷ In A.D. 1867 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners handed over the great tithes, and the living became a rectory.¹²⁸

XVII. The parish of Trevethin is situated partly in the Lordship of Abergavenny, but the district to the west of the Afon Lwyd is in the manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn, which belong to the Lordship of Abercarne.¹²⁹ It was a chapelry dependent on Llanover, and consequently belonged to the Cathedral. In A.D. 1291 the church was valued at 40s. Its vicarage was established also, but declared to be of no value,¹³⁰ and it was assigned to Llandaff.¹³¹ It was called a "chapel" annexed to Llanover in A.D. 1535, and joined in the contribution of £9 13s. 4d. to the Chapter funds. Its curacy was valued separately as worth £7 19s. 2d.¹³² In A.D. 1835 it was still a curacy attached to Llanover.¹³³

The curacy of Abersychan, in this parish, received two private benefactions of £200 each in A.D. 1833, and two more of £100 each in A.D. 1834,¹³⁴ met by grants of equal amount from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹³⁵

The curacy of St. James', in Pontypool, received £2200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1823.¹³⁶

The curacy of Pontnewynydd received a private benefaction of £200 in A.D. 1855, met by a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹³⁷

XVIII. The parish of Llanvrechfa is in a district in which the Cathedral had two other churches adjoining this—viz., Llanddewi Fach and Llanhenog. Possibly some of the large rent drawn "from Caerleon" in A.D. 1535¹³⁸ came from the district between the Usk and the Afon-lwyd. This Church is not mentioned in the Returns for A.D. 1291, probably because there was no assignment of a permanent income for the Curate, for in A.D. 1535 we find the revenues (valued £6 13s. 4d.) still farmed out for the sum of 33s. 4d. to some one who had to provide for the services.¹³⁹

119, BHM. 402, 403, and Hodgson cccxi. 120, ER. ii. 616, 617 21, CCM. iii. 502, 503 122, Idem 502, and TE. 278 123, VE. iv. 360 124, Id. 346 125, ER. ii. 622, 623, and appendix 25 126, Hodgson: Supplement xviii. 127, Idem xxxix. 128, BHM. 427 129, BHM. 432, 464 130, CCM. iii. 502, 503 131, TE. 278 132, VE. iv. 346, 360 133, ER. ii. 622 134, Hodgson ccxvii., ccxix 135, Idem cccix. 136, Idem cccx. 137, Hodgson: Supplement xxxiii., xxxix. 138, VE. iv. 346 139, VE. iv. 346, 377: that "Lanwrewa" p 377="Lanvrechva" p 346—is clear from the figure in both cases, viz 33/4.

In A.D. 1775, 1788, 1789, 1809, 1811, 1815, and 1827 this "curacy" (as it is styled) received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £2,200,¹⁴⁰ partly to meet five private benefactions, amounting to £600, given in 1790 and 1811.¹⁴⁴

In A.D. 1835 it was called a "perpetual curacy," valued gross £90, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹⁴²

XIX. The parish of Llanhenog is in the same district as Llanvrechfa, and for the same reason, probably, does not appear in the valuation of A.D. 1291. But its status had risen before A.D. 1535, when it was styled a "curacy," worth £8 11s. 6d., out of which the Curate paid 40s. annually to the Chapter funds.¹⁴³

In A.D. 1726, 1764, and 1791 the "curacy" of Llanhenog received £600 altogether from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁴⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £64, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹⁴⁵

XX. The parish of Llangattock, near Caerleon, has always been closely connected with the Bishopric of this district. Probably places on the Roman roads¹⁴⁶ (the only roads worth speaking of until the nineteenth century) and Roman cities¹⁴⁷ (the only towns before the advent of the Normans), were natural centres of Church work from the earliest days, and so became more closely identified with the Bishop and his headquarters staff.

The Abbey of Caerleon, a "daughter" establishment of the great Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida, in Cardiganshire,¹⁴⁸ was in its full strength about the middle of the thirteenth century, when it disputed with the Abbey of Margam for the possession of the Common of Hirwaun Wrgant, near Aberdare. The arbitration was concluded in A.D. 1256.¹⁴⁹ Sometime before A.D. 1291 the Abbey had left its old quarters, called "Veterem Abbathiam" in the Taxation,¹⁵⁰ for a site more to Cistercian tastes, known afterwards as Llantarnam. A comparison of their possessions¹⁵¹ leaves no doubt that the Abbeys of Caerleon and Llantarnam are one and the same.

Not only the local Abbey but the monks of Montacute, at Malpas, in A.D. 1124,¹⁵² and those of Neath, in A.D. 1289,¹⁵³ had lands in the parish, and the Prior of Abergavenny had a share of the revenue of the Church, which was valued at £13 6s. 8d., and impropriated by the Cathedral Chapter or one of the Prebendaries.¹⁵⁴

By A.D. 1535 the payment to Abergavenny had disappeared,¹⁵⁵ a distinct vicarage had been established, worth £8 1s. 4d. per annum,¹⁵⁶ and the Chapter received from the revenue of the Church 33s. 4d.¹⁵⁷ in addition to the large rent from lands. In A.D. 1716 the "Vicarage" of Caerleon received a benefaction of £250,¹⁵⁸ which was met by a

140, Hodgson cccx. 141, Hodgson clxxxiii., clxxxvi. 142, ER. ii. 624, 625, and appendix 25 143, VE. ii. 377, 346 : That "Lanhuvcke" 346, = "Lanhenoke" 377, is clear from the figure 40/- in both cases 144, Hodgson cccx. 145, ER. ii. 622, 623 146, A Roman road traverses the parishes of Mamhilad and Trevethin ; BHM. 424 147, Caerwent, Caerleon, and Cardiff were cities built by the Romans. 148, CCM. iii. 450 149, CCM. i. 101, 104 ; iii. 236 ; iv. 601 150, TE. 281 151, TE. 281, and VE. iv. 365 152, CCM. iii. 65 153, Birch N. 80, 81 154, TE. 278 155, VE. iv. 355 156, Idem. 375 157, Idem. 346 158, Hodgson cxxxi.

grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁵⁹ It was a vicarage worth gross £316 in A.D. 1835, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹⁶⁰

There were once three chapels near Caerleon dedicated to St. Julius, St. Aaron, and St. Alban, but there is some uncertainty as to where they stood.¹⁶¹

XXI. The parish of Langstone is distinctly assigned to Llandaff in the thirteenth century.¹⁶² It is equally certain that it was an independent rectory by A.D. 1535, when it was valued £4 13s.¹⁶³ But the latter valuation gives a hint of the former relation in the proportionately high procurations paid to the Bishop and Archdeacon,¹⁶⁴ which may have been agreed upon when the living was established as a rectory. In A.D. 1809 this rectory received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁶⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a rectory worth gross £158 in private patronage.¹⁶⁶

The valuation of the sixteenth century mentions the Chapel of St. Ciriac, which brought 20s. to the rector.¹⁶⁷

The memory of a still older Church, given to Llandaff in the tenth century, lingers in Llanbedr, within this parish.¹⁶⁸ This may account for the connection of Langstone with the Cathedral. The Church existed in the fifteenth century. It was assigned to the Priory of Goldcliff, and included in the valuation of Christchurch, to which it evidently then belonged.¹⁶⁹

XXII. The parish of Whitson was bounded on two sides by the possessions of Goldcliff Priory, which held the manor of Great Porton¹⁷⁰ and the tithes of Porton Church,¹⁷¹ the limits of which chapelry almost touched Whitson Church. The Priory had also seven "carucates" of land in this parish in A.D. 1291, and also a Barn in A.D. 1535.¹⁷² This seems to indicate that the title of the Chapter to Whitson was secure before A.D. 1113, when Goldcliff Priory was founded.¹⁷³ The Church does not appear to have been valued in the thirteenth century. In A.D. 1535 the Chapter drew rents from land here, as well as 12s. from the Church revenues,¹⁷⁴ and the vicarage was valued separately as worth £6 7s. 8d.¹⁷⁵ In A.D. 1835 the living was a vicarage worth gross £180, and the Patrons and Impropriators were "the Chapter of Llandaff and Eton College."¹⁷⁶

XXIII. The parish of Undy was partly in the manor of Magor and Undy, which in A.D. 1601 was held by Sir Edward Lewis, of Van.¹⁷⁷ The only monastic institution which had land in the parish in A.D. 1535 was Chepstow Priory, to whom one tenant here paid rent.¹⁷⁸ The Church was valued £13 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291, but not marked as impropriated.¹⁷⁹ In A.D. 1535 it is clearly impropriated by the Chapter of the Cathedral, which drew £5 6s. 8d. from its revenues.¹⁸⁰ The vicarage was valued separately as worth £4 10s. 8d.¹⁸¹

159, Hodgson cccix. 160, ER. ii. 620, 621, and appendix 25 161, RLL. 483, note 162, TE. 278 163, VE. iv. 374 164, The Rectors of Itton and Langstone had practically the same income; yet the former paid only 5/3 as against 11/11 paid by the latter 165, Hodgson cccx. 166, ER. ii. 620, 621 167, VE. iv. 374 168, RLL. 529, 558 169, TE. 278 170, VE. iv. 376b 171, Idem. 371: The tithes were leased by Tintern Abbey in A.D. 1535 172, TE. 281, and VE. iv. 376a 173, Dugdale's Monasticon [Edition 1682] i. 154 174, VE. iv. 346 175, Idem. 377 176, ER. ii. 630, 631 177, CGMG. 48 178, VE. iv. 372 179, TE. 278 180, VE. iv. 346 181, Idem. 377

In A.D. 1714, 1767, 1787, and 1810 the "vicarage" of Undy received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £800.¹⁸² In A.D. 1835 the vicarage was worth gross £183, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹⁸³

XXIV. The parish of Llanfair Discoed and Dinham form still two distinct civil parishes,¹⁸⁴ but ecclesiastically they now go with Caerwent.¹⁸⁵ This chapelry does not appear to have been valued in the thirteenth century. But in 1535 the Chapter draws rent from Llanfair Discoed, and £3 6s. 8d. from the revenues of the chapel or chapels of Llanfair Discoed and Dinham.¹⁸⁶ It would appear that Chepstow Priory had also a right to the largest portion of the revenues of this chapel.¹⁸⁷ In A.D. 1737, 1772, 1810, 1824 and 1836, the "curacy" of Llanfair Discoed received grants amounting to £1000 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁸⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, and, together with Caerwent, was held by the vicar of Matherne. The Impropriators and Patrons were the Chapter.¹⁸⁹

XXV. The parish of Matherne is one of the Celtic possessions of Llandaff, as we have seen.¹⁹⁰ The Bishops' palace here was built about A.D. 1408,¹⁹¹ and was occupied by them down to the eighteenth century.

The Church of Matherne was classified among the Chapter churches as early as A.D. 1254.¹⁹² In A.D. 1291 its value was £16, but it is stated that a part of this went to the Prior of Chepstow. In A.D. 1535 it was described as "The Parish Church of Matherne, Trikke and Rulston," and its vicarage was then worth £6 3s. 6d.,¹⁹³ while the Chapter received £8 from the church besides. The Chapter also drew rents from land here.¹⁹⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a vicarage worth gross £352 per annum, and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Chapter.¹⁹⁵

Rulston is another spelling of Runston, which is still recognized as a separate ancient parish.¹⁹⁶ At the end of the eighteenth century the chapel of Runston was dilapidated, but had been used within the memory of persons then living.¹⁹⁷ It has been suggested that Runston is also one of the Celtic gifts to Llandaff.¹⁹⁸ Trikke must be a mis-spelling of Crick, where there is a ruined chapel just within the border of Runston.

XXVI. The chapelry of St. Kingsmark, although the chapel has disappeared, and it has only two inhabited houses within its area, still survives as a civil parish in the Chepstow district.¹⁹⁹ It was formerly an "extra-parochial" place, but is now, for ecclesiastical purposes, included in the parish of St. Arvan's.²⁰⁰ Formerly St. Kingsmark's was the superior church. Its old Welsh name was "Llan-cynfarch." It was given, "with all its territory," in the sixth century, to Llandaff.²⁰¹ Soon after the Norman conquest a Priory

182, Hodgson cccxi. 183, ER. ii. 630, 631, and appendix 25 184, Monmouthshire census 1901, 12, 13 185, Idem. 4 186, VE. iv. 346 187, Idem. 372 188, Hodgson cccx. 189, ER. ii. 626, 627, and appendix 25 190, RLL. 383, 384. See page 4 191, Coxe's "Monmouthshire" i. 7 192, CCM. iii. 497 193, VE. iv. 373 194, Idem. 346 195, ER. ii. 626, 627, and appendix 25 196, Monmouthshire census 1901, 5 197, Coxe's "Monmouthshire" i. 13 198, RLL. 496 199, Monmouthshire census 1901, 14 200, Idem. 6 201, RLL. 411

was established here, and St. Kingsmark's became the Priory Church. It is supposed that the monks were Benedictines.²⁰² They were firmly established in the thirteenth century, as we find by the taxation of their possessions.²⁰³ In A.D. 1291 St. Kingsmark's was one of three "small" churches (included in the same valuation), of which the prior of St. Kingsmark's was the rector. The other two were St. Arvan's [St. Arvan's] and Porthgaseg.²⁰⁴ And yet in A.D. 1254 St. Kingsmark's is clearly classified among the Chapter churches,²⁰⁵ and again in 1535 the Chapter received 16s. from the revenues of this church.²⁰⁶ Evidently the monks paid an annual pension to the Cathedral for their Priory church and parish, which the Chapter had given or leased to them.

This explanation helps us to determine what was meant by the term "chapel annexed to the Priory" in the valuation of A.D. 1535.²⁰⁷ It could not have been Porthgaseg Chapel, which at that time was in the hands of Tintern Abbey.²⁰⁸ It must have been the Church of St. Arvan. When the Monastery was destroyed the "chapel annexed" served for the parishioners, and became the Parish Church. St. Kingsmark's was one of the manors held by the Marquess of Worcester, and he was also patron of St. Arvan's in A.D. 1651.²⁰⁹ His family had probably got the possessions of St. Kingsmark's Priory at the same time that they obtained the property of Tintern Abbey, suppressed in A.D. 1536.²¹⁰ The later history of this chapelry, therefore, must be found under the name of St. Arvan's.

St. Arvan's was a "curacy" in A.D. 1739, 1777, and 1788, when it received grants, amounting to £600, from Queen Anne's Bounty.²¹¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £54, of which the Duke of Beaufort was Patron and Impropiator.²¹²

Porthgaseg Chapel has fallen into ruins,²¹³ though its site is still marked.

202, Gasquet's "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries" ii. 554 203, TE. 282, 285 204, TE. 278 205, CCM. iii. 497 206, VE. iv. 346 207, VE. iv. 372 208, VE. iv. 370a 209, Marsh's "Annals of Chepstow Castle" [Exeter, 1883] 233 210, Idem. 207 211, Hodgson, cccix. 212, ER. ii. 614, 615 213, RLL. 393

NOTES
ON
CHURCHES
IN THE
DIOCESE
OF
LLANDAFF.

PART II.
THE CONVENTUAL GROUP,
WITH A MAP.

BY THE
REV. C. A. H. GREEN, M.A.,
Vicar of Aberdare, Rural Dean.

PRICE 3/6 NETT.

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Preface.

THIS little book is the second of three Parts, and contains the story of those Churches and Chapels within the Diocese of Llandaff which were appropriated by certain Abbeyes and Priories. Its predecessor dealt with the Cathedral and the Churches annexed to it. The third part will, it is hoped, review the Churches which have always been in Private Patronage.

The first chapter of this book is introductory to the history of the parishes which follows. In order to avoid repetition, it was found convenient to print a translation of the principal charters once for all in this chapter, and then to refer the reader back to them by a symbol in the succeeding chapters.

The spelling of the names of places has been troublesome. There appears to be an endless variety. An attempt has been made to adhere to the spelling of the ordnance maps, which is itself very far from satisfactory.

To prevent misunderstanding, it is well to say that in the Grants of Queen Anne's Bounty, quoted in these pages, are included all sums of money voted by the Governors thereof, whether drawn from the Royal Bounty proper, or from Parliamentary Grants administered by them from A.D. 1809 to A.D. 1824.

The following books have been constantly consulted, and will be referred to throughout by the abbreviations prefixed to them here, viz. :—

AFF.—"Ancient Facts and Fictions Concerning Churches and Tithes," by the Earl of Selborne, published by Macmillan & Co., London, A.D. 1888.

Annals—"The Annals of England," published by James Parker & Co., Oxford, and London, 1869.

BHM.—Mr. Joseph Alfred Bradney's "History of Monmouthshire," published by Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke, London, Part I. in A.D. 1904, Part II. in A.D. 1906. The rest of this book is not yet published.

- Birch M.**—Dr. Walter de Gray Birch's "History of Margam Abbey," published in London, A.D. 1897.
- Birch N.**—Dr. Birch's "History of Neath Abbey," published by John E. Richards, Neath, A.D. 1902.
- Bonnochoso**—"Geographie Physique, Historique et Politique de la France, par Emile de Bonnechose." Paris, A.D. 1868.
- CCM.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan," in four volumes. Volume i. published in A.D. 1885, volume ii. in 1890, volume iii. in 1891, and volume iv. in 1893. Volume iii. contains a reprint of the "Norwich Taxation" so far as it concerns Glamorganshire.
- CGMG.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "The Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan," published by Wyman and Sons, London, A.D. 1886.
- CR.**—The "Cardiff Records," published in five volumes at Cardiff, A.D. 1898-1905.
- Doc. 111.**—"Documents Illustrative of English History," by the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stubbs, printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, A.D. 1870.
- ER.**—The "Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales," being the Report of the Royal Commissioners, published in A.D. 1835, in two volumes.
- Godwin**—The Return made by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 18th December, A.D. 1603. Preserved in the British Museum; Harleian MS. 595; fol. i. ff.
- HCG.**—"Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestræ," published by the Master of the Rolls in 3 volumes: London, A.D. 1803, 1865, 1867.
- Hodgson**—Mr. Christopher Hodgson's "An Account of the Augmentation of Small Livings by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne . . . and of Benefactions by Corporate Bodies and Individuals," second edition, published by F. and J. Rivington, London, A.D. 1845; together with a Supplement, published by C. and J. Rivington, London, A.D. 1856.
- Kitchin**—The Return made by Anthony Kitchin, Bishop of Llandaff, of the Churches and clergy of his diocese in A.D. 1563. Preserved in the British Museum; Harleian MS. 595; fol. 10 ff.
- LM.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "The Land of Morgan," published by Whiting & Co., London, A.D. 1883.
- Marsh**—"Annals of Chepstow Castle," by John Fitchett Marsh, deceased, edited by Sir John Maclean; printed by William Pollard, Exeter, A.D. 1883.

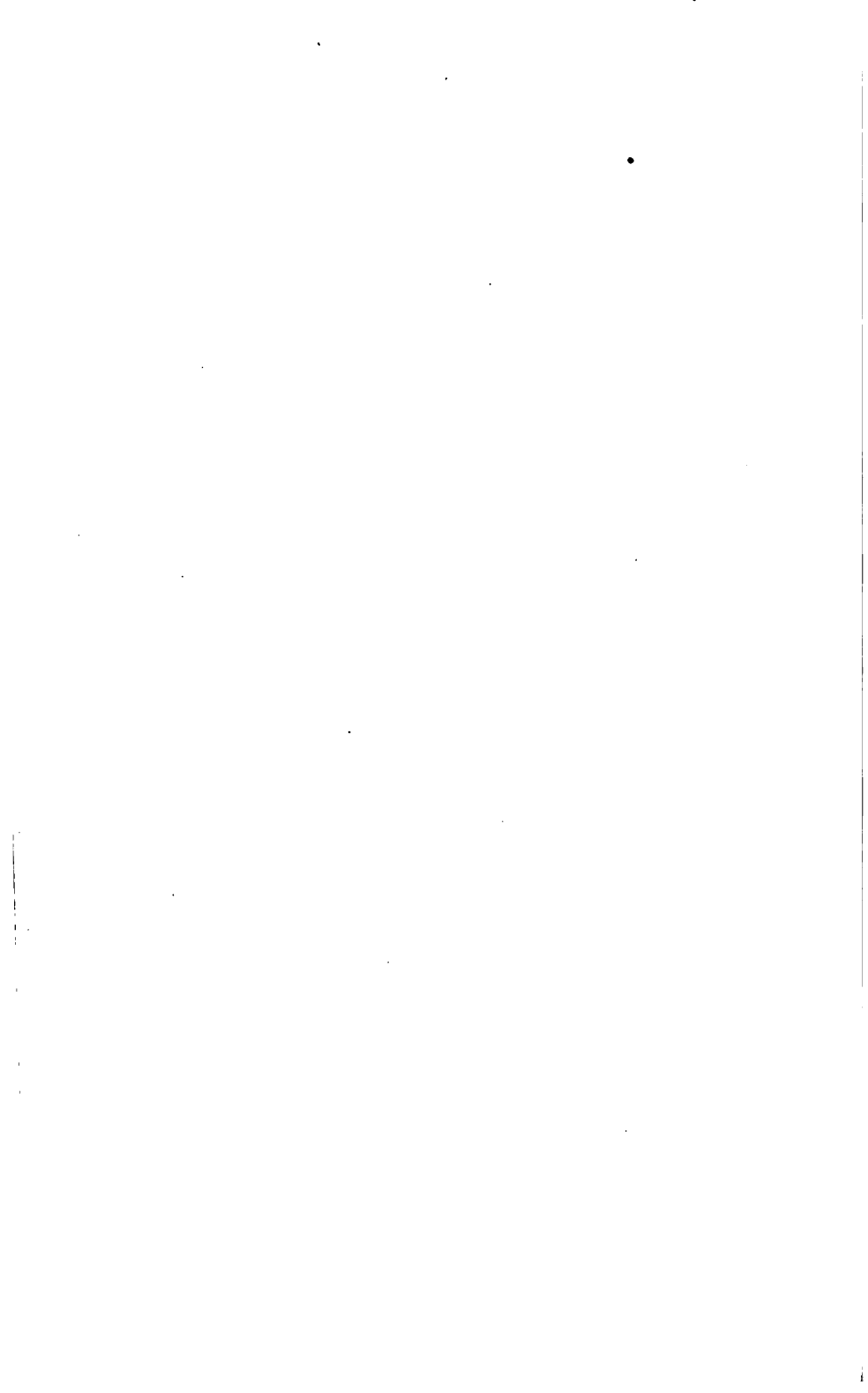
- Monast.**—"Monasticon Anglicanum," by Roger Dodsworth and William Dugdale; vol. i. published by Richard Hodgkinson, London, A.D. 1655; vol. ii. published by Alice Warren, London, A.D. 1661.
- NCW.**—"Notes on the Church in Wales," by the Ven. W. L. Bevan, published by the S.P.C.K., London, A.D. 1905.
- NHA.**—Mr. Thomas Nicholas' "History and Antiquities of Glamorganshire," published by Longman, Green & Co., London, A.D. 1874.
- NT.**—The "Norwich Taxation" of A.D. 1254, preserved in the British Museum, "Cotton Collection Vitellius C. X. pp. 105, ff.," which was consulted on the spot. The Glamorganshire Parishes are printed in Mr. Clark's Collection (see **CCM.**), to which reference is made whenever possible.
- Nov. Mon.**—"Monasticon Anglicanum . . . originally published in Latin by Sir William Dugdale, Knight," New Edition by Caley, Ellis and Bandinell; in 8 large volumes; published in London, A.D. 1846.
- Riokards**—"Church and Priory of S. Mary, Usk," by Robert Rickards, published by Bemrose and Sons, London, A.D. 1904.
- Tanner**—"Notitia Monastica," by Thomas Tanner; published by A. & J. Churchill, London, A.D. 1695.
- TE.**—The "Taxatio Ecclesiastica" of A.D. 1291, which was printed in A.D. 1802 by order of King George III., in one volume. There is a good copy in Llandaff Cathedral Library.
- Reg. Sac.**—"Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," or the Episcopal Succession in England, by the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stubbs, printed at the Oxford University Press, A.D. 1858.
- RLL.**—The Rev. W. J. Rees' edition of the "Liber Landavensis," published by William Rees, Llandovery, A.D. 1840.
- VE.**—The "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of A.D. 1535, printed in A.D. 1821 by Royal Command, in six volumes. The Cathedral copy is defective.

In quoting the above mentioned books (except "Hodgson"), the volume will be indicated by Roman numerals, and the page by Arabic figures—*e.g.*, CR. v. 263 means "page 263 of the fifth volume of the Cardiff Records"; CCM. iii. 568, 570, 590 means "pages 568, 570, 590 of the third volume of Mr. Clark's *Cartæ et Munimenta*." In the case of "Hodgson" the Roman numerals indicate the pages of his Appendix, which is by far the largest portion of his book.

C. A. H. G.

ABERDARE VICARAGE,

11th February, 1907.



CHAPTER I.

Abbeys and Priorios possessing Churohos or Chapols within tho Dioceso of Llandaff.

I.—The Benedictine Abbey of Tewkesbury was founded in A.D. 1102 by Robert Fitzhamon, the Conqueror and first Norman lord of Glamorgan.¹ He and his descendants were the Patrons and constant Benefactors of the Abbey, and when they died, their bodies were taken there for burial.²

Our earliest Schedule of Welsh property enjoyed by the Abbey is contained in a Charter, dated A.D. 1106, by which King Henry I. confirmed "to the Church of Tewkesbury these things written below, which Robert Fitzhamon and many other men have given, or which Abbot Gerald has bought, namely In Wales, the parish church of St. Mary, in the town of Cardiff, with one carucate³ of land. The tithes of all the demesne rents of the town of Cardiff. The tithes of the whole demesne which Robert Fitzhamon had in Wales. All the tithes of all the barons of Robert Fitzhamon through the whole land of Wales. All the branch of the Taff river which is near the church, from the point where it leaves the Taff, to the point where it re-enters the Taff, for making fisheries and any church conveniences; the meadow beyond the water by the church; the hamlet which is called Llandough; the land which Walter of Llanblethian gave; the tithe of the land which the Abbot of Gloucester holds in Llan-carvan;⁴ the church of Llantwit [Major]; the land which Walkelin gave;⁵ the Roath mill and the fisheries which Robert of Hay gave; the land which Robert Nicholson gave; the church of Newcastle. All these things his barons joined him in confirming."⁶

The phrase "all the tithes of all the barons of Robert Fitzhamon through the whole land of Wales" claims attention. It is probably intended to cover any tithes which these barons might give hereafter, as well as those which might already have been given to the Abbey; the insertion of this clause would save the monks the trouble of asking the king for his confirmation in the event of future gifts.

This Charter was issued within five years of the foundation of the Abbey. Later Charters show that fresh donations were made in subsequent years. The Bishops of Llandaff, however, resented the action of the chief lords and their barons in bestowing churches and lands on an Abbey outside the Diocese; the quarrel continued for forty years. At last a settlement was drafted in the following terms:—"The Charter of Uchtred, Bishop of Llandaff, made to Roger, Abbot

1, Monast. i. 153, ff.; LM. 42 2, LM. 43 3, 100 acres: see Doc. III. 516
4, Tregyff and Penon. CCM. i. 7 5, i.e. Llancadle in Llan-carvan Parish;
CCM. i. 22 6, CCM. iii. 39, 40, 41

of Tewkesbury, and to the Convent, at the intervention and with the consent of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in A.D. 1146, concerning the controversy which was between the aforesaid Bishop, and Abbot, and Monks, about tithes and other things, namely, concerning the claim which the same Bishop had brought against them concerning the same, the contents of which are as follows :—The same Bishop concedes to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Tewkesbury and the monks, to have and to hold, peacefully and quietly, all the tithes, alms and benefices which have been given to them in that Diocese, or hereafter shall be given canonically, and in return for this concession the Abbot and monks have restored quit⁸ to the aforesaid Bishop the whole of that tithe which they used to have from the demesne cultivations of the Earl of Gloucester on the moor between the Taff and the Ely, and, moreover, the two parts of the tithe of Merthyr Mawr which they used to hold, and the tithe of the land belonging to the Chapel of Saint John which they used to have, and which the Abbot said belonged to Saint Leonard [Newcastle]. The Bishop further concedes to the same, that anyone in his Diocese who should desire his body to be taken to Tewkesbury, it may be taken, on condition that the Church of Llandaff have prior respect.”⁹ We have also evidence that some of the tenants attempted to evade the obligations established by their lords, and had to be warned to pay their tithes “in full and without delay.”¹⁰

The date of our next Charter lies between the canonization of Thomas a Becket¹¹ and the close of the episcopate of Nicholas ap Gwrgant who issued it.¹² We may conjecture about A.D. 1180. “The Charter of Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff, confirming to the Church of Saint Mary of Tewkesbury, and the monks, all the Churches and their benefices with their belongings which they have in that Diocese by the bounty of Christ’s Faithful, namely (§.1), the Parish Church of Saint Mary of Cardiff, with the Castle Chapel; Saint John’s Chapel; Saint Thomas’ Chapel¹³; Roath Chapel; the Chapel of Saint Dionysius of Kibbor¹⁴; the Chapel of Liffenni¹⁵; the Chapel of Saint Edern¹⁶; the Chapel of Lanbordan; with all their belongings within and outside the town : (§.2) and the tithe of the demesne rents of the lordship of Cardiff, and of its whole domain in Wales; (§.3) the Church of Llandough belonging to the Church of Cardiff, together with the Chapel of Lechwith, and the Chapel of Cogan, together with their lands and all other belongings; (§.4) the Church of Llantwit [Major], with the Chapel of Lisworney; the Chapel of Saint Bartholomew; the Chapel of Saint Cujan of Cherleton, with its belongings of Llanbarry, Llanparan¹⁷ and Saint Nicholas, and with all other their belongings; (§.5) the Church of Saint Leonard of Newcastle, with the Chapel of Saint Theduct¹⁸; the Chapel of Laleston; the Chapel in the wood on the East side of Llynvi¹⁹; the Chapel of Saint Thomas

7, “Calumpnia”; see Doc. Ill. 516

8, “Quietam;” see Doc. Ill. 527

9, CCM. i. 10, and 20

10, CCM. i. 23

11, He was canonized A.D. 1173; the first church in his honour was built A.D. 1178; Annals i. 255, note 12, Nicholas died A.D. 1183; Reg. Sac. 29

12, This chapel appears to have been one structurally with the Parish Church; CCM. i. 13

13, Llanishen, near Cardiff

14, Lisvane

15, Llanedarne

16, Ought we to read “Llanharry” and “Llanharran”?

17, Tythegston

18, Bettws

on the land which William Earl of Gloucester gave to William, son of Henry, between the rivers Avan and Neath; the Church of Saint James of Kenfig, with the Chapel of Saint Thomas in the same town; the Chapel of Corneli²⁰ which is Thom-town; the Chapel of Saint Wendon of the town of Walter Lovell²¹; the Chapel of Saint Thomas of Creitic²²; the Chapel of Saint Cunioth of Llynvi²³; with all other things belonging to them, [namely] to the Church of Saint Leonard, as well as to the Church of Kenfig; (§.6) [the Church] of Llanblethian, with Saint Donat's Chapel; the Chapel of Saint James of Landcoman²⁴; the Chapel of Saint Lenwara de la Tawe, with all other their belongings; this Chapel, however, has been consecrated on the condition, and permission to bury has been granted, that the Church of Llanblethian (to which it belongs by parochial right) be not damaged. (§.7) He concedes also, that on the cession of the rectors of these [Churches], the monks may establish in them fully qualified vicars, that is, in priests' orders, who are to be answerable to the Bishop for "Spiritualia" (a proper sustenance being assigned to them), but who are to hand over to their [the monks'] use all other possessions of these [Churches] in tithes as well as in lands. [§.8] Moreover he confirms to them all the tithes which they have legally obtained in this Diocese, namely, two parts²⁵ of the tithe of the lordship of Crenemarestune; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Roger de Sumeri²⁶; half the tithe of the lordship of Saint Fagan; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of St. Nicholas; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Bonvileston²⁷; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of [Wenvoe?]; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Manwrekeston; two parts of the tithe of the lordship which belonged to Hugh of Gloucester²⁸; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Tregyff²⁹; half of the tithe of the lordship of William de Londres³⁰; and one hundred acres of land at Ogmores³¹; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Penmark³²; two parts of the tithe of the lordship which now belongs to the monks of Neath at [Monk] Nash³³; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Marcross; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Saint Donat; two parts of the tithe of the lordship of Coity³⁴ and Newcastle.³⁵ [§.9] And he confirms to them the lands which have been given to them in alms; the hamlet which is called Llandough; the land which Walter of Llanblethian gave³⁶; the

20, Probably South Cornelan in Pyle Parish 21, Perhaps North Cornelan in Pyle Parish, which the Lovells held, NHA, 136 22, Read "Treicic" as in CCM. iv. 61 and 629; that is Tre-y-gedd in Lower Llangynwyd Parish; Birch M. 49. There was a chapel here; CCM. iii. 526; Birch M. 252 23, Llangynwyd 24, Llancofan 25, "Dnas partes" is the regular idiom for two-thirds; Robv, "Latin Grammar," i., 444 26, Dinas Powis, CCM. i. 34, see CGMG. 428, 431 27, Tewkesbury still drew 5/- from Saint Andrew's Rectory in A.D. 1535; VE. ii. 477 and iv. 348 28, Tewkesbury still drew 3/4 from these tithes in A.D. 1535; VE. ii. 477 29, CCM. i. 107; CGMG. 426 30, In the parish of Llanarvan 31, He held the lordship of Ogmores; CGMG. 418 32, For which Ewenny still paid 1/- to Tewkesbury in A.D. 1535; VE. ii. 477, and iv. 352 33, Penmark was not fully impropriated before A.D. 1200 34, Tewkesbury still drew 3/- from Neath Abbey on account of these tithes in A.D. 1535; VE. ii. 477 35, Tewkesbury still drew 6/8 from Coity Rectory in A.D. 1535; VE. ii. 477 36, Newcastle was impropriated in A.D. 1106; see page 33 37, Probably Walterston, between Kenfig and Horgrove; CCM. iii. 555

land which Robert Nicholson gave ; the land which Walkelin gave, called Llancadle³⁷ ; the whole branch of the Taff river³⁸ from the point where it issues, and also the meadow beyond the river by the Church."³⁹ This Charter was confirmed by Nicholas' successor, William, A.D. 1185-1191.⁴⁰

This Charter not only serves as a commentary on its predecessors, but also helps us to picture the ecclesiastical state of the Vale of Glamorgan during the twelfth century.

Before his accession to the throne in A.D. 1200,⁴¹ John, Earl of Moretaine or Moreton, as husband of Isabella, heiress of the lordship,⁴² confirmed these donations of his predecessors. "The confirmation⁴³ of John, Earl of Moretaine, by which it is stated, that, after inspecting the Charters of his predecessors, Robert Fitzhamon, and Robert, son of King Henry I., and William, his son, Earl of Gloucester, he saw and understood that Robert Fitzhamon had given and conceded to the Church of Saint Mary of Tewkesbury and the monks, the tithes of all his rents of Cardiff, and his whole domain in Wales ; [and that] Robert, son of the King⁴⁴ [had given] all the tithe of the rent and toll of the fair of Cardiff, and of Landuncuit ; all the tithe of his emoluments and rents, and of the mills in Wales which shall be made therein, or come to be after he has had the land ; and of all his amends and increases⁴⁵ and forest clearances, and lands (except the tithes of the land of Morin), and of sheep and pigs and foals in Wales ; [and that] Earl William conceded and confirmed the donations of his grandfather and father as is written above :—All these donations and concessions Earl John confirmed in this Charter."

After her divorce in A.D. 1200, Isabella, Countess of Gloucester in her own right, was the means of securing the full impropriation of the Church of Penmark.⁴⁶ Some time before A.D. 1348, Hugh, the third of the Despenser line, gave to the Abbey the Church of Llantrisant, in Glamorganshire.⁴⁷ Finally in A.D. 1462, Tewkesbury obtained the Alien Priory of Goldcliff⁴⁸, but only for a brief period, for it was ultimately given to Eton College.

Tewkesbury came into collision with the later Abbeys of Neath and Margam. Often it adopted the plan of handing over its Welsh property to the Abbeys on the spot, sometimes for a lengthy period, in return for an annual payment : the result is confusing, for we find Tewkesbury property in the hands of Neath and Margam.

In A.D. 1291, the only land of Tewkesbury in the Diocese of Llandaff recorded is 60 acres of land rented by the Prior of Ewenny for £1 a year.⁴⁹ In A.D. 1535, this rent of £1 still appears⁵⁰ ; also Margam paid £3,⁵¹ and Neath 3/-⁵² or 3/4.⁵³

The valuation of A.D. 1535 prepared the way for the Suppression, when the property of this Abbey went to form the endowment of the See of Gloucester, founded in A.D. 1540.⁵⁴

37, In Llancarvan parish 38, At Cardiff 39, CCM. i. 20, 21, 22 40, CCM. i. 35 41, Annals i. 283 42, LM. 66, 67 43, CCM. i. 37 44, "filius Rogeri" must be a mis-reading for "filius Regis." 45, "increase of profit over ferm-rent." Doc. Ill. 523 46, Monast. i., 159 47, Monast. i., 157, 48, Monast. i. 159, 591 49, TE. 284 50, VE. ii. 421, 477, and iv. 352 51, VE. ii. 482, and iv. 352 52, VE. ii. 477 53, VE. iv. 351 54, Burnet's History (Pocock's Edition), i. 476.

II.—The Benedictine Abbey of Gloucester was founded in A.D. 1058⁵⁵, but was enriched considerably by the Norman conquerors of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, though not to the same extent as Tewkesbury Abbey.

The earliest donation, perhaps, was the Church of St. Gunlliw or St. Woollos of Newport, in the County of Monmouth. It was given to St. Peter's Abbey of Gloucester by Robert of Hay, with the assent of Robert Fitzhamon, his over-lord, during the episcopate of Herewald⁵⁶, that is, prior to 1104.⁵⁷ The gift was apparently suggested or approved of by William Rufus during his illness at Gloucester⁵⁸ in A.D. 1093⁵⁹, so that it dates from the eleventh century. It was accompanied by the grant of fifteen hides of land.⁶⁰ It was confirmed by King Stephen in 1138.⁶¹ Another grant of this early period was that of Morgan ap Morgan who gave to the Church of Newport and the Church of Saint Peter of Gloucester "forty acres of my land in Goldcliff moor, namely twenty acres at P'ill Sigil, and twenty acres near Newport Bridge, and near the bank of the Usk, in perpetual alms, which my father gave to the church of Saint Woollos."⁶²

Ewenny Priory was founded as a cell to Gloucester in A.D. 1111 by William de Londres,⁶³ whose gifts were confirmed, and probably augmented by his son⁶⁴ Maurice and his grandson William.⁶⁵ Robert, Earl of Gloucester, not only confirmed his subjects' grants, but also himself gave twenty-one acres of arable land and one burgage at Kenfig to Ewenny Priory, and exempted the monks there from toll; moreover, he gave to the Abbey of Saint Peter of Gloucester, the manors of Tregyff and Penon, in the parish of Llancarvan, and also the Church of Saint Cadoc of Llancarvan "with all the lands and tithes belonging to it."⁶⁶ Earl Robert's grants were confirmed by his widow Mabel in A.D. 1148, and his son, Earl William.⁶⁷

The donation to Ewenny Priory is described in A.D. 1141, as including "The Church of Saint Michael of Ewenny, the Church of St. Bride⁶⁸ with the Chapel of Ogmores of Lampha⁶⁹, the Church of St. Michael of Colwinston, with the lands, meadows, and all other things belonging to them."⁷⁰ A few years later, William de Londres, the grandson of the first founder, says, "Let it be known to all who love God that I have granted, and by the impression of my seal have confirmed the donation which Maurice of London, my father, gave to the Church of Saint Peter of Gloucester, namely, the Church of Saint Michael of Ewenny, and the Church of Saint Bride, with the lands and tithes, and all the benefices which belong to them, and all the possession of the land which is along the river which is called Ewenny, near the Church of Saint Michael, with the meadow and mill, and the grove which is on the south side of the brook Alun, and all the land which is on the side of the grove from the land of Robert de Landene to the lord's horse-pasture, and on the East side all the land from the house of Edric the Viscount to the bank of Ewenny; and the one

55, Tanner, 68 56, HCG. ii. 51 57, Reg. Sac. 20 58, HCG. i. 102
59, Annals of England, i. 210; and Stephen's "History of the English Church," 87 60, HCG. i. 102 61, HCG. i. 224 62, HCG. ii. 50 63, Stubb's "Councils" i. 306 64, CGMG. 418 65, CCM. i. 15; Birch N, 291
66, CCM. i. 7, 8, 9; L.M. 54, 55 67, Ibid, 11 68, St. Brides Major 65
In the parish of Ewenny 70, CCM. i. 14

hundred acres which I hold in fee from the Church of Tewkesbury for twenty shillings a year ; and to acquit me of those twenty shillings a year, I add and grant those sixty-six acres of the fee of Colwinston, likewise the Church of Saint Michael of Colwinston with the lands and tithes which belong to it."⁷¹

But the de Londres family seem to have wavered in their loyalty to Ewenny during the thirteenth century, when Margam Abbey became the principal object of their generosity⁷² ; and this change threatened Ewenny's right to the chapel of Llangeinors situated upon the de Londres property in the hills⁷³, but, ultimately, as we shall see, that right was acknowledged and confirmed.⁷⁴

These gifts were confirmed by Gilbert, Earl of Clare, lord of Glamorgan, in A.D. 1226, namely, "The Church of Saint Michael of Ewenny, and the Church of Saint Bride, with the lands and tithes, and all benefices which belong to them ; likewise the Church of Saint Michael of Colwinston, with the lands and tithes which belong to it, just as it is contained in the charters of Maurice and William de Londres ; also the whole land which William of Corntown gave to the Priory of Ewenny also the Church of Newport with all [its] belongings, and liberties and fisheries also the manor of Tregyff . . . with all its belongings and liberties."⁷⁵

In A.D. 1291⁷⁶, the Abbot of Gloucester drew rents from about fifty acres in Newport, as well as other money ; and is credited with two payments made to him by the Prior of Ewenny viz., £12 for two carucates⁷⁷, and a water-mill at Tregyff, and 18/- for land at Llancarvan. It is noted that the Priory of Ewenny paid £1 rent to Tewkesbury⁷⁸ for sixty acres of land.

In A.D. 1535⁷⁹ the total Income of Ewenny was £78 8s. 8d., out of which the Prior paid annually £1 to Tewkesbury⁸⁰, 5/2 to Neath, and £13 6s. 8d. to Gloucester. Ewenny no longer managed the Tregyff estate, from which (including the Rectory) Gloucester directly drew the sum of £25 12s. od.,⁸¹ out of which Tewkesbury received 8/-.⁸² The Newport property was worth £8 per annum.⁸³

III.—The Cistercian Abbey of Neath stood in the parish of Cadoxton, within the lordship of Neath, which was given by Robert Fitzhamon to Richard Granville. The lordship had four chief manors in it in addition to the town or borough, viz., Neath manerium, Neath citra, Neath ultra. and Cilybebill.⁸⁴ The Abbey was founded by Richard Granville and Constance his wife in A.D. 1129-1130.⁸⁵ They had no children, therefore gave all their Welsh estates to the Abbey and retired to Devonshire. The Foundation Charter gave to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity of Savigny, in France: (§.1) all the waste which was included within the four waters, that is, streams of Neath, Tawe, Clydach by Duffryn, and Crymlyn Bog ; (§.2) the chapel of their castle of Neath with all the tithes of their men of that district ; (§.3) half of all their fish in the Neath ; (§.4.) all their possessions in the town of Aissa [Monk-Nash] which they held of the Earl of Gloucester, besides other gifts.⁸⁶

71, CCM. i. 15 72, CCM. i. 100 ; and iii. 151 74, See chapter III. 75, CCM. i. 73, 74 76, TE 283 77, A carucate—100 acres 78, TE. 283, 284 ; and see top of this page 79 VE. ii. 421 ; and iv. 352 80, VF. ii 477 81, VE. ii. 413, 418 82, VE. ii. 413, 483 83, VE. ii. 413, 418 84, NHA. 14 ; Birch N. 273 ff 85, Birch N. 30, 31, 42 86, Birch N. 30

A later deed of Richard Granville bestows also on the Abbey the Churches of Saint Cadoc and Cilybebill, and the tithes of all the lands named in the deed, the grantor retaining nothing for himself.⁸⁷ At the beginning of the thirteenth century the King confirmed these gifts,⁸⁸ and also the gifts made or taken in exchange during the interval which had elapsed, namely, Gellygarn and its Church, Briton Ferry and its Church, Black Sker, near Kenfig, a portion of the Ogmore lordship, near Monk-Nash, the territory and Church of "Saint Ilith,"⁸⁹ and many other properties.⁹⁰ In A. D. 1289 a very important deed was executed, by which Gilbert de Clare gave property in the boroughs of Neath, Cowbridge, Cardiff, and Caerleon, and from the manors of Llantwit and Llanblethian, in exchange for Briton Ferry and other properties near Neath.⁹¹ In the fourteenth century the Abbey secured the impropriation of English Saint Donat's Church, by the generosity of Sir Edward Stradling, Knight, confirmed by the King in A.D. 1346.⁹² An attempt was made to impropriate the parish Church of Neath; the permission of the Bishop of Llandaff and of the Pope was secured,⁹³ but probably it failed, as there is no record of the royal confirmation, and we find that the advowson of Neath belonged to the Earl in A.D. 1439 and 1513,⁹⁴ just as it had in A.D. 1262.⁹⁵

The Cistercians were exempted in A.D. 1203 from paying tithes⁹⁶ so that either they themselves received the tithes of all their lands in whatever parish they might be situated, or else the lands became titheless.

In A.D. 1291, the income of the Abbey was £209 5s. 5d.,⁹⁷ and in A.D. 1535, £150 4s. 9d.⁹⁸ At the Dissolution, the whole of this property, apparently, came to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell,⁹⁹ who, in A.D. 1542, sold the Manor of [Monk] Nash and lands in the parishes of Saint Brides Major, Marcross and Saint Donat's, together with the Chapel of [Monk] Nash, and its tithes and oblations, and Glebe, and the Rectory of Saint Donat's, with all its revenue, and the advowson of its vicarage to Thomas Stradling, Esquire.¹⁰⁰ The property near Neath came into the possession of the Herberts.

IV.—The Cistercian Abbey of Margam was founded in A.D. 1147 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester.¹⁰¹ In a Charter of the fourteenth century we have preserved a copy of the founder's deed—"Know that I have given for alms for the health of my soul and that of my wife, and those of my children to the monks of Clairvaux, all the land which is between Kenfig and Avan, from the brow of the mountain as the aforesaid waters descend from the mountains to the sea, in wood and in plain."¹⁰² This grant, and the grant of Llangewydd in Newcastle parish, were confirmed to the Abbey by the Bishop of Llandaff, between A.D. 1153 and 1184,¹⁰³ in a deed still bearing his seal. In A.D. 1200, Morgan ap Caradoc, and Leisan his son,

87, Birch N. 38 88, CCM. i. 56, 57 89 Can this be the Church of Cilybebill; Rhys ap Jestyn lived there; CGMG. 77 90, CCM. i. 59, 60; compare iv. 157; Birch N. 58 91, Birch N. 80, 81 92, Birch N. 132, 133 93, CCM. iv. 161; Birch N. 132, 133 94, Birch N. 252 95 Birch N. 233 96, CCM. iii. 227 and iv. 185 97, VE 282 98, TE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 633 99, CCM. iv. 637; Birch N. 154 100, CCM. iv. 498 101, Birch M. 13 ff 102, CCM. iv. 170 103, CCM. iii. 94

bestowed on it the territory of Resolven with "all its belongings . . . whatever is contained between the water which is called Gwrach, and the water which is called Clydach Cwm Caca, and between the water of the Neath and the high road which goes across the mountain of Tortybetel as far as Glyn Gwrach . . . and the common pasture of all my land in the mountain between Avan and Neath."¹⁰⁴

A full list of the possessions of this Abbey is contained in a Bull of Innocent III., A.D. 1203.¹⁰⁵ At the same time all Cistercians received immunity from payment of tithes.¹⁰⁶ In A.D. 1338, Hugh le Despenser, lord of Glamorgan, confirmed Margam's possessions, reciting the Charters of the several donors.¹⁰⁷ Another valuable list of its property is contained in a return made by the Abbot of Margam to the Abbot of Clairvaux in A.D. 1336,¹⁰⁸ which shows that it extended to the parishes of Cardiff, Newcastle, Laleston, Tythegston, Kenfig,¹⁰⁹ Llancarvan, Colwinston, Llangenor,¹¹⁰ Margam, Bonvileston, Resolven,¹¹¹ Dinas Powys, and Marcross,¹¹² besides parishes outside the Diocese. There were then thirty-eight monks and forty lay-brothers.

The foundation of this Abbey was not marked as in the case of the three Abbeys already mentioned, by any large appropriation of Churches. But, doubtless, whatever chapels were standing on the two large districts of Margam and Resolven were understood as being given to Margam. In A.D. 1331, however, the Church of Llangynydd was given by the Lord of Glamorgan.¹¹³ About A.D. 1384, the rectories of Penllin and Aberavan were given, the former by the Bishop of Llandaff,¹¹⁴ the latter by the Earl of Glamorgan.¹¹⁵ The monks took the precaution of obtaining Papal sanction for both transactions; and the impropriation of Aberavan was also confirmed by Royal Charter.¹¹⁶

The property of the Abbey was worth £100 9s. 2d. in A.D. 1291,¹¹⁷ and £188 14s. 0d. in A.D. 1535.¹¹⁸ After the Dissolution it was purchased by Sir Rice Mansell, Knight.¹¹⁹

V.—The Priory of Saint Augustine at Bristol was founded for the "Black Canons" in A.D. 1148 by Robert Fitzharding, lord of Berkeley.¹²⁰ It was enriched with lands on the West side of the Severn by the Norman lords of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. About A.D. 1151, Gilbert de Constantin gave the whole of his pasturage between the rivers Taff and Ely in exchange for some property in Bristol.¹²¹ About the same time Countess Mabel, and her son, Earl William, the chief lord, gave to it the tithes of their mills at Newport, and sixty acres of land on the river Rumney between the "Monastery of Saint Peter of the Moor"¹²² and the grove towards the North.¹²³ Earl William gave the Church of Rumney, and the Church of Flat Holme, with all their belongings.¹²⁴ "The land of Penarth, with all its belongings and liberties, and, in particular, with the pasture between Taff and Ely," was given by Osbert of Penarth, and the gift

104, CCM. iii. 269; and iv. 171, 581; cp. Birch M. 159 105, CCM. iii. 229 106, CCM. iii. 227 107, CCM. iv. 169 108, CCM. iv. 153; Birch M. 304 109, See chapter 2 110, see chapter 3 111, See chapter 4 112, See part iii. 113, CCM. iv. 140 114, CCM. iv. 261 115, CCM. iv. 256 116, CCM. ii. 28 117, TE. 284 118, VE. iv. 352 119, CCM. iv. 477, 508, 536; CGMG. 495 120, Tanner 198; Monast. ii. 233 121, CCM. iv. 571 122, Peterstone Wentloog 123, Monast. ii. 233; LM. 55, 60, 61, 69 124, Monast. ii. 234

was confirmed by Earl William before A.D. 1183. John Cogan¹²⁵ also gave twenty acres of land, and two acres of meadow near Penarth.¹²⁶

In A.D. 1291, the "Abbot of Saint Augustine's" (sic) held three carucates of land and five acres of meadow at Penarth,¹²⁷ and pasture on the Holmes.¹²⁸ In A.D. 1531 he held "the Manor of Saint Peter on the Moor," and other property in Wentlloog.¹²⁹ The return of A.D. 1535 does not, unfortunately, contain any account of this convent. At the Dissolution the property of the monks was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral which was established in Saint Augustine's Church at Bristol, A.D. 1542.¹³⁰

VI.—The Priory of Montacute, or Brent Knoll, in Somersetshire,¹³¹ was founded by William, Earl of Moreton,¹³² sometime in the reign of Henry I.,¹³³ for Cluniac Monks. The Manor of Malpas was granted to it before A.D. 1124, when the Bishop of Llandaff was directed to put the monks of Montacute into possession of the lands of Caerleon, given to them by Winebald Baelun.¹³⁴ In A.D. 1184, we have a record of tithes paid to the monks of Malpas by the lord of Glamorgan from his land of Guthlev.¹³⁵ The cell was a small one for two monks only,¹³⁶ and the prior was removable at the will of the prior of Montacute.¹³⁷ In A.D. 1291, the prior of Malpas drew £4 18s. od. from this property, besides 6/8 from cattle,¹³⁸ and in A.D. 1535 the net sum of £14 9s. 11d.¹³⁹ The property included Mendalgylf, at the junction of the rivers Ebbw and Usk,¹⁴⁰ and Penrhos at the junction of the rivers Afonlwyd and Usk.¹⁴¹

VII.—The Cistercian Abbey of Llantarnam was at first called the Abbey of Caerleon, a "daughter" of the Abbey of Strata Florida, founded A.D. 1184, in Cardiganshire.¹⁴² The name was changed when the Convent moved its residence out to Llantarnam. In A.D. 1291¹⁴³ and 1535,¹⁴⁴ the Abbey held Pulpen, in the lordship of Caerleon; Abercarn and Cillonydd, in the parish of Mynyddislwyn, in the lordship of Machen; Wentsland and Bryngwyn Manor, in the lordship of Abergavenny¹⁴⁵; and the Grange of Llystalybont, near Cardiff, in the lordship of Glamorgan. In the valuation of A.D. 1535¹⁴⁶ we also recognize the Grange of Mynachty'r Waun in the parish of Llanvihangel-Pont-y-Moile; the Manor of Penrhys in the lordship of Miskin; and the Manor of Magna Porta close to the Abbey. In A.D. 1291, the income from all sources was £18 8s. 4d.,¹⁴⁷ besides £26 6s. 8d. from animals¹⁴⁸; and in A.D. 1535 it was £79 3s. 2d.¹⁴⁹ After the Dissolution the site of the Abbey was granted to John Parker, and afterwards (in Queen Mary's reign) to Thomas Carpenter and William Savage.¹⁵⁰ It was purchased in A.D. 1553 by William Morgan,¹⁵¹ who was rated for the Manor of Magna Porta on June 2nd,

125, CGMG. 378 126, Monast. ii. 233; cp. CCM. iv. 607 127, FE. 281 128, TE. 284 129, CCM. ii. 286 130, Burnett's History (Pocock's Edition), i. 476 131, Coxe "Monmouthshire," i. 78 132, Monast. ii. 909; Tanner 197 133, A.D. 1100-1135 134, Monast. i. 671; CCM. iii. 65 135, CCM. i. 28. 136, Tanner, 145 137, VE. i. 196 138, CCM. iii. 501; TE. 283, 284 139, VE. i. 195; and iv. 361 140, See under Newport, chapter 3 141, VE. iv. 361 142, See part i. 29; and Monast. i. 893 143, TE. 281 144, VE. iv. 365 145, BHM. 463 146, VE. iv. 365, BHM. 463 147, TE. 281 148, TE. 284 149, VE. iv. 365 150, Nov. Mon. v. 728 151, CGMG.

1557.¹⁵² The Manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn was purchased in A.D. 1560 by William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who, in A.D. 1561, sold it to William Morgan, of Llantarnam.¹⁵³

VIII.—The Benedictine Priory of Saint Mary, of Abergavenny, was one of what were called "Alien" Priories, that is, dependent upon a foreign Abbey, which in this case was the Abbey of Saint Vincent,¹⁵⁴ in the province of Maine, in France.¹⁵⁵ It was founded by the Norman conqueror of Upper Gwent, namely, Hamelin de Baladon, a follower of King William I. Hamelin died in A.D. 1090, and his nephew and heir, Brian de Wallingford confirmed his donation.¹⁵⁶ The Priory also honoured as founders, William de Braose (a contemporary of King John,¹⁵⁷) William de Cantelupe,¹⁵⁸ George de Cantelupe, John Hastings, primus, John Hastings, secundus, and Rinaldus de Braose.¹⁵⁹

The property of the Priory was valued in A.D. 1291 as worth £8 1s. 2½d. per annum, in addition to the sum of £5 7s. od. which the Prior sent every year to the Abbey across the Channel¹⁶⁰; besides, at the same time, the Priory held the Churches of Abergavenny with its Chapel [St. John's], Llanvihangel Crucorney, Grossmont, Llangattock Lingoed or Kelenyg, Llanthewy Skirid, and Llanelen.¹⁶¹

In A.D. 1535, the Priory drew annual payments from all these Churches (except Grossmont), and, moreover, from Llanfoist, Llanwenarth, Bryngwyn, Llanvihangel nigh Usk, Llanthewy Rytherch, and Llanvair Kilgidin, which had been, to a certain degree, appropriated in the interval.¹⁶² The other revenues of the Priory in A.D. 1535 came from its possessions in the parishes of Abergavenny, Llantilio, Grossmont, and Goytre, and from the monasteries of Grace Dieu and Dore, bringing up the total income to £129 5s. 8d.¹⁶³ After the Dissolution of the monasteries the greater part of this property came into the hands of James Gunter, Henry Wescott, John Broxholme, John Bellew, and William Lewis.¹⁶⁴ A part, however, was given to a Grammar School which was founded by the King's letters patent, 24th July, 1543, and consisted of the impropriations of Llanvihangel Crucorney, Llanthewy Rytherch, Llanelen, Llanthewy Skirid and Bryngwyn, together with a portion of the tithes of Llanwenarth, but the last three named parishes have paid no tithes to the school since the reign of William and Mary, when the Charter was forfeited.¹⁶⁵

There is a peculiarity belonging to the Churches appropriated to this Priory; it is not clear whether some of these were correctly styled Rectories in A.D. 1535,¹⁶⁶ but the Churches of Llanthewy Skirid, Llanfoist, Llanwenarth, Bryngwyn, Llanvihangel juxta Usk, Goytre, and Llanvair Kilgidin seem to have some claim to rank as Rectories, although they all paid small annual pensions to the Prior of Abergavenny, who probably (as certainly in the case of Llanwenarth), was the patron of them all; yet, there was no proper impropriation which

152, Harleian Catalogue, i. 376 153, BHM. 463 154, Monast. i. 556 155, Bonnechose 39, 114, 124 156, Monast. i. 556 and ii. 904; BHM. 145, 146 157, A.D. 1200 158, A.D. 1236 CGMG. 372 159, VE. iv. 355 160, TE. 283 161, TE. 278 162, VE. iv. 355 163, Ibid. 164, BHM. 158, 159, 191, 193 165, BHM. 172, 173 166, It is evident that Grossmont was styled a Rectory in error; its impropriation survives to-day.

survived the Dissolution. The tithes of Llanthewy Skirid and Bryngwyn were, it is true, given to Abergavenny Grammar School, but, perhaps, this grant only meant the "pension" out of the tithes, and probably, these parishes have never paid anything to the school, certainly not since the reign of William and Mary.¹⁶⁷ On some grounds, therefore, these seven parishes might (like St. Andrew's, Dinas Powis, which paid a pension to Tewkesbury), be transferred to Part III. ; but, on the other hand, there appears to have been a much closer tie between these livings and their Priory, so it is preferable to regard them as Abergavenny Churches.

IX.—The Priory Church of Llanthony was built by William de Lacy and his friend Ernesius in A.D. 1103, to the honour of Saint John the Baptist.¹⁶⁸ The district is part of the great lordship of Ewias,¹⁶⁹ which the Lacy family held at the beginning of the twelfth century.¹⁷⁰ Hugh de Lacy, his kinsman, lord of Ewias, richly endowed it with lands and gathered forty Augustinian Canons to join the two "hermit friends."¹⁷¹ The property of the Canons included the Manors of Llanthony, Cwmyoy, and Oldcastle, together with many others.¹⁷² Owing to the plunderings of their Welsh neighbours the Canons deserted Llanthony and settled at Hyde, near Gloucester, about A.D. 1136, by the generosity of Milo, Constable of Gloucester.¹⁷³ Some of the brethren still clung to their old home, which was called Llanthonia Prima, while the new home was called Llanthonia Secunda, juxta Gloucester. The relation of the two houses was settled about A.D. 1481; Llanthonia Secunda was to be the chief house, but its Prior was to maintain one "prior donative, and removable at the will of the Prior of Llanthony near Gloucester," and four Canons at Llanthonia Prima.¹⁷⁴ The properties appear to have been kept separately. In A.D. 1291, the Prior of Llanthony, in Wales, drew an income of £13 15s. 4d., beside 6/- from near Abergavenny¹⁷⁵; the Prior of Llanthony, juxta Gloucester, received £1 4s. od. from the neighbourhood of Newport, probably Caldicot.¹⁷⁶ In A.D. 1535, the income of Llanthonia Prima was £12 1s. 4d.¹⁷⁷; that of Llanthonia Secunda was £648 19s. 11d.¹⁷⁸ At the Dissolution the whole property of the first and second Llanthony, together with the advowsons and Churches of Cwmyoy, Llanthony, Trewyn, and Oldcastle, were granted to Sir Nicholas Arnold.¹⁷⁹

X—The Benedictine Abbey of Lire stood in Normandy, in the modern department of Eure, and was founded in A.D. 1045 by William Fitz Osbern, who also founded the Abbey of Corneilles.¹⁸⁰ Fitz Osbern was one of the most important followers of King William the Conqueror, and was made Earl of Hereford. Either he, before his death in A.D. 1071,¹⁸¹ or his son Roger before his deprivation in A.D. 1074,¹⁸² gave the sub-manor of Llangua and its Church to the Abbey of Lire, and by A.D. 1183 a cell of monks had been established there.¹⁸³ King Henry II.¹⁸⁴ confirmed their property in the

167, BHM. 173 168, Monast. ii. 58 ff; BHM. 247 169, BHM. 233 170, Herefordshire Domesday Book, photozincographed facsimile, 11 171, BHM. 247; Tanner, 143 172, BHM. 233, 234 173, BHM. 248; Tanner 71; Monast. ii. 63 174, BHM. 248, 249; Monast. ii. 72, 73 175, TE. 274 176, TE. 283 177, VE. ii. 431 178, VE. ii. 430 179, BHM. 234, 237 180, BHM. 90; Marsh 2 181, Marsh 10 182, Marsh 13 183, BHM. 90 184, A.D. 1154-1189

following terms, "In the Bishopric of Llandaff, the Manor of Llangua, and the tithes of all the forest of Grossmont, and half the tithe of the toll of Striguil, and half of all the tithe which is between Wye and Usk."¹⁸⁸ The monks also obtained the confirmation of Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff,¹⁸⁸ in the twelfth century.¹⁸⁷ The sub-manor of Llangua stood in the great manor of Grossmont, within the lordship of Abergavenny,¹⁸⁹ which was given by Henry III. to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in A.D. 1267, and so belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster.¹⁹⁰ Earl Edmund discharged the Priory from all exactions and vexations from his heirs and bailiffs upon the death of the Prior.¹⁹⁰

In A.D. 1291, the property of the monks was worth £10 2s. od.,¹⁹¹ but some of it was evidently let to Abergavenny Priory, which paid £1 per Annum to the procurator of Lire.¹⁹² This Priory probably shared the fate of three other Lire Priories, which, during the French wars, were bestowed by King Richard II.¹⁹³ on the Abbey of Mount-grace, in Yorkshire;¹⁹⁴ and then, like Carisbrook in A.D. 1413,¹⁹⁵ transferred a second time, by King Henry V. to his new Carthusian Priory of Shene, in Surrey.¹⁹⁶ We cannot identify this property with certainty in A.D. 1535, but at that time it is significant that Shene Priory drew money from the marches of Wales, namely, £1 from the Prior of Abergavenny, and 8/- from the Prior of Monmouth,¹⁹⁷ who may have held the Llangua lands on lease.

XI.—The Cistercian Abbey of Grace Dieu stood about two miles west-north-west of Monmouth town. It was founded in A.D. 1233 by John of Monmouth,¹⁹⁸ who died A.D. 1248,¹⁹⁹ and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The demesne is still called Parc Grace Dieu, and is an extra-parochial place.²⁰⁰ The monks obtained the chapel of Saint Briavel in the Forest of Dean.²⁰¹ Their possessions in the Diocese of Llandaff in A.D. 1291 included four carucates of land in Penrhos, and four carucates at Treworgan, near Llandenny, and were altogether worth £8 11s. 4d.,²⁰² besides £1 6s. 8d. from cattle.²⁰³ Their property in Hereford Diocese included a mill at Monmouth, pasture at Wyesham, and Stow Grange near Saint Briavels, and was worth £8 3s. 4d.,²⁰⁴ besides 4/6 from cattle.²⁰⁵ In A.D. 1535, the possessions²⁰⁶ included a parcel of lands at Hendre, in the parish of Llangattock Vibon Avel;²⁰⁷ the tithes of Treworgan, in the parish of Llandenny (for which probably the annual payment to the Cathedral Chapter of 53/4 was made)²⁰⁸; the tithes of Skenfrith; the holding called Norton, in the same parish²⁰⁹; the Grange in the parish of Llanvihangel Ystern Llewern;²¹⁰ and Beaulieu, in the parish of Dixton.²¹¹ The Abbey made annual payments to the King, to the lord of Wyesham, and to the monasteries of Flaxley and Abergavenny—doubtless, for some of this property, whose net value was £19 4s. 4d.²¹²

185, Monast. ii. 905, 985 186, Ibid. 988 187, A.D. 1149-1183 188, BHM. 71
 189, BHM. 70 190, Monast. i. 580 191, TE. 282 192, TE. 283
 193, A.D. 1377-1399 194, Tanner 54, 78, 113 195, Tanner 78 196, Coxe
 "Monmouthshire" ii. 223 197, VE. ii. 52, 54 198, Tanner 144; Monast. i.
 927 199, BHM. 4 200, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6 201, Monast. i.
 927 202, TE. 281 203, TE. 284 204, TE. 172 205, TE. 174 206,
 VE. iv. 361 207, BHM. 45 208, VE. iv. 346, 361 209, BHM. 65 210,
 Idem 134 211, Idem 23 212, VE. iv. 361

At the Dissolution, the site of the Abbey and other possessions were granted to Thomas Herbert and William Bretton, or Brett.²¹³

XII.—The Benedictine Priory of Monmouth was founded about A.D. 1075, by Withenock, lord of Monmouth, who inherited this lordship from his uncle Hamelyn, the Norman Conqueror of Upper Gwent.²¹⁴ "He built a Church in his Castle of Monmouth, in honour of God, and gave it to the monks of Saint Florence at Saumur [in the province of Anjou, France]²¹⁵ calling monks from thence. giving to them for their maintenance, Churches, viz., Saint Cadoc [juxta Castrum], Saint Wingaloc [Wonastow], Beckville [Rochfield], Langradoc [Llangatock vibon Avel], . . . in Wales."²¹⁶ He also gave them the Manor of Dixon Hadnock, which his son Baderon afterwards took back in exchange for three forges on the Wye.²¹⁷ The property of the Priory in A.D. 1291, in the Diocese of Hereford, including Monmouth and Dixon, amounted to £20 18s. 8d., besides animals,²¹⁸ and that in the Diocese of Llandaff to 17/-.²¹⁹ Leland says that in the sixteenth century it was a cell of Gloucester Abbey²²⁰; if so, it must have been placed under that Abbey when the Alien Priories were finally suppressed by Henry V., A.D., 1413-1422.²²¹ But may it not, like Llangua, have been placed by Henry V. under Shene Priory, which received 8/- annually from the Prior of Monmouth?²²² Its property seems to have shrunk by A.D. 1535, when the total net value of Temporalities and Spiritualities was given as £56 1s. 11d.²²³ After the Dissolution, the property of the Priory was leased to Robert Terghwy, Esquire²²⁴; and in A.D. 1557, the site was in the hands of Gregory Price, gentleman.²²⁵

XIII.—The Benedictine Priory of Usk for Nuns²²⁶ was founded by Sir Richard de Clare,²²⁷ who died A.D. 1114, and his son Gilbert, who died A.D. 1142. They held the lordship and castle of Usk.²²⁸ In A.D. 1322, the castle and lordship of Usk, and the advowson of the Priory, came by exchange to Hugh le Despenser,²²⁹ as chief lord.

The property of the Nuns in A.D. 1291, excluding Churches, but including 3/- from Shirenewton rents, was worth £1 12s. 8d.²³⁰ In A.D. 1535, it included the Manor of Usk, and tithes from the parishes of Usk, Llanbaddock, Llangeview, Raglan, Llandenny, Glascoed, and Stevarney, *i. e.*, Estaverney, in Monkswood; also the Manor and Churches of Badgeworth Hadderley and Down Hadderley, in Gloucestershire.²³¹ The total net income in A.D. 1535, was £55 4s. 5d. It was also explained that the Shirenewton property consisted in 3/4 rent to "maintain wax and oil."²³² The Manor of Usk in the seventeenth century was described as in the parishes of Usk, Llanbaddock, Llangeview, Trostrey, Llangwm, Shirenewton, Llanllowell, Llandenny, Llangibby, and Llantrissant.²³³ At the Dissolution, Roger Williams, ancestor of the Llangibby family, obtained these possessions.²³⁴

213, Nov. Mon. v. 685; BHM. 65, 134

114 216, Monast. i. 600; BHM. 10

219, TE. 283 220, Tanner 144, note

England" i. 321 222, VE. ii. 52

223, VE. iii. 16 224, BHM. 11. 225,

Harleian Catalogue i. 372 226, Tanner, 145

227, VE. iv. 366 228,

Rickards 2 229, CCM. iv. 94 230, TE. 283; CCM. iii. 51

231, VE. ii. 441, 442 232, VE. iv. 365, 366; Rickards 41 ff

Idem 25, 47 ff

214, BHM. 3. 10

217, BHM. 11, 23

221, Dixon "History of the Church of

223, VE. iii. 16 224, BHM. 11. 225,

227, VE. iv. 366 228,

230, TE. 283; CCM. iii. 51

231, VE. ii. 441, 442

232, VE. iv. 365, 366; Rickards 41 ff

233, Rickards 27, 45

215, Bonnechose

218, TE. 171, 174

221, Dixon "History of the Church of

223, VE. iii. 16 224, BHM. 11. 225,

227, VE. iv. 366 228,

230, TE. 283; CCM. iii. 51

231, VE. ii. 441, 442

232, VE. iv. 365, 366; Rickards 41 ff

233, Rickards 27, 45

XIV.—The Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem were founded in A.D. 1100, and the Knights Templars in A.D. 1119.²³⁵ The Templars had land in the parish of Bonvileston in the twelfth century, because in A.D. 1205 King John confirmed their gift of forty acres to Margam Abbey²³⁶; it was known as Milton lordship.²³⁷ The Knights Hospitallers must have been among the earliest Orders to obtain property in this district; their house still exists at Newcastle²³⁸; two of their names occur in an early Margam Charter,²³⁹ and Neath Abbey had seventy-three acres of their land in A.D. 1291.²⁴⁰ The Templars were suppressed in A.D. 1312,²⁴¹ and the best part of their lands was given to the Hospitallers in A.D. 1324.²⁴² In A.D. 1434, Brother John Stillingfleet published a record of their possessions, which, however, does not include those in the Diocese of Llandaff,²⁴³ which appear to have belonged to the Preceptory or Commandery of Dynmore²⁴⁴ and Garwey, in Herefordshire.²⁴⁵ They had Kemeys Commander Church.

XV.—The Benedictine Priory of Goldcliffe was founded in A.D. 1113 by Robert de Chandos,²⁴⁶ as a cell to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, "in honour of God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of His lover, Mary Magdalene, and of Saint Mary, His Mother, and endowed it with lands and possessions, and with liberties confirmed by King Henry I.,²⁴⁷ and by the advice of the same king [gave] it to the Abbots of Bec."²⁴⁸ His deed specifies his gifts as being "the Church of Saint Mary Magdalene, with lands and tithes belonging to it, and the Chapel of Nash, with its belongings. . . . I gave also to them the whole tithe of all my land in Wales. . . . I gave also to them all the Churches [although] not vacant, in all my wardship, in which [Churches] I have the right of advowson, with the lands and tithes belonging to them, namely, the Church of the Holy Trinity, near Caerleon [Christchurch], the Church of Julius and Aron. . . . All these Churches, with their belongings, I have given so that, when they become vacant, they may fully and entirely pass into the possession of the monks."²⁴⁹

In A.D. 1291, the total income of this Priory (excluding its Churches) was £73 13s. 5d., besides £7 4s. od. from cattle.²⁵⁰ It included rents from Llangstone, Newport, Caerleon, Kemeys [Inferior],²⁵¹ Coldra, Milton, and Runston, and profits from land, etc., in Goldcliff, Whitson, Christchurch, Saint Bride's, St. Pierre, and Magor, part of the last being let to the Abbot of Tintern.

In the period of the Wars heavy trouble fell on this Priory, as, from time to time, on all other Alien Priors. The link with its mother house was broken, and it was attached to some English Establishment. The Kings of England, from Henry I. to Henry VI., regarded themselves as the Patrons of this Priory. Henry VI., however, "freely bestowed the patronage of this Church or Priory on Lord Henry, Duke of Warwick, and the Priory of the same on the Abbots and Monks of Tewkesbury."²⁵² The transfer was

235, Tanner 137 236, CCM. i. 47 and iv. 606 237, CCM. iii. 397 238, Birch M. 391 239, CCM. iii. 127 240, TE. 282 241, Monast. ii. 553, 559 242, Tanner 137 243, Monast. ii. 541 244, CCM. iii. 397 245, VE. iii. 19, 21, 28; Monast. ii. 552 246, Tanner 143 247, A.D. 1100-1135 248, Monast. i. 155 249, Monast. i. 590 250, TE. 281, 284 251, Probably the manor and tithes of Bulmore, specified in VE. iv. 376 252, Monast. i. 155, 159

concluded in A.D. 1462. It was said that Pope Eugenius confirmed the union by a Bull, A.D. 1442,²⁵³ but there is room for doubting the copy of it.²⁵⁴ The union with Tewkesbury was short-lived, because in A.D. 1468 the Priory was granted to Eton College, apparently, by Edward IV.²⁵⁵ Eton College possessed the Rectory and all the property of the Priory in A.D. 1535, when it was worth £1,101 12s. 7d.²⁵⁶

XVI.—The date of the foundation of the [Benedictine] Priory of Saint Kingsmark, near Chepstow, is unknown. Something has been already said of this Priory in Part I.²⁵⁷; it was probably a cell to some Abbey in Normandy which has yet to be discovered. All that is known is that the Convent existed from the thirteenth century,²⁵⁸ down to the Dissolution of the Monasteries.²⁵⁹ There remains to be considered more fully here that part of the establishment which was not Cathedral property, namely, the Churches of Saint Arvan and Porthgaseg, assigned to the Priory in A.D. 1291.²⁶⁰

The Manor of Porthgaseg was given to the Abbey of Tintern by Roger le Bigot, about A.D. 1297,²⁶¹ and belonged to Tintern in A.D. 1535.²⁶² Probably the Church was transferred with the Manor. Its ruin now stands in the parish of Saint Arvan's.

Saint Arvan's Grange is a civil parish, but was formerly accounted "Extra-Parochial" for ecclesiastical purposes.²⁶³ The name suggests that (like Porthgaseg) this place was originally part of the belongings of Saint Kingsmark's Priory, and then became transferred to Tintern: it is, probably, that part of the parish of Saint Arvan's, specified besides the Grange of Rogerston, which was confirmed to Tintern in A.D. 1223.²⁶⁴

The remainder of the District came to form the existing parish of Saint Arvan's, which belonged to the Priory of Saint Kingmark, and was called "the Chapel annexed," in A.D. 1535. Its later history has been already given.²⁶⁵

There remains some uncertainty about the parish of Penterry. In A.D. 1287, Roger le Bigot, the great benefactor of Tintern Abbey, granted to the monks "whatever they have in Penterry."²⁶⁶ This makes for the view adopted, namely, that Penterry Church was a Tintern Church. Against this view we must place the fact that in A.D. 1603, the Archdeacon of Llandaff held the impropriation,²⁶⁷ which he may, however, have obtained on a temporary lease. If Penterry Church really were his, it must have been part of the Cathedral property of Saint Kingsmark's.

XVII.—The Benedictine Abbey of Cormeilles stood in the modern department of Eure, in France, within the ancient Duchy of Normandy.²⁶⁸ It was founded by William Fitz Osbern some time before the Conquest of England.²⁶⁹ Upon this Abbey, which at that time stood on territory ruled by the King of England, Richard de Clare, of Tonbridge, lord of Striguil, or Chepstow, before his death

253, Pope Eugenius IV., A.D. 1431 254, Monast. i. 591 255, Nov. Mon. vi. 1021 256, VE. iv. 218 257, Part i. 32 258, TE. 282, 285 259, VE. iv. 372 260, TE. 278 261, Monast. i. 724 262, VE. iv. 370 263, Monmouthshire Census, 1901, 6, 14 264, Monast. i. 721 265, Part i. 33 266, Monast. i. 724 267, Godwin 268, Bonnechose 121 269, Marsh 2

in A.D. 1136, bestowed the Church of Chepstow, and all things belonging to it.²⁷⁰

The Monks obtained a confirmation of this grant from Pope Alexander III. in A.D. 1168, which specified "Tithes of the rents of the town of Monmouth, Troy, Cwmcarnan and Nova Villa [Shirenewton] . . . and a quarter of the tithe of Striguil, . . . the Church of Striguil, with all its belongings."²⁷¹ King Henry II.²⁷² confirmed the donation of "The Church of Striguil, with the Chapels and all the tithes and rents and their belongings."²⁷³ When the Alien Priors were suppressed, or transferred to English houses, in or before A.D. 1414, Chepstow Priory became attached to Bermondsey.²⁷⁴ Its property was worth £15 os. 9d. in A.D. 1291, and included possessions in Saint Bride's, Magor, and Abergavenny.²⁷⁵ In A.D. 1535, the Monks drew money from Chepstow, Hardwick (between Chepstow and Mathern), Monkton, Howick, Magor, Undy, Saint Bride's and Trelleck. Their total nett income was £32 3s. od.²⁷⁶

XVIII.—The Cistercian Abbey of Tintern was founded in A.D. 1131, by Walter de Clare,²⁷⁷ perhaps on a site a mile to the north of the present beautiful ruins,²⁷⁸ which are those of the Church built by Roger le Bigot, fifth Earl of Norfolk, and opened for worship in A.D. 1287.²⁷⁹ In A.D. 1223, William, Marshal of England, and Earl of Pembroke,²⁸⁰ confirmed the gifts of his predecessors, specifying "all the boundary²⁸¹ of Porthgaseg, and the water which is called Angidy . . . and all the land of Modesgat²⁸² . . . in our Chase of Tiddensham . . . and the Grange of Astart,²⁸³ with the hamlet of Porthgaseg . . . and in the moor of Magor, . . . and all the lands and possessions which they have . . . in Magor, and [Magor] Pill, Undy and Rodewey²⁸⁴ . . . and Merthyr Geryn,²⁸⁵ and whatever belongs to Merthyr Geryn in church, in wood [and] plain, . . . and whatever they have in Penterry . . . and the Grange of Rogerston,²⁸⁶ with lands, tenements, and all its liberties; and whatever they have in Landgeston, Saint Wormet's, Howick, Saint Arvan's, with Cophill,²⁸⁷ Barnetswood,²⁸⁸ Bernetties and their belongings, and whatever they have within the towns of Chepstow, Trelleck, and Usk, . . . all the land of Trelleck which the said monks have had from the gifts of the said Gilbert Strongbow²⁸⁹ and my ancestor Richard . . . all the land with the wood of Pelleny²⁹⁰ namely, by the stream which is called Aberthin on the one part, and so by a circuit to Horston, and so straight to Fovemhen, and so to the water of Usk, and so along Usk water, and in Usk . . . up to the water of Aberthin."²⁹¹ In A.D. 1301 Roger Bigot confirmed these grants, and added to them.²⁹²

The total value of the property of this Abbey in A.D. 1291 was £38 5s. od., besides £70 4s. 8d. in animals.²⁹³ It included the

270, Marsh 8, 28, 45 271, Monast. ii. 962 272, A.D. 1154-1189 273, Monast. ii. 964; Marsh 28 274, Tanner 144 275, TE 282 276, VE iv 372 277, Tanner 144; Monast. i. 721; Marsh 28, 29, 49 278, Marsh 30 279, Marsh 120 280, Marsh 76, 77 281, "Haya" means a hedge, Doc. IU. 521 282, Now called Madget, in Tiddensham Chase 283, That is, "Essart," which means a "forest-clearing," Doc. Ill. 519 284, Probably Renwick 285, In the parish of Magor 286, In the parish of St. Arvan's Grange 287, In Howick Parish 288, In St. Arvan's Parish 289, He died A.D. 1148, Marsh 55 290, In the parish of Goytre 291, Monast. i. 721 292, Monast. i. 724; Marsh 131 293, "E. 282, 284

"Essart" Grange and Rogerstone Grange (in the parish of Saint Arvan's Grange), and Merthyr Geryn Grange (in the parish of Magor), and property in the parishes of Saint Bride's, Magor, Undy, Trelleck, Chepstow, Penhow, Usk, and Llandevenny.²⁹⁴ In A.D. 1535 the Abbey held the Granges called Rogerstone, Ruddyng, Moor, Trelleck, Merthyrgeryn, Pethlenny, and Seculer Firmary, all in the Diocese of Llandaff; manorial courts at Magor, Porthgaseg, and Chepstow; certain tithes at Magor and Redwick; besides large possessions in other dioceses.²⁹⁵ We also learn that the Abbey of Malmesbury²⁹⁶ held land on the Wye, in the parish of Llanmihangel, that is, Tintern Parva, namely, the land called "Modes Gatessponne," &c.,²⁹⁷ and a fishery called "Plumewere," which were leased to Tintern for 26/8 per annum.²⁹⁸ Tintern also paid 5/- a year to Goldcliff for the tithes of Porton parish.²⁹⁹ The gross income of the Abbey in A.D. 1535 was £256 11s. 6d.³⁰⁰ The Abbey was dissolved in A.D. 1537, and the site granted to the Earl of Worcester,³⁰¹ whose successor in A.D. 1651 held (among other properties) the manors of Pellenny, Porthgaseg, Trelleck's Grange, Chepstow, Barton (alias Penterry), Hardwick, Saint Kingsmark's, Crymland,³⁰² Frythewood, Barnets Wood,³⁰³ Chepstow Grange, Magor Regis, Redwick, Moor's Court, Mile Court, and Merthyr Geryn Grange; also "the advowson and rights of patronage of the several churches of the several parishes of Chepstow, Penterry, Saint Arvan's, Newchurch, and Lamsham, in the said County of Monmouth . . . also the advowson and rights of patronage to the churches of the several parishes of Magor and Redwick;"³⁰⁴ all of which appear to have formerly belonged to the monasteries of Tintern, Chepstow, and Saint Kingsmark's.

The monastic houses of Keynsham, Malmesbury, Talley, Accornbury, Farle, Dore, and Tutely are mentioned as having possessions in the Diocese of Llandaff in A.D. 1291;³⁰⁵ but these, and all others which were recorded in A.D. 1535, are omitted here, because they do not appear to have impropriated churches or chapels.

294, TE. 282 295, VE. iv. 370 296, TE. 281 297, Madget, in Tiddenham Chase 298, VE. ii. 121 and iv. 370 299, VE. iv. 371 300, VE. iv. 370
 301, Marsh 207 302, in Trelleck's Grange 303, both in St. Arvan's Parish
 304, Marsh 233 305, TE. 281 ff



CHAPTER II.

Churohos and Chapols belonging to the Bonodlotine Abboy of Towkesbury.

I.—Cardiff had only one Parish Church until the fifteenth century,¹ namely, “The Parish Church of Saint Mary of Cardiff,” upon which were dependent the Chapels of Saint John, Roath, Llanishen, Lisvane, and the Earl’s Castle.²

The Parish and Chapelries lie in the manors of Roath and Llystalybont, or Capella.³ The Earls held the Town and Castle of Cardiff and the Manor of Roath in their own hands in A.D. 1316⁴ and 1317⁵: but they made such liberal grants from this manor to the Abbeys of Tewkesbury⁶ and Keynsham,⁷ that two of the three sub-manors were called Roath Tewkesbury and Roath Keynsham,⁸ and, at the Dissolution, passed by purchase into the hands of Sir George Herbert, Knt., and Edward Lewis, Esq., respectively.⁹ The small¹⁰ Manor of Llystalybont, valued at half a knight’s fee, was in the possession of the Maelog family during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries¹¹; W. Maelog held it in A.D. 1262¹² and 1317¹³: but it was in the Earl’s hands again in the seventeenth century.¹⁴ Llantarnam Abbey had the Grange of Llystalybont in A.D. 1535¹⁵: and Margam Abbey in the twelfth century obtained land here adjoining the Manor of Roath.¹⁶ Neath Abbey also drew money from Cardiff in A.D. 1291¹⁷ and 1535.¹⁸

The Church of Saint Mary was in the hands of the monks in A.D. 1102¹⁹: but after the canonization of Thomas a Becket, in A.D. 1173,²⁰ William Earl of Gloucester reconstructed it, and added a Chapel dedicated to Saint Thomas, as appears from the following charter:—“Know ye that I have given and conceded, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and the Church of Saint Mary and the blessed martyr Thomas, which I have constructed at Cardiff, ten shillings of my rent in my new borough which I have made where my garden was outside the town of Cardiff: Wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that it [the Church] has them annually of me and of my heirs as my pure and perpetual alms.”²¹

The Church and its Chapels were, as we have seen, given by the Lord of the Manors to the Abbey of Tewkesbury²²; and may, for a

1, see below 2, see page 34 3, CR. v. 410; NHA. 133 4, CCM. i. 213-220 5, CCM. iv. 63 6, see Chapter I. 7, LM. 90; TE. 281; VE. i. 182 8, CR. v. 411, 412 9, NHA. 136 10, CGMG. 539 11, CCM. iii. 303, 304, note; CGMG. 539 12, CCM. i. 108 13, CCM. iv. 67 14, NHA. 133 15, VE. iv. 365 16, TE. 284; CCM. iii. 89, 90; VE. iv. 351 17, TE. 282 18, VE. iv. 351 19, CCM. i. 1 20, Annals i. 255 21, CCM. i. 13
22, see page 34

period, have been served by a party of its monks, who resided in a house in Cardiff,²³ under a prior, whose office appears to have lasted until the end of the fourteenth century.²⁴ The tithes of the Chapel of Lambordan were assigned to the prior²⁵; and in A.D. 1291 he drew 10/- from property in Cardiff.²⁶ But by the middle of the thirteenth century a separate vicarage had been established by the monks: a William was Vicar of Cardiff in A.D. 1254,²⁷ and in A.D. 1291 the vicarage was worth four marks,²⁸ but out of it the Vicar had to pay an annual pension to the prior.²⁹ The Church of Blessed Mary of Cardiff, with the Chapels, was worth 20 marks in A.D. 1254,³⁰ and, including Llandough, £20 in A.D. 1291.³¹

When did the Priory of Cardiff finally disappear? and when did St. John's Chapelry become a distinct parish? Was it about A.D. 1473, when the present tower of St. John's Church was erected? By A.D. 1535, at all events, there were two distinct benefices, both classified with the "vicarages," namely, "the Parish Church of Cardiff, Saint John the Baptist's," whose parochial tithes were worth £13 4s. 3d., and "the Parish Church of Blessed Mary of Cardiff," whose parochial tithes were worth £4 5s. od.³² But probably both parishes formed a consolidated living, because we find the terms "Vicar of Cardiff" and "Vicarage of Cardiff" in the Abbey Returns of this date,³³ and in the Accounts of the Dissolved Monasteries relating to the pension of 53/4 paid by the Vicar to the Abbey.³⁴ The Record of A.D. 1563 says "the Town of Cardiff hath a Parish Church called Saint Mary's, with a chapel annexed to the same in the said town called Saint John's, which hath christening and burial as the Parish Church hath . . . and hath also a chapel of ease called Roath without christening or burial."³⁵ In A.D. 1603 the living was styled "Cardiff Vicarage, Saint John's and Saint Mary's," worth £20 per annum; the impropriation was worth £100, and held by Anthony Mansell, Esquire,³⁶ doubtless from the Chapter of Gloucester. On the 20th day of January, 1607, St. Mary's Church was ruined by the sea; and the new church was not built until A.D. 1848 upon another site.³⁷ It was this disaster which gave the primacy to St. John's Church. In A.D. 1835 the living was described as "Cardiff, Saint John's with Saint Mary's": both are styled vicarages, but they are not valued separately: together they were worth gross £272: and the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester were the Patrons and Impropriators.³⁸ In A.D. 1847 the Marquess of Bute gave £60 per annum rent-charge "to Saint Mary's Church in order to obtain the patronage."³⁹

Besides the Benedictine establishment, there were in Cardiff three Houses of Friars, namely, the Black, the Grey, and the White,⁴⁰ in the fifteenth century. It is interesting also to note that in A.D.

23, CCM. i. 306; Birch N. 215 24, CCM. i. 174, 176, 184 25, LM. 103 26, TE. 283; CCM. iii. 501 27, CCM. iii. 494 28, CCM. iii. 504 29, LM. 110 30, CCM. i. 495 31, CCM. iii. 503; TE. 279 32, VE. iv. 349 33, VE. ii. 477 34, CCM. iv. 488 35, Kitchin 36, CCM. iv. 557 37, Article in the "Western Mail," 19 January, 1907 38, ER. ii. 616, 617, and appendix 23 39, Hodgson, supplement xv. 40, Gasquet's "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries" i. 473, and Birch N. 215 ff

1535 Tewkesbury Abbey paid £5 6s. 8d. to the chaplain of Cardiff Castle, "according to ancient custom."⁴¹

II.—The Parish of Roath was originally a part of Cardiff Parish, and its Chapel a "Chapel of Ease"⁴² to St. Mary's Church. In A.D. 1535 it was served by a chaplain who, "according to ancient custom," received from Tewkesbury Abbey £5 6s. 8d. per annum.⁴³ When the manor called "Roath Tewkesbury" was bought at the Dissolution by Sir George Herbert, Knight,⁴⁴ the duty of providing the chaplain fell on him and his heirs. The chapel is mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1563,⁴⁵ but not in that of A.D. 1603. The living of Roath was styled a "vicarage" in A.D. 1725, 1772, 1786, and 1809, when it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800.⁴⁶ In A.D. 1835 the "vicarage" was worth gross £92: and the Marquess of Bute was the Patron and Impropriator.⁴⁷

III.—The Parish of Llanishen, in Glamorganshire, undoubtedly belonged to Tewkesbury in A.D. 1535, when the Abbey drew therefrom the value of the glebe, the granary, and the tithes.⁴⁸ It probably is the "Capella de Sancti Dionysii" (sic) in the Charter of A.D. 1180;—"Nissien" being the Welsh corruption of the Latin name⁴⁹;—and it is said that there are remains of a Capel Denis in Llanishen parish,⁵⁰ which may mark an earlier site of the church. The parish is not mentioned in the valuations of the thirteenth century. In A.D. 1535 it is not classified with the parishes, but is valued with Lisvane among the possessions of the Abbey as worth £4 per annum.⁵¹ There was a priest's house here at the Dissolution.⁵² In A.D. 1557 these possessions were again valued together at £4, and, excepting the lead, bells, and advowsons, were sold to Roger Kemeys for £120.⁵³ In A.D. 1603 Llanishen was styled a "curacy," worth £5 per annum; and the impropriation, worth £48, was held by Sir Edward Lewes by grant from the King.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1747, 1767, 1770, and 1813 the "curacy" of Llanishen received grants amounting to £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁵⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "perpetual curacy," worth gross £46 per annum: The Patrons and Impropriators were C. K. K. Tynte and the Earl of Plymouth.⁵⁶

IV.—The Parish of Lisvane was also a Tewkesbury Chapelry in A.D. 1535, when it was coupled with Llanishen in the same valuation.⁵⁷ It was then spelt "Llucyveney,"⁵⁸ or "Lucyvayne,"⁵⁹ which points to its identification with the "Capella de Liffenni"⁶⁰ in the Tewkesbury Charter of 1180.⁶¹ In A.D. 1535⁶² and 1557⁶³ it is included in the same valuation as Llanishen, and passed likewise into the hands of Roger Kemeys. In A.D. 1603 it was a curacy, worth £6 13s. 4d.: and the impropriation was held by Sir Edward Lewes, Knight, and Edward Kemys, Esquire, and valued at £50 per annum.⁶⁴ The "curacy" of

41, VE. ii. 476 42, Kitchin 43, VE. ii. 476 44, NHA. 136, and CGMG. 286, 288 45, Kitchin 46, Hodgson cccix. 47, ER. ii. 630, 631 48, VE. ii. 477 49, in a Tintern Charter, the Monmouthshire Church is called "the Church of Dionysius of Lannissan," Monast. ii. 723 50, CR. v. 368 51, VE. ii. 477 52, CCM. iv. 528 53, CCM. iv. 528, 529 54, CCM. iv. 560 55, Hodgson cccix. 56, ER. ii. 62c, 621 57, VE. ii. 477 58, CCM. iv. 528. 59, VE. ii. 477 60, CCM. i. 21. What authority has "Glamorganshire Census, 1901," 3, for saying that Lisvane Church is dedicated to St. Denys? 61, see page 34 62, VE. ii. 477 63, CCM. iv. 529 64, CCM. iv. 559

Lisvane received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1732, 1779, 1789, 1809, 1817, 1826, and 1828, amounting to £1,600.⁶⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "perpetual curacy," worth gross £60; C. K. K. Tynte and the Earl of Plymouth were the Impropriators, and, as Patrons, presented alternately.⁶⁶

Of the two other churches in this neighbourhood mentioned as belonging to Tewkesbury in the Charter of A.D. 1180,⁶⁷ Llanedeyrn was given by the Abbey to the Bishop of Llandaff in A.D. 1236⁶⁸; but the tithes of Lanbordan were retained for the use of the Priors of Cardiff,⁶⁹ and were sold at the Dissolution to Sir George Herbert.⁷⁰

V.—The Parish of Llandough [East] comprises the "villula," or "manor of Llandough,"⁷¹ which was confirmed to the Abbey of Tewkesbury in A.D. 1106.⁷² We have several charters, dating from the latter half of the thirteenth century,⁷³ which show that the Prior of Cardiff was the lord of this manor.⁷⁴ The Abbey drew £5 3s. od. rent from this property in A.D. 1535.⁷⁵ Sir Matthew Cradock had lands here in A.D. 1531,⁷⁶ and perhaps his heirs at the Dissolution bought the manor, which descended from them to the Herberts.⁷⁷ The manor had probably been the property of the old Celtic Monastery or College of Saint Docunni.⁷⁸

The Church of Llandough is stated in the deed of A.D. 1180 to belong to the Church of Cardiff, and, with its lands and all other belongings, to have been granted to Tewkesbury Abbey.⁷⁹ In A.D. 1254 it, with "its vicarage and chapel [Leckwith]," was valued at £6.⁸⁰ In A.D. 1291 it is included in the Cardiff valuation, and assigned to the Prior; but its vicarage was valued separately at 40s.⁸¹ The vicar's benefice, therefore, was, according to the regulations of A.D. 1180, fully established by the thirteenth century. In A.D. 1535 Llandough and Leckwith are described as a vicarage worth £5 6s. 4d. per annum.⁸² There is no mention of the rectorial tithes in the Abbey accounts⁸³; if not included in the figures for Cardiff, they may at this time have been held by the Vicar. In A.D. 1563 it was called a "chapel annexed" to Leckwith;⁸⁴ and is not mentioned at all in the record of A.D. 1603.⁸⁵ In A.D. 1835 Llandough is styled a Rectory, worth (together with the two Rectories annexed) gross £182; there was no impropriator, and the Marquess of Bute was the Patron.⁸⁶

VI.—The Parish of Leckwith was originally a chapelry annexed to Llandough.⁸⁷ It comprises the manor of Leckwith, which in A.D. 1179 was in the possession of Griffith ap Ivor, lord of Senghenydd, who then gave 100 acres of plough-land and 12 acres of meadow land here to Margam Abbey.⁸⁸ Afterwards it passed into the hands of the Normans, because it is called a "new tee" worth £15, a quarter of a knight's fee, in A.D. 1262, and held by Fulco de Santford.⁸⁹ In

65, Hodgson cccix. 66, ER. ii. 624, 625 67, see page 34 68, see Part i.
 25 69, LM. 103 70, information supplied by Mr. John Stuart Corbett. 71,
 CCM i. 175 72, CCM. iii. 40 73, CGMG. 425 74, CCM i. 162-184 75,
 VE. ii. 477 76, CGMG. 175 77, NHA. 136 78, LM. 10, 23 79, see
 page 34 80, CCM. iii. 495 81, CCM. iii. 503, 504; see page 35 82, VE.
 iv. 350 83, VE. ii. 476, 477 84, Kitchin 85, CCM. iv. 557 86, ER. ii.
 620, 621 87, see page 34 88, CCM. iii. 112 89, CCM. i. 108; CCM. i.
 117

A.D. 1316 and 1317 it was held by the Earl himself.⁹⁰ It was held by the Earl of Pembroke in the seventeenth century.⁹¹

The church is the "chapel" of Llandough mentioned in A.D. 1254⁹²; it is evidently regarded as forming with Llandough but one cure in A.D. 1291⁹³ and 1535.⁹⁴ After the Dissolution the "chapel annexed," as in similar cases, appears to have met with more respect than the church of the monks: in A.D. 1563 Leckwith is called "a parochial church . . . and hath a chapel annexed called Llandough."⁹⁵ Neither is mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1603, which suggests that they were regarded as rectories.⁹⁶ In A.D. 1835 Leckwith was classified as a distinct rectory, although included in the same valuation and patronage as Llandough.⁹⁷

VII.—The Parish of Cogan⁹⁸ had a more independent history than Leckwith, although the church was constantly a Tewkesbury possession.⁹⁹ Cogan Manor was held by Ralph de Someri about A.D. 1200-1212.¹⁰⁰ In A.D. 1262 it was valued at two knights' fees, worth £10, and held by John Cogan,¹⁰¹ who held it also in A.D. 1317.¹⁰² Some time between A.D. 1185 and 1191 Ralph de Someri was, on the presentation of the Abbot of Tewkesbury, instituted "to the Chapel of Cogan, on condition that he pays to the mother church of Llandough annually one pound of wax, and that, if he leaves or uses the secular habit, the said chapel reverts in its integrity to the said mother church and to the disposal of the monks of Tewkesbury."¹⁰³ We have an important "decision of William (Bishop of Llandaff A.D. 1186-1191,¹⁰⁴) concerning the Chapel of Cogan and the two parts of all the tithes of Ralph de Sumeri, all of which R. de Sumeri, clerk, his son, by the authority of the letters of the Lord the Pope, demanded of the Abbot Alan and the Convent of Tewkesbury; and all the things were adjudicated to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, and it was adjudicated that that chapel belongs to the Church of Llandough as the mother church, and the tithes to the Church of Cardiff."¹⁰⁵ Before A.D. 1250¹⁰⁶ Cogan Manor passed from the Cogan family to Robert Thurgood, and from him to William de Reigny.¹⁰⁷ Earl Richard de Clare, who succeeded to the Earldom in A.D. 1230,¹⁰⁸ seems to have presented the son of William de Reigny to the Church of Cogan in A.D. 1238¹⁰⁹; but we must remember that the Earls were the patrons of the Abbey, and may have been allowed the privilege of presenting, if they chose, provided the rights of the Abbey were not jeopardized.

The Church of Cogan was valued, apart from Llandough, at £3 in A.D. 1254,¹¹⁰ and at 4 marks in A.D. 1291, when it was declared to be a small church¹¹¹ assigned to Tewkesbury.¹¹² In A.D. 1535 it was entered by itself under the heading "Vicarages," and was worth £3 13s. 3d.¹¹³ In A.D. 1563 it stood apart from Llandough and

90, CCM. i. 220 and iv. 63 91, NHA. 133 92, CCM. iii. 495 93, CCM. iii. 503 94, VE. iv. 350 95, Kitchen 96, CCM. iv. 557 97, ER. ii. 620, 621 98, CGMG. 378 99, see page 34 100, CGMG. 431 101, CCM. i. 107 102, CCM. iv. 66 103, CCM. i. 35 104, William Saltmarsh; Reg. Sac. 33; Birch N. 51 105, CCM. i. 70 106, Petro Pincerna was Vice-Comes about that date; CCM. iv. 654 107, CCM. i. 144, 145 108, LM. 93 109, CGMG. 426 110, CCM. iii. 495 111, TE. 279 112, CCM. ii. 504 113, VE. iv. 350

Leckwith, and had the chapel of Lavernock annexed to it.¹¹⁴ It was not mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1603, evidently being regarded as a rectory.¹¹⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "rectory," included in the same valuation and patronage as Llandough and Leckwith.¹¹⁶

VIII.—The Parish of Llantwit Major was, in ancient days, a place of great importance in the religious and intellectual life of the West.¹¹⁷ The Celtic Monastery was, doubtless, destroyed in the sanguinary war of the eleventh century: its ownerless possessions were (before A.D. 1106) bestowed by the Conqueror on the Abbey of Tewkesbury.¹¹⁸

The Parish comprised the Manor of Llantwit or Boverton,¹¹⁹ and the Manor of West Llantwit or Llantwit Raleigh or Abbot's Llantwit.¹²⁰ The former of these two manors was retained by the Earl in his own hands,¹²¹ with the exception of one-sixth of a knight's fee, worth 20/-, held by Michael Tusard in A.D. 1317.¹²² We have its extent for A.D. 1262¹²³: it is coupled in the valuations with the district of Ruthyn, near Llanilid, and the forest of Garthmaelog, near Llanharra.¹²⁴ The other manor belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and was held on a lease from it by the Raleigh family¹²⁵: perhaps this accounts for its not being valued in A.D. 1291 among the Abbey possessions. In A.D. 1535 the Abbey drew £6 19s. 5d. from this manor,¹²⁶ which, after the Dissolution, was sold to Edward Stradling and his wife in A.D. 1543, "reserving to the Crown all advowsons and rights of patronage."¹²⁷ Neath Abbey drew £17 from the town of Llantwit in A.D. 1535.¹²⁸

The grant of the Church of Llantwit Major to Tewkesbury was confirmed by the charters of A.D. 1106¹²⁹ and 1180.¹³⁰ In accordance with the conditions imposed by the latter of these charters, a vicarage had been fully established here before A.D. 1248, endowed with all the alt'r-dues, the great and small tithes (except the tithe sheaf of hay), and the tithes of the chapel of Lisworney.¹³¹ In A.D. 1254 the rectory was valued at £2 per annum, and the vicarage at £5¹³²: in A.D. 1291 the rectory was assigned to the Abbot of Tewkesbury, but contained in the same valuation as Llanbleddian: the vicarage was valued separately at £6.¹³³ In A.D. 1535 the living is classified as a vicarage, worth £16¹³⁴: the Abbey drew some tithes and other receipts of the Rectory, and in return supplied the parishioners with a bushel of corn to make the sacramental bread.¹³⁵ At the Dissolution the Crown reserved the patronage,¹³⁶ which was ultimately bestowed on the Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral, created in A.D. 1540.¹³⁷ In A.D. 1603 the living was a vicarage, worth £43 3s. 4d. per annum: the Impropriation, worth £100, was held by Henry Doddington, Esquire, under the Chapter of Gloucester.¹³⁸ In 1835 it was styled a

114, Kitchin 115, CCM. iv. 557 116, ER. ii. 620, 621 117, RLL. 313;
 Birch N. 179 118, see page 33 and LM. 10, 23 119, CCM. iv. 503; NHA.
 134 120, CCM. iii. 564; CGMG. 428 121, Ibid. 122, CCM. iv. 68 123,
 CCM. i. 114 124, CCM. i. 231 and iv. 64 125, see notes 119 and 120, above;
 compare CCM. ii. 270 126, VE. ii. 477 127, CCM. iv. 502, 549; CGMG.
 428 128, VE. iv. 351 129, see page 33 130, see page 34 131, LM. 110
 132, CCM. iii. 499 133, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 134, VE. iv. 354 135,
 VE. ii. 476 136, CCM. iv. 502 137, Burnet's History (Pocock's edn.) i. 476
 138, CCM. iv. 557

vicarage worth (with Lisworney) gross £370; the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester were the Patrons and Impropriators.¹³⁹

IX.—The Parish of Lisworney comprised the Manor of Lisworney, which was described in A.D. 1262¹⁴⁰; and in A.D. 1317 it was held by Peter le Veel, and valued as one knight's fee, worth £15.¹⁴¹

The Church is mentioned as a Chapel or Llantwit in A.D. 1180, and it belonged to Tewkesbury.¹⁴² Nicholas of Lisworney was Dean of Gronneath in A.D. 1246¹⁴³; but there is no further mention of the Church until we come to 1535, when it was classified as a "vicarage" worth £4 7s. 5d.¹⁴⁴; it is not mentioned by name in the Abbey Returns, but may be covered by the term "Rectory of the Church of Llantwit."¹⁴⁵ Its name appears next in A.D. 1835, when it was styled a "Rectory," but included in the same statement as Llantwit respecting the value, the patronage, and the impropriation.¹⁴⁶

We have not sufficient evidence yet to identify with certainty the Chapel of Saint Bartholomew, the Chapel of Saint Cujan of Cherleton, with its belongings of Llanbarry, Llanparan, and Saint Nicholas, mentioned as belonging to Tewkesbury in A.D. 1180.¹⁴⁷

X.—The Parish of Newcastle was on the Manor of Newcastle, which formed one Lordship with the Manor of Coity in A.D. 1180.¹⁴⁸ The Castle existed in A.D. 1184.¹⁴⁹ Newcastle Manor was formed into a separate fee shortly before A.D. 1262, when it was worth £10, one-tenth of a knight's fee, but still held in conjunction with the Honour of Coity by Gilbert Turbervill in that year,¹⁵⁰ and by Pagan Turbervill in A.D. 1317.¹⁵¹ The Abbey of Margam obtained possession of the Manor of Llangewydd about A.D. 1186, from the Scurlage family,¹⁵² together with the right of presenting to Saint Cewydd's Church.¹⁵³ The Chaplain of the Church made some difficulty about the matter¹⁵⁴; and the Abbey of Gloucester apparently had rights here, which it ultimately surrendered to Margam for an annual rent.¹⁵⁵ Isabella, Countess of Gloucester A.D. 1200, confirmed the Scurlage donation.¹⁵⁶ In A.D. 1262,¹⁵⁷ and 1317, the Abbot of Margam was valued at one knight's fee in respect of Llangewydd, but not charged for it because he held it in pure alms.¹⁵⁸ In A.D. 1254 the Church of Llangewydd was valued four marks.¹⁵⁹ In A.D. 1535 Margam drew £12 from its wheat farm.¹⁶⁰ Margam also held Penyfai,¹⁶¹ and drew the tithes therefrom.¹⁶² Llangewydd and Penyfai were sold after the Dissolution to Sir Rice Mansell, Knt., in A.D. 1540.¹⁶³ Court Colman appears to have been also in the hands of Margam in A.D. 1535¹⁶⁴; and probably Aberkenfig.¹⁶⁵

139, ER. ii. 620, 621, and appendix 23 140, CCM. i. 116 141, CCM. iv. 68
 142, see page 34 143, CCM. i. 269; iii. 550, 560; iv. 592 144, VE. iv. 355
 145, VE. ii. 476 146, ER. ii. 620, 621, and appendix 23 147, see page 34,
 section 4 148, CCM. i. 22 149, CCM. i. 27 150, CCM. i. 108 151,
 CCM. iv. 68, and ii. 77 note; CGMG. 452; NHA. 135 152, CCM. iii. 119,
 184-187, 357, and iv. 573, 574 153, CCM. iii. 355 154, CCM. iii. 124, 135, 137
 155, CCM. iii. 150, 207 156, CCM. i. 83 157, CCM. i. 108 158, CCM. iv.
 68 159, CCM. iii. 498 160, VE. iv. 352 161, CCM. iii. 188, 189, 478 162,
 CCM. iv. 478 163, CCM. iv. 478, 479 164, VE. iv. 351; Birch M. 365 165,
 NHA. 135

The Church of Saint Leonard of Newcastle was given to Tewkesbury before A.D. 1106.¹⁶⁶ The Deed of A.D. 1180 confirms the grant not only of "all things belonging to" this Church,¹⁶⁷ but also in particular "two parts of the tithe of the Lordship of Coity and Newcastle"¹⁶⁸; the other part, or third, was probably intended for the vicars of these parishes. There appears to have been a close connection between Newcastle and Kenfig, not only by the way in which they are coupled in the Deed of A.D. 1180, but also by the claim of the Priest of Newcastle to some of the tithes of Stormy, in the Parish of Tythegston.¹⁶⁹ The Cistercian Monks of Margam obtained exemption from paying tithes in A.D. 1203,¹⁷⁰ to which the attention of the Bishop of Llandaff was drawn in A.D. 1250.¹⁷¹ This must have made a considerable difference in this parish to the Vicar and to Tewkesbury Abbey. In A.D. 1254 the Church of Newcastle, with its chapels, was valued at 10 marks¹⁷²; in another thirteenth century valuation it was entered as 32/-, and the vicarage separately as 10/-¹⁷³. In A.D. 1291 the Church was assigned to Tewkesbury, and valued at £16 and the vicarage at £5.¹⁷⁴

In A.D. 1265 Tewkesbury, with the "consent of Lord Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the patron of the same [Abbeys],"¹⁷⁵ agreed to let the Cistercian Monks of Margam Abbey have all the tithes of the lands which they worked with their own hands or at their own expense, together with all other tithes of corn,¹⁷⁶ and all the lands together with all other things belonging to the said church, for a perpetual possession, for 24½ marks per annum: but the vicarage was expressly excepted, and defined as consisting in "all the altar dues, small tithes, and all the tithes of hay, of Newcastle; the altar dues of Laleston and Tythegston; and all the tithes of Horgro entirely; and all the tithes of Chapel Res; and all the tithes of Chapel Weir entirely." The vicar was to bear all the ordinary charges on the said church, but Margam the extraordinary. Margam had also to find a suitable house for the vicar. Tewkesbury reserved the patronage to itself. The Deed bears the seals of the Earl and the two Abbeys¹⁷⁷; and the agreement was sanctioned by the Pope in A.D. 1268,¹⁷⁸ and formally acknowledged by the Bishop of Llandaff in A.D. 1332.¹⁷⁹ The receipts for this rent in A.D. 1354 and 1394,¹⁸⁰ and other years, are still extant. In A.D. 1486 a deed of exchange for 70 years was made, by which Tewkesbury let the Newcastle and Kenfig property to Margam in exchange for Margam's Bristol property.¹⁸¹ Accordingly we find that in the sixteenth century Tewkesbury drew no income from Newcastle and Kenfig, although it paid pensions to the Bishop and Cathedral therefor¹⁸²; but, on the other hand, among the receipts of its cell of St. James, at Bristol, are entered the places which, this Deed of Agreement shows, were the property of Margam.¹⁸³

166, see page 33 167, see page 35, section 5 168, see page 35, section 8
 169, see below, under Tythegston 170, CCM. iii. 227 171, CCM. iii. 436
 172, CCM. iii. 498 173, CCM. iii. 494 174, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 175,
 the Earl was patron of Margam as well as Tewkesbury; CCM. iv. 69 176,
 "Garbarum"; Doc. I. i. 521 177, CCM. iii. 508, 509 178, CCM. iii. 523
 179, CCM. iv. 144 180, CCM. iv. 220, 274 181, CCM. iv. 396, 399 182,
 VE. ii. 476 183, VE. ii. 484

In A.D. 1535 the vicarage of Newcastle was valued at £8.¹⁸⁴ In A.D. 1603, with its three chapels, it was worth £31 per annum. The impropriation was worth £42, "the one part held by John Turbill from the King, the other part held by Anthony Howell and Hopkyn ap Howell, gents., from Sir Thomas Mansell."¹⁸⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a vicarage, which (with its three curacies annexed) was worth gross £197: the Crown was Patron and Impropriator.¹⁸⁶

XI.—The Parish of Laleston derived its name from the family of Lageles.¹⁸⁷ Lageles' land was given to Margam Abbey in A.D. 1205.¹⁸⁸ Llangewydd estate also appears to run into this parish.¹⁸⁹ Margam drew £7 in rents here in A.D. 1535.¹⁹⁰ In A.D. 1557 this property passed into the hands of Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, the advowson being excepted.¹⁹¹

The Church was a chapel of Newcastle, and specifically confirmed to Tewkesbury in the Charter of A.D. 1180.¹⁹² It was perhaps dedicated to St. David.¹⁹³ By the agreement of A.D. 1265¹⁹⁴ Margam obtained the tithes of Laleston, which were worth £6 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1535.¹⁹⁵ The Church was described in A.D. 1563 as a Chapel annexed to Newcastle, which had "christening and burying and other Divine service as Parochial churches have."¹⁹⁶ It was called a chapel of Newcastle in A.D. 1603,¹⁹⁷ and a curacy attached to Newcastle in A.D. 1835.¹⁹⁸

XII.—The Parish of Tythegston, which is a corruption of "Tudwg's Town," appears in the A.D. 1180 Deed as "Capella Sancti Theducti" belonging to Newcastle, and also to Tewkesbury.¹⁹⁹ The Manor of Tythegston was held by the Turbervilles in the fourteenth century.²⁰⁰ Another estate here, called Stormy Down, or Sturmi Town, was given to Margam Abbey before A.D. 1234²⁰¹; on it stood a church in the twelfth century, which was the cause of dispute, first, between the Vicars of Newcastle and Kenfig in A.D. 1154, when Kenfig surrendered Gilbert Sturmi's tithes to Newcastle;²⁰² secondly, in A.D. 1190, between Newcastle and the son, Roger Sturmi, who declared that Newcastle had no right to his tithes,²⁰³ and gave all his property to Margam.²⁰⁴ At last Newcastle agreed to let Margam have the tithes for 3/- per annum.²⁰⁵ Another estate in this parish, called Horgro, or Horgrove, was given to Margam in early days by Wronu, son of Cadwgan,²⁰⁶ and confirmed by the Earl between A.D. 1229 and 1261.²⁰⁷ In the agreement of A.D. 1265 the tithes of Horgro were expressly reserved to the Vicar of Newcastle.²⁰⁸ Another estate, called Cadwgan's land, appears to lie next to Horgrove, and belonged also to Margam.²⁰⁹ These three estates appear in the valuation of A.D. 1291.²¹⁰

184, VE. iv. 354 185, CCM. iv. 558 186, ER. ii. 626, 627 187, CCM. iii. 423 188, CCM. iii. 255, and iv. 625 189, Ordnance Map; compare CCM. iv. 574 190, VE. iv. 351 191, CCM. iv. 532; NHA. 135 192, see page 34, section 5 193, CCM. iii. 423 194, CCM. iii. 508 195, VE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 487 196, Kitchin 197, CCM. iv. 558 198, ER. ii. 626 199, see page 34, section 5 200, CGMG. 453, and 93 201, CCM. iii. 362, 364; and iv. 491 202, CCM. iii. 97 203, CCM. iii. 106 204, CCM. i. 39, 40 205, CCM. i. 42; Birch M. 80 206, CCM. iii. 216 207, CCM. iii. 339 208, see page 57; 209, CCM. iii. 377 210, TE. 283, 284

By the agreement of A.D. 1265 the tithes of Tythegston and Stormy Down were yielded to Margam.²¹¹ In A.D. 1535 the tithes of Cadwgan's land were worth £12 to Margam, which also received 13/4 from Little Stormy Grange, 53/- from Tythegston rents, 53/- from Horgro rents, and £6 from Stormy Wheat Farm.²¹² Sir Rice Mansell obtained Stormy Grange in A.D. 1540,²¹³ and Horgrove in A.D. 1543.²¹⁴

In A.D. 1563 Tythegston Church was declared to be a chapel annexed to Newcastle, which had "christening and burying and other Divine service as Parochial Churches have."²¹⁵ In A.D. 1603 it was a chapel dependent on Newcastle,²¹⁶ and in A.D. 1835 a "curacy" attached to the same.²¹⁷

XIII.—The Parish of Bettws is evidently the "chapel in the wood on the east side of Llynvi" of the Deed of A.D. 1180, which confirmed the grant of it to Tewkesbury Abbey.²¹⁸ It stood on the property known as Tir Iarll,²¹⁹ or Patria de Llangynwyd, which the Earls held in their own hands up to A.D. 1316-1317, under Kenfig Castle²²⁰: but owing to its being separated by the Llynvi from Llangynwyd, it has always been attached to Newcastle, and shared its history. In A.D. 1563 and 1603 it is named as one of Newcastle's chapels²²¹: and is styled a "curacy" attached thereto in A.D. 1835.²²²

XIV.—The Parish of Kenfig comprised the Manor of Kenfig, which was valued at £30, half a knight's fee, and held by Roger de Clifford in A.D. 1262²²³: but it was in the hands of the Earl again in A.D. 1316-1317.²²⁴ The Earl had a Castle here, which was being repaired in A.D. 1184.²²⁵ The Burgesses of Kenfig gave land to Margam, confirmed by the Earl in A.D. 1193.²²⁶ The Earl of Pembroke held it in the seventeenth century,²²⁷ but in A.D. 1668 sold it to Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, Baronet.²²⁸ The Manor of Pyle was apparently once called Pitteuin,²²⁹ Peyteuin, or Peitevin²³⁰: and was given to Margam by Ketherech, son of John Du, about A.D. 1166.²³¹ This gift was confirmed by his daughter about A.D. 1197,²³² and by Countess Isabel about A.D. 1200.²³³ Tanglust, or Tanglwys, was part of the Pyle property,²³⁴ so called from Ketherech's wife.²³⁵ In the parish stand two villages, called North Cornelau and South Cornelau, which in A.D. 1597 were counted as separate parishes, perhaps in error²³⁶: it is not unlikely that each had a chapel in A.D. 1180 claimed by Tewkesbury.²³⁷ South Cornelau²³⁸ was given to Margam at the end of the twelfth century,²³⁹ and probably included Whitecross. North Cornelau went with the Manor of Kenfig.²⁴⁰ In A.D. 1535 Margam drew 6/8 from Whitecross Grange, £3 from Kenfig rents, and £4 from Pyle rents,²⁴¹ 50/8 from Tanglust Wheat

211, CCM. iii. 508; compare CCM. iii. 474 212, VE. iv. 351, 352 213, CCM. iv. 476 214, CCM. iv. 489, 492, 508, 521 215, Kitchen 216, CCM. iv. 558 217, ER. ii. 626 218, see page 34 219, NHA. 134 220, CCM. i. 237; iii. 580; and iv. 64 221, Kitchen, and CCM. iv. 558 222, ER. ii. 626 223, CCM. i. 108 224, CCM. i. 236; iv. 64 225, CCM. i. 27 226, CCM. i. 33; and iii. 342 227, NHA. 134 228, CCM. iv. 643 229, CCM. iv. 624, 625 230, CCM. iii. index 231, CCM. iii. 126, 253 232, Ibid. 144 233, Ibid. 273 234, TE. 284 235, CCM. iii. 126, 361, 461 236, CCM. ii. 367, and iii. 462 237, see page 35, section 5 238, CCM. iv. 134 239, CCM. iii. 193, 195 200, 201240, CCM. iii. 462, note; CGMG. 457 241, VE. iv. 351

Farm, and 26/8 from Whitecross Wheat Farm.²⁴² In A.D. 1543 Sir Rice Mansell, Knt., bought all this Abbey property.²⁴³

The Church of Saint James was built at Kenfig between A.D. 1147-83: William, Earl of Gloucester, requested the Abbey of Tewkesbury to allow his chaplain to build a church there, and to hold it for his life under the monks, "without any diminution of their tithes which they had from ancient days," on an annual payment of 2/-.²⁴⁴ Perhaps the whole of this district had been regarded as under Newcastle in the earlier deed of A.D. 1106²⁴⁵: but Kenfig Church is regarded as of equal rank with Newcastle by A.D. 1180, when it, with its chapels, was confirmed to Tewkesbury.²⁴⁶ The Chapel of Cornelau is mentioned in A.D. 1180 and 1257²⁴⁷; and the Chapel of Saint Mary Magdalene, now Mawdlam, in A.D. 1397.²⁴⁸

But the proximity of Margam and the amount of its possessions here compelled Tewkesbury to make an arrangement, confirmed by the Bishop of Llandaff A.D. 1196-1218, by which it granted to Margam "the Church of Kenfig, with the chapels, lands, and all their belongings . . . on payment of 10 marks annually to the House of Tewkesbury,"²⁴⁹ which "retained in its own hand the care of the Spiritualia, the altar dues, and the right of presenting a vicar to the same church, and all other things belonging to the said church, except the aforesaid tithes and lands." Tewkesbury undertook to pay the Synodals and other dues to the Bishop.²⁵⁰ Other deeds of 1203-1213 confirm this arrangement, although now throwing upon Margam the duty of "finding a chaplain and all other necessary things sufficient for the service of the aforesaid church, and being responsible to the Bishop in and for all things which pertain to it."²⁵¹ This later Deed does not appear to have affected Tewkesbury's possession of the advowson²⁵²; but Tewkesbury made an attempt to evade the terms of the lease, which was defeated in A.D. 1239.²⁵³ In A.D. 1397 a dispute arose about the repair of the chancel of Kenfig Church, which was settled by the Bishop of Llandaff: Tewkesbury was to put the Church into repair, and ever afterwards it was to be kept in repair by the vicar.²⁵⁴ We have receipts of the rent paid by Margam in A.D. 1394, 1440, 1441, and 1447²⁵⁵; but in A.D. 1484-1486 a Deed was effected by which Tewkesbury gave its Newcastle and Kenfig property to Margam for seventy years in exchange for Margam's Bristol property.²⁵⁶

In the valuation of A.D. 1254 the Vicarage was fully established and valued 5 marks, the Rectory being assigned to the Abbot of Tewkesbury and valued 10 marks²⁵⁷: in A.D. 1291 they were valued £5 and £50 respectively.²⁵⁸ In A.D. 1535 Margam held the rectorial property, receiving £5 from Kenfig,²⁵⁹ and £5 6s. 8d. from Pyle.²⁶⁰ In A.D. 1563 Kenfig was styled a Parochial Church, and Pyle "a Chapel annexed which hath christening and burying as a Parish Church."²⁶¹ In A.D. 1603 List the order of the names is suggestive,

242, Ibid. 352 243, CCM. iv. 489, 536 244, CCM. i. 22 245, see page 33
246, see page 35, section 5 247, CCM. iii. 138, 360, 461 248, CCM. ii. 51
249, CCM. i. 70 250, CCM. iii. 142 251, CCM. iii. 204, 205 252, CCM.
iii. 380 253, CCM. iii. 400 254, CCM. iv. 303 255, CCM. iv. 274, 348,
349, 363 256, CCM. iv. 396, 399 257, CCM. iii. 498 258, CCM. iii. 506;
T.E. 279 259, V.E. iv. 351 260, CCM. iv. 487 261, Kitchin

namely, "Pyle and Kenfig": the vicarage was worth £10, and the impropriation, worth £20, was held by Edward Gronnow, on lease or grant from the King, who was evidently the Patron in succession to the Abbot.²⁶² In A.D. 1771, 1786, 1789, 1792, and 1816 the vicarage of Pyle and Kenfig received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,600.²⁶³ In A.D. 1835 the living was worth gross £95 per annum: C. R. M. Talbot was the Impropiator, and the Crown was the Patron.²⁶⁴

The Parish of Llangynwyd, once claimed by Tewkesbury,²⁶⁵ became impropriated by Margam, and will be found elsewhere.

XV.—The Parish of Llanblethian, or Llanbleiddian, comprised the Manors of Llanblethian and Llanguan. The former was held by the Earl himself in A.D. 1316²⁶⁶ and 1317²⁶⁷; but in earlier days by the St. Quintin and Syward families.²⁶⁸ In the seventeenth century it was in the hands of the Earl of Pembroke.²⁶⁹ The other manor was called Llancofian, or Llanguan, and the ruins of its castle are still plainly marked just to the east of Stalling Down. The De Wintons first held it.²⁷⁰ It was valued in A.D. 1262 at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee, and held by Philip de Nereberd²⁷¹; but in A.D. 1317 at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a fee, and held by Richard de Nereberd.²⁷² The Nerber family²⁷³ held this manor until as late as A.D. 1452.²⁷⁴

Tewkesbury Abbey was connected very early with this parish. Walter of Llanblethian, as the Charters of A.D. 1106²⁷⁵ and 1180²⁷⁶ witness, gave to it land which may, however, have been situated elsewhere.²⁷⁷ The Church of Llanblethian is distinctly confirmed to it by the latter Charter, together with a Chapel of Saint James of Landcoman [Llancofian], with "all their belongings."²⁷⁸ The Welsh did not approve of this impropriation: at all events, they sided with Roger Mayloc, a local priest, in his attempt to hold the church against the monks in A.D. 1242.²⁷⁹ Neath Abbey had much property here in A.D. 1535.²⁸⁰

The Church of Llanblethian was valued, with its chapels, as worth 18 marks in A.D. 1254: the vicarage was already established, and worth 40/-.²⁸¹ In A.D. 1291 it was included in the same valuation as Llantwit Major, and assigned to the Abbot of Tewkesbury: the vicarage was valued separately at £5.²⁸² In A.D. 1535 the living was classified as a vicarage, worth (including the chapel of Cowbridge) £10 12s. 4d.²⁸³; and the rectorial tithes still went to Tewkesbury.²⁸⁴ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a "vicarage" worth £43 6s. 8d.: the impropriation, worth £48, was held by Anthony Mansell, Esquire, under the Chapter of Gloucester.²⁸⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a "vicarage" worth (with its chapel) gross £280: and the Patrons and Impropiators were the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.²⁸⁶

262, CCM. iv. 558 263, Hodgson cccix. 264, ER. ii. 628, 629 265, see page 35, section 5 266, CCM. i. 212, 224 267 CCM. iv. 63 268, LM. 31, 32 269, NHA. 134 270, CGMG. 471 271, CCM. i. 108 272, CCM. iv. 67 273, CCM. ii. 328 274, CCM. ii. 281; CGMG. 420 275, see page 33 276, see page 35, section 9 277, There was a Walterston in Llancarvan, and a Walterston in Tythegston, CCM. iii. 377 278, see page 35, section 6 279, CCM. iii. 304; LM. 107 280, VE. iv. 351 281, CCM. iii. 498 282, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 283, VE. iv. 354 284, VE. ii. 476 285, CCM. iv. 558 286, ER. ii. 620, 621, and Appendix 23

XVI.—The Parish of Cowbridge is a civil parish, and an ancient chapelry of Llanblethian.²⁸⁷ It comprises the town of Cowbridge, which was held by the Lord of Glamorgan himself in A.D. 1316²⁸⁸ and 1317,²⁸⁹ and so for centuries.²⁹⁰ Neath Abbey had property in this town in A.D. 1535.²⁹¹

The Chapel of Saint Cross of Cowbridge probably existed in the thirteenth century²⁹²; but it had no separate endowment until A.D. 1484, when the Lord of Glamorgan addressed the Bishop of Llandaff in the following terms:—"Forasmuch as our beloved burgesses and tenants residing in and inhabiting our town or our borough of Cowbridge intend to make and procure that they may be able to have a fully qualified chaplain to celebrate Divine service in the church or chapel of the Holy Cross of Cowbridge aforesaid continually to the same inhabitants, and to administer sacraments and sacramentals as often as necessary, provided and found out of the fruits and revenues of the tithes and incomes arising from the inhabitants; and, in order to establish that in perpetuity, ask that an ordinance or other provision (by whatever name it be denoted) shou'd be made between the same inhabitants and residents and the present Vicar of Llanblethian and his successors, all future vicars there, to be valid for all time by your judgment or ordinary authority . . . we . . . have thought that their just desires should be assented unto, and graciously by these writings grant our consent for an ordinance of this sort to be made by you."²⁹³

The Vicar of Llanblethian received £2 13s. 4d. from the "Chapel of Cowbridge" in A.D. 1535.²⁹⁴ In A.D. 1563 it was described as a chapel which "hath christening and burying and daily service in it," annexed to Llanblethian.²⁹⁵ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a chapel,²⁹⁶ and in A.D. 1835 a "curacy," of Llanblethian.²⁹⁷

XVII.—The Parish of Welsh St. Donat's, once called Llanddonat,²⁹⁸ is in the ancient Lordship of Talyvan,²⁹⁹ which was held by the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1316³⁰⁰ and 1317,³⁰¹ and so until the reign of Edward VI., when it passed by purchase to the Basset family.³⁰²

Saint Donat's Chapel was specifically confirmed to the Abbey of Tewkesbury in A.D. 1180.³⁰³ In A.D. 1535 the Abbey drew the tithes of corn and hay from this chapel.³⁰⁴ In A.D. 1563 it was said to have "christening and burying and other Divine service as a Parish Church."³⁰⁵ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a "chapel" of Llanblethian.³⁰⁶ It was styled a "curacy" in A.D. 1764, when it received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty,³⁰⁷ and likewise in A.D. 1835.³⁰⁸

XVIII.—The Parish of Penmark is situated in the Lordship of Penmark, which was valued at four knights' fees, worth £60, and belonged in A.D. 1262 to Gilbert Umfraville,³⁰⁹ and in A.D. 1317 to

287, Glamorganshire Census 1901; 3, 12 288, CCM. i. 228 289, CCM. iv. 64; "Tonnebrigge" clearly a misprint 290, NHA. 134 291, VE. iv. 351
292, CCM. iii. 498 293, CCM. ii. 225 294, VE. iv. 354 295, Kitchin 296, CCM. iv. 558 297, ER. ii. 620 298, Kitchin; spells "Llanthenowde" 299, NHA. 45, 136 300, CCM. i. 224 301, CCM. iv. 63 302, NHA. 45, 136 303, see page 35, section 6 304, VE. ii. 476 305, Kitchin 306, CCM. iv. 558 307, Hodgson cccviii. 308, ER. ii. 620 309, CCM. i. 107; iii. 405

Henry de Umfraville.³¹⁰ The sub-manors of Fonmon and Cwmcidy are situated in this parish.³¹¹

By the Deed of A.D. 1180 two parts of the tithes of the Lordship of Penmark were confirmed to Tewkesbury³¹²; but the Countess Isabella, about A.D. 1200, was regarded as the person who appropriated the Church entirely to that Abbey.³¹³ In the Charter of A.D. 1370,³¹⁴ which confirms to Oliver St. John and others "a moiety of the manor of Penmark, and of the advowson of the church belonging to that manor, with all their appurtenances," the sub-manor and Church of Cwmcidy (or else those of Highlight or Ucheloleu, which belonged to the St. Johns in A.D. 1603³¹⁵), must be meant.

In A.D. 1254 the Church of Penmark was valued £20,³¹⁶ and the Church of Cwmcidy, or Cwmkedi, at 20/-.³¹⁷ In A.D. 1291 the former was valued 24 marks, and assigned (surely in error) to the Abbot of Gloucester.³¹⁸ There is no mention of a separate vicarage in the thirteenth century lists. In A.D. 1535 Cwmcidy was not mentioned. Penmark was classified among the vicarages, and valued £8 18s. 8d.³¹⁹: its rectorial tithes went to Tewkesbury Abbey, which annually distributed 3/4 to the poor of the parish "according to the ordinance of the Bishop of Llandaff," as well as pensions to the Bishop, the Archdeacon, and the Chapter of Llandaff.³²⁰ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a "vicarage" worth £20: the impropriation, worth £20, was held by Anthony Mansell under the Chapter of Gloucester.³²¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a vicarage worth gross £242: and the Patrons and Impropiators were the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.³²²

XIX.—The Parish of Llantrisant, with its dependent chapelries, comprised the manors of Miskin, Glynrhondda, Rhigos, and Clun, as well as the Borough of Llantrisant.³²³ In A.D. 1249³²⁴ and 1262³²⁵ Glynrhondda was held, under the Earl, by the two sons of Morgan ap Cadewal or Cadwallon. In the latter year 100 mansions were reported to have been burnt in the war.³²⁶ The men of Miskin were the subjects of an agreement between Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and Lord Gilbert de Clare in A.D. 1268.³²⁷ In A.D. 1316³²⁸ and 1317³²⁹ all these manors were held by the Earl himself. There is extant a Charter of A.D. 1424 confirming the liberties of the Burgesses of Llantrisant.³³⁰

The Church of Llantrisant was valued as worth 20 marks in A.D. 1254³³¹ and 1262: in the latter year the advowson was stated to belong to the Earl.³³² In A.D. 1291 it, with its chapels, was worth £24.³³³ In A.D. 1317 the advowson of the Church, then worth 60 marks, again belonged to the Earl.³³⁴ But Hugh le Despenser the third, before his death in February 1348-9, gave the Church of Llantrisant and its chapels to the Abbey of Tewkesbury.³³⁵ This gift was

310, CCM. iv. 66 311, NHA. 100, 135 312, see page 35, section 8 313, Monast. i. 159; 314, CCM. iii. 406 315, CCM. iv. 559 316, CCM. iii. 495 317, Ibi. 496 318, CCM. iii. 503 319, VE. iv. 350 320, VE. ii. 476 321, CCM. iv. 557 322, ER. ii. 628, 629; and Appendix x 23 323, NHA. 134; CCM. iv. 37 324, CCM. iii. 433 325, CCM. i. 108, 112 326, CCM. i. 112 327, CCM. i. 125 328, CCM. i. 243 329, CCM. iv. 64 330, CCM. ii. 104 331, CCM. iii. 495 332, CCM. i. 112 333, TE. 279 334, CCM. iv. 69 335, Monast. i. 157

made by a Deed or Charter, imposing certain charitable conditions, which were still fulfilled by the monks in A.D. 1535,³³⁶ when the "vicarage" (without the chapels) was valued £14 5s. od.³³⁷ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a "vicarage" worth £50 per annum: the impropriation, worth £100, was held by Anthony Mansell, Esquire, under the Chapter of Gloucester.³³⁸ Sometime later Basset was Patron of this Church, doubtless, under the Chapter.³³⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "vicarage" worth gross £700: and the Patrons and Impropriators were the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.³⁴⁰

The Chapel of Talygarn is situated in this Parish, and was built by Sir Leoline Jenkins³⁴¹: it is mentioned in a deed dated A.D. 1695.³⁴² It was styled a curacy, and received grants amounting to £1,200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1818, 1819, 1820, 1824, and 1835.³⁴³

The Chapel of Saint John the Baptist, Tonyrefail, existed and was styled a "curacy" in A.D. 1725, when it received a benefaction of £200, lands from Mr. R. Powell and others³⁴⁴: and in A.D. 1725, 1765, 1787, 1791, 1792, and 1821 it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £2,000.³⁴⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy worth gross £95 per annum, of which Mrs. Pritchard was the Patron.³⁴⁶

There stands in Llantrisant Parish now a place called Erow-wensan, which has been identified³⁴⁷ with the Church of Eglwys-wensen mentioned in A.D. 1254 as a chapel of Saint Peter, that is, Peterston-super-Ely.³⁴⁸

XX.—The Parish of Ystradyfodwg was an ancient chapelry dependent on Llantrisant: it also includes the civil parish of Rhigos. It is not named, but must have been included in the "chapels" of Llantrisant in the thirteenth century.³⁴⁹ It is mentioned by name in the valuation of A.D. 1535 as a chapel worth £5 6s. 8d.³⁵⁰ The Abbey of Llantarnam then held lands at Penryce, or Penrhys, in this parish, which produced £9 2s. 4d. per annum: and it also received £6 in oblations from the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Penryce.³⁵¹

The Church of Ystradyfodwg was reported in 1563 as having "christening and burying as the Parish Church,"³⁵² being then and in A.D. 1604 called a "chapel" of Llantrisant.³⁵³ In A.D. 1735, 1777, 1805, and 1815 it was styled a "curacy," and received grants amounting to £1,400 from Queen Anne's Bounty.³⁵⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £85 per annum: J. B. Williams, Vicar of Llantrisant, was the Patron, and the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester were the Impropriators.³⁵⁵

XXI.—The Parish of Llantwit Fardre was also an ancient chapelry dependent on Llantrisant. In the valuation of A.D. 1535 it was counted among the Llantrisant chapels whose tithes were received by Tewkesbury,³⁵⁶ but was not mentioned in the list of

336, VE. ii. 476 337, VE. iv. 349 338, CCM. iv. 557 339, NHA. 134
 340, ER. ii. 624, 625, and Appendix 23 341, CCM. ii. 270 342, Ibid. 412
 343, Hodgson ccxix. 344, Hodgson cxli. 345, Hodgson ccviii. 346,
 ER. ii. 622, 623 347, CR. v. 365 348, CCM. iii. 494 349, CCM. iii. 495;
 TE. 279 350, VE. iv. 350 351, VE. iv. 365 352, Kitchin 353, CCM.
 iv. 557 354, Hodgson ccviii. 355, ER. ii. 632, 633 356, VE. ii. 476

parishes as the three other chapels were.³⁵⁷ In A.D. 1563 it was called a chapel annexed to Llantrisant, "with christening and burying as the Parish Church"³⁵⁸; and in A.D. 1604 it was again returned as a "chapel" of Llantrisant.³⁵⁹ It was styled a parish in a Deed of A.D. 1699.³⁶⁰ In A.D. 1727, 1771, 1787, 1789, 1793, 1817, and 1819 the "curacy" of Llantwit Fardre received grants amounting to £2,400.³⁶¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £100, of which the Vicar of Llantrisant was Patron.³⁶²

XXII.—The Parish of Aberdare is another ancient chapelry, covered by the term "chapels" of Llantrisant in the thirteenth century Returns.³⁶³ The rivers Dare and Cynon in this parish were selected in A.D. 1253 to mark the boundary between the activities of Margam and those of Llantarnam and its Priory of Penryce.³⁶⁴ In A.D. 1535 it was valued £2 13s. 4d. as a Chapel of Llantrisant³⁶⁵; and its rectorial tithes went to Tewkesbury.³⁶⁶ It was a chapel annexed to Llantrisant in A.D. 1563, which had "christening and burying as the Parish Church"³⁶⁷; and in A.D. 1604 was similarly styled.³⁶⁸ The "curacy" of Aberdare received grants amounting to £2,600 in A.D. 1772, 1787, 1789, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1838, those in the last-mentioned year³⁶⁹ being to meet a private benefaction of £75 per annum from the Marquess of Bute.³⁷⁰ This rent is charged upon Pontcanna Farm, in the parish of Llandaff. In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy worth gross £108, of which the Vicar of Llantrisant was then Patron.³⁷¹

By a Deed³⁷² dated 29th January, 1846, between the Rev. Evan Morgan, Vicar of Llantrisant, the Right Rev. Edward Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester (Patrons), the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, the Most Honourable John Crichton Stuart, Marquis of Bute and Earl of Dumfries, under the authority of certain Acts relating to Queen Anne's Bounty therein recited, and in consideration of the rent-charge of £75 per annum granted by the Marquis for augmenting the Curacy of Aberdare, the right of patronage and presentation of and to the Curacy of Aberdare was granted to the Marquis, his heirs and assigns, for ever. In A.D. 1904 Sir William Thomas Lewis, Baronet, of the Mardy, Aberdare, in order to perpetuate the memory of his wife, Anne Lewis, endowed the living of Aberdare with a capital sum of £1,666 13s. 4d., thereby adding £50 per annum in perpetuity to the vicar's stipend³⁷³: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners met this Benefaction with a grant of another yearly sum of £50,³⁷⁴ thus securing an additional stipend of £100 per annum for the living.

XXIII.—The Parish of Llanwonno was the fourth of the ancient chapelries formerly dependent on Llantrisant. Its value in A.D. 1535 was £5,³⁷⁵ besides the tithes which the Abbey of Tewkesbury re-

357, VE. iv. 350 358, Kitchin 359, CCM. iv. 557 360, CCM. ii. 417
361, Hodgson cccix. 362, ER. ii. 620, 621 363, CCM. iii. 495; TE. 279
364, CCM. i. 101, 104 365, VE. iv. 350 366, VE. ii. 476 367, Kitchin
368, CCM. iv. 557 369, Hodgson ccviii. 370, Hodgson ccxxv. 371, ER.
ii. 614, 615 372, this Deed is in the possession of the Marquess of Bute 373,
inscription on a tablet in Aberdare Parish Church 374, the *London Gazette* for
8th July, 1904 375, VE. iv. 350

ceived.³⁷⁶ It was styled a chapel annexed to Llantrisant in A.D. 1563, with "christening and burying as the Parish Church"³⁷⁷; and similarly styled in A.D. 1604.³⁷⁸ The "curacy" of Llanwonno received grants amounting to £2,600 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1793, 1799, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1819.³⁷⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £100, of which the Vicar of Llantrisant was Patron.³⁸⁰

The history of the other parishes which are mentioned in the Deed of 1180³⁸¹ as having their churches given, or as paying a portion of their tithes, to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, will be described elsewhere, because their connection with the Abbey did not develop into a complete appropriation.

376, VE. ii. 476 377, Kitchin 378, CCM. iv. 557 379, Hodgson cccix.
 380, ER ii. 624, 625 381, see page 35



CHAPTER III.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter of Gloucester.

I.—The Church of St. Gunlliw, or St. Woollos, of Newport, in the County of Monmouth,¹ was given to St. Peter's Abbey of Gloucester by Robert of Hay, with the consent of Robert Fitzhamon, his overlord, during the episcopate of Herewald,² that is, prior to A.D. 1104.³ Under the rule of Robert,⁴ Earl of Gloucester, and of William,⁵ his son, Picot, the Earl's chaplain,⁶ seems to have held St. Woollos' Church directly of the Earl, on payment of three marks of silver annually to the monks to keep them quiet.⁷ This arrangement was condemned by a Diocesan Council, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl gave it up.⁸ There was a dispute between Picot, the chaplain of St. Woollos, and the monks of Bassaleg about the bounds of their parishes; it was decided in 1146 in the Bishop's presence in this way. "The Chapel of St. Gwladus, which Laudomer built on the river Ebbw, and all the tithes from the same river to the river Usk, and from the bounds of William de Bercherolles' land to the sea, and all the bodies of the dead, remain free and quiet to the Church of St. Woollos; and that tithe which Laudomer had given to the Church of St. Woollos from his land on the other side of Ebbw, remains to the Church of St. Basil."⁹

Earl William's mother, Mabel, before her death in A.D. 1157,¹⁰ and her son, gave to St. Woollos "all the tithe of all our fishponds which are between Usk and Ebbw."¹¹ About the same time Robert, son of Lomer, gave the tithe of his mill of Ebbw.¹²

The quarrel between the Earls and the Monks broke out in another form after Earl William's death: the castellan of Newport, "despising the right of the mother-church of Newport, from which the castle chapel from its foundation had been accustomed to receive its service, caused the said chapel to be served by [his *or* its] own chaplain."¹³ A dispute between the Monks of Gloucester and those of Malpas about the tithes of Mendalgyf¹⁴ was settled in favour of Gloucester in A.D. 1239.¹⁵ In A.D. 1255 an important arrangement was made by the Bishop about the "vicarage" of Newport: "that

1, see page 37 2, HCG. ii. 51 3, Reg. Sac. 20 4, A.D. 1116-1147
5, A.D. 1147-1183 6, HCG. ii. 48 7, HCG. ii. 49 8, HCG. ii. 52, 53, 54
9, HCG. ii. 55 10, LM. 55 11, HCG. ii. 50 12, HCG. ii. 51; cf. i. 102,
281 13, HCG. ii. 48, 56 14, the level at the junction of Ebbw and Usk
15, HCG. ii. 63

the said Abbot and Convent, in the name of the Rectory, should receive all the tithes of corn and hay, also the whole rent within and without the Borough: they shall have also all the land and all the meadow (except two acres which will belong to the vicar's portion), and the court belonging to the said church. But the vicar, in the name of the vicarage, will receive milk, wool, flax, lambs, oblations, and all the other small tithes, and the two acres of the meadow aforesaid, and all the tithe of hay at Hendervaur. And because the larger portion of the said church consists in oblations and smaller tithes, the vicar for the time being shall pay annually to the said Abbot and Convent an addition of two marks to their portion."¹⁶ There was a house of Austin Friars in Newport town¹⁷: and also a "Free Chapel of St. Lawrence."¹⁸

In A.D. 1291 the Church of Newport was valued £10.¹⁹ In A.D. 1535 the vicar received £7 17s. 8d.²⁰: while the Abbey from the rectory and other property got £8.²¹ In A.D. 1563 it was styled a vicarage, which had "a chapel of ease called Bettws, which hath neither christening nor burying."²² In A.D. 1603 it was styled "Newport, alias Curacy of St. Woollos, with Capel Bettws," worth £10 per annum: the impropriation was worth £40, and belonged to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, but held on lease by William Morgan of the shire, Esquire.²³ In A.D. 1775 and 1792 the "vicarage" received grants amounting to £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty.²⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a vicarage worth gross £286; the Bishop of Gloucester was Patron and Impropriator.²⁵

II.—The Parish of Llancarvan is a large one of 4,724 acres,²⁶ and comprises several manors. The Manor of Llancarvan is a small lordship,²⁷ which was held by the Reigny family until about A.D. 1280, when it passed with the heiress into the Raleigh family, which retained it until the close of the fifteenth century.²⁸ The Manor of Llanddle is also in this parish,²⁹ and the Manor of Walterston³⁰: also the lands called Penon and Tregyff. The Parish now includes the civil parish, and formerly extra-parochial place, of Llanvithyn, which contains 427 acres.³¹ There are ruins in Llanvithyn reputed to be those of Saint Cattwg's College³²: this report agrees with the theory that a Celtic College or Monastery stood formerly at or near Llancarvan,³³ and may account for the interest which three great Abbeys came to have in this parish. Gloucester Abbey obtained Tregyff and Penon before the death of Abbot Serlo in A.D. 1104, as a gift from Robert Fitzhamon,³⁴ whose successor confirmed it³⁵: the right of Gloucester to this property is recognized in the Tewkesbury Charter of A.D. 1106.³⁶ The

16, HCG. ii. 61 17, Gasquet's "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries," i. 471, 476 18, VE. iv. 363 19, TE. 278 20, VE. iv. 363, 21, VE. ii. 413 22, Kitchin, who credits Bassaleg with two chapels only, viz., Henllis and Risca 23, Godwin, whose entry under Bassaleg suggests that Bettws was served from that parish in A.D. 1603 24, Hodgson cccxi. 25, ER. ii. 628, 629, and appendix 12 26, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 15 27, NHA. 135 28, CGMG. 425, 426, 427, 428; and CCM. i. 561, ff. 29, NHA. 135 30, NHA. 133 31, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 3, 15 32, Ordnance Map, 25 inches to the mile 33, RLL. 505; Birch N. 176; CCM. iii. 20 34, HCG. i. 93, 226 35, HCG. ii. 10; CCM. i. 9 36, CCM. iii. 40

Abbey had a monk Leoric as the resident farmer before A.D. 1135.³⁷ Tewkesbury Abbey obtained the estate called Llancadle, which Walkelin gave,³⁸ and the tithes of Tregyff and Penon, before A.D. 1106.³⁹ Margam Abbey, about A.D. 1180, got the territory of Llanvithyn from Gilbert de Umfraville;⁴⁰ also 30 acres adjoining, and five crofts, from Hugh de Llancarvan, with the leave of his lord, H. de Umfraville.⁴¹ At that time there was an old cemetery extant; the same Hugh gave one more acre of land to assist the erection of a chapel in honour of Saint Meuthyn at the Monk's Grange.⁴² In A.D. 1262 Margam resisted the claim of Gloucester to "the tithes arising from the lands of the said Abbot and Convent of Margam, situate in the parish of the Church of Llancarvan,"⁴³ successfully, doubtless, here as elsewhere, in virtue of their privilege.⁴⁴ In A.D. 1336 the Margam property here contained five carucates of land, forty acres of meadow, and two mills.⁴⁵ After the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Bassetts of Beaupre held Penon and Tregyff on a lease from the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.⁴⁶ A branch of the same family obtained Llanvithyn,⁴⁷ which was held in A.D. 1594 by William Griffith, perhaps on a lease from the Bassetts.⁴⁸

The Church of Llancarvan was given to Gloucester Abbey by Robert Fitzhamon.⁴⁹ It was dedicated to St. Cadoc.⁵⁰ Some chapels were built in this parish about A.D. 1140; and the Archbishop of Canterbury ordered the Bishop of Llandaff not to allow Divine service to be performed in them without the assent and will of the Abbot of Gloucester.⁵¹ In A.D. 1149-1188 the Abbey put the church and its belongings (except the tithes of Tregyff, which belonged to Tewkesbury) out to farm for £3 per annum, first to Urban, then to Radulph, Archdeacons of Llandaff; the farmer was expected to find chaplains to do service.⁵² In A.D. 1254 the church was valued £20⁵³; in A.D. 1291 it was worth £10 only, but then there was a separate vicarage worth five marks.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1535 the Abbey derived £12 6s. 8d. from the rectory,⁵⁵ and the vicarage was worth £9 3s. od.⁵⁶ In A.D. 1563 the "vicar" was resident.⁵⁷ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £20; and the impropriation, valued £60, was held by Arnold Bassett, Esquire, from the Chapter of Gloucester.⁵⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was a vicarage worth gross £185: the Crown was Patron, and the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester were the Impropriators.⁵⁹

III.—The Parish of Ewenny stood in the Lordship of Ogmores, which was at first held by the de Londres family, and then came by marriage into the possession of the Earls of Lancaster.⁶⁰ The Lordship of Ogmores was valued £40, four knights' fees, held in A.D. 1262 by Hawisia de Londres,⁶¹ and by Henry de Lancaster in A.D. 1317,

37, CCM. i. 45 38, CCM. i. 22 39, CCM. iii. 40 40, CCM. i. 36 41, CCM. iii. 157 42, CCM. i. 44, 49, and iii. 157, 158 43, CCM. i. 121 44, see page 40 45, CCM. iv. 153 46, CGMG. 350, 352 47, CGMG. 360
48, CGMG. 146, 375; CCM. iv. 552 49, HCG. i. 223, 226 50, CCM. i. 7, 14 51, CCM. i. 14 52, CCM. i. 16, 17, 18, 19 53, CCM. iii. 495 54, CCM. iii. 503, 504; TE. 279 55, VE. ii. 413, 418 56, VE. iv. 350 57, Kitchin 58, Godwin 59, ER. ii. 620, 621 60, CCM. ii. 125, and iii. 114 61, CCM. i. 108

when it was worth £60.⁶² Its country district ran up into the hills between the rivers Ogmore and Garw.⁶³

The Parish of Ewenny comprises the Manors of Ewenny, Lampha, Corntown, and part of Brocastle.⁶⁴ Lampha (which had a chapel in A.D. 1141,⁶⁵ if not in A.D. 1575⁶⁶) belonged to the Berkerolles in A.D. 1350,⁶⁷ and in A.D. 1429 to Sir Edward Stradling, who obtained it through his grandmother.⁶⁸ Corntown was held, before A.D. 1226, by William de Corntown, who gave land to Ewenny Priory.⁶⁹ Brocastle belonged to the Reigny family about A.D. 1300.⁷⁰ Corntown and Brocastle belonged to Sir Gilbert Dennis in A.D. 1350.⁷¹ Neath Abbey owned a meadow here in A.D. 1535, for which the Prior of Ewenny paid 5/0 per annum.⁷²

The Church of St. Michael of Ewenny was given to Gloucester in A.D. 1111.⁷³ In A.D. 1254 it was valued 20 marks.⁷⁴ In A.D. 1291 it is coupled in the same valuation with St. Brides Major and Colwinston as belonging to the Prior of Ewenny.⁷⁵ In A.D. 1535 the Rectory was worth £9 2s. 4d.⁷⁶ There was no separate vicarage, as the monks resided on the spot. It passed, in A.D. 1541-3, with the rest of this property, to Sir Edward Carne, who covenanted to find a curate.⁷⁷ It was a "curacy" in A.D. 1563⁷⁸; and also in A.D. 1603, when the curate had £10 for service, and the impropriation, worth £4 10s. od., was held by John Carne, Esquire, in fee from the King.⁷⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "donative chapel," worth gross £47 per annum. R. T. Turberville was Patron and Impropriator.⁸⁰

IV.—The Parish of St. Bride's Major was also in the Lordship of Ogmore.⁸¹ The Chapel of Lampha was, apparently, attached to St. Bride's Church in A.D. 1141⁸²; and with it given to Ewenny by the Lord of Ogmore.⁸³

In the A.D. 1254 valuation it was not mentioned, and was probably included in the valuation of Ewenny,⁸⁴ as it is by name in A.D. 1291, when the vicarage was valued separately at 4 marks.⁸⁵ In A.D. 1535 the Priory drew £23 13s. 4d. from the Rectory,⁸⁶ besides a pension of £1 from the Vicar, whose income was gross £12 os. 4d. per annum.⁸⁷ In A.D. 1563 it was styled a vicarage,⁸⁸ as it was again in A.D. 1603, when the Vicar's income was £20, and the impropriation, held by John Carne, Esquire, in fee from the King, was worth £20.⁸⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was a vicarage, held with the curacy of Wick, worth gross £200: R. Turberville was the Patron, and C. Talbot was the Impropriator.⁹⁰

V.—The Parish of Wick was a chapelry in the Lordship of Ogmore. The Chapel of St. James at Wick was given to Ewenny Priory sometime in A.D. 1153-1183, "on condition that the Prior should provide for three services weekly" in it.⁹¹ In A.D. 1575 we

62, CCM. iv. 67 63, CCM. iii. 151 64, NHA. 136 65, CCM. i. 14 66, Birch N. 214 67, CCM. ii. 2 68, CCM. ii. 126, 76, 77, 144; NHA. 135 69, CCM. i. 74, 70, CGMG. 231 71, CGMG. 381; NHA. 136 72, VE. ii. 421 73, see page 37 74, CCM. iii. 499 75, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 76, VE. ii. 421, and iv. 352 77, CCM. iv. 483, 488; NHA. 135 78, Kitchin 79, CCM. iv. 560 80, ER. ii. 616, 617 81, NHA. 135 82, CCM. i. 14 83, see page 37 84, CCM. iii. 499 85, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 86, VE. ii. 421 87, VE. iv. 354 88, Kitchin 89, CCM. iv. 559 90, ER. ii. 614, 615 91, Birch N. 204

find that the "Rectory and Parsonage impropriate" of Wick belonged to Thomas Carne, who transferred them to Humphrey Wyndham and John Turberville.⁹³ Some of the Nash property of Neath Abbey extended into this parish.⁹³ Perhaps Wick was "the chapel annexed [to St. Bride's Major] called the Noige, which hath burying and christening in it as a Parish Church" mentioned as served by the Vicar of St. Bride's in A.D. 1563.⁹⁴ It was not recorded in A.D. 1603: but in A.D. 1835 it was a "curacy" attached to St. Bride's.⁹⁵

VI.—The Parish of Saint Andrew's Minor is a civil parish, containing 230 acres and two inhabited houses,⁹⁶ shut in between the parishes of Wick and St. Bride's Major. It is the estate called Clemenston. There is no church now; but Gloucester Abbey held the advowson of "the vicarage of Clemeston in the Diocese of Llandaff."⁹⁷ A charter of Nicolas, Bishop of Llandaff A.D. 1149-1183, mentions the church of Hanaduna and the church of Segarestone as belonging to Gloucester Abbey in this neighbourhood.⁹⁸ Thomas Sigyr was tenant of Lampha in A.D. 1328⁹⁹; perhaps we may look for Segarestone there. Hanaduna is probably Annatown, that is, the town of the Annes or Vans,¹⁰⁰ who held property in this district: perhaps they held Clemenston at one time. Clemenston passed by exchange from Gilbert Turberville to Sir John Stradling in A.D. 1426,¹⁰¹ and we find the Stradling family holding land in St. Andrew's parish in A.D. 1568.¹⁰²

VII.—The Parish of Colwinston comprises part of the Manor of Brocastle and the Manor of Colwinston,¹⁰³ which stood in the Lordship of Ogmores, and was held under the lord by the Reigny family,¹⁰⁴ which gave land to Margam Abbey somewhere in this neighbourhood.¹⁰⁵

The Church of St. Michael of Colwinston with all its belongings¹⁰⁶ was given to the Abbey of Gloucester, as we have seen.¹⁰⁷ About A.D. 1200 the Bishop of Llandaff confirmed this gift, and settled a resident chaplain there, who was bound with a layman to pay one mark annually to the Priory¹⁰⁸; and at the same time Maurice de Londres and the monks proved before the Bishop their right¹⁰⁹ to the tithes of the land which Richard Latimer held of the de Londres family. In A.D. 1254 it was valued 5 marks¹¹⁰: in 1291 it is coupled in the same valuation as Eweny,¹¹¹ but its vicarage is recorded separately as worth four marks; evidently the Priory still received one mark only per annum. In A.D. 1535 the Rectory brought 26/8 to the Priory¹¹²: and the living was ranked as a vicarage worth £6 10s. 4d.¹¹³ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £10: the impropriation, worth £10, belonged to John Carne, Esquire, as a fee, but was leased to one Mary Jones, widow.¹¹⁴ In A.D. 1754 and 1767 the vicarage of

92, Idem. 211, 212 93, Idem. 154, 155 94, Kitchin 95, ER. ii. 614, 615
 96, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 13, 17 97, HCG. iii. 33 98, HCG. ii. 230
 99, CCM. i. 272 100, CGMG. 464, 465 101, CCM. ii. 116 102, CCM. ii.
 338 103, NHA. 135 104, CGMG. 231, 425 105, CCM. i. 97; and iii. 560,
 565; and iv. 154; Birch M. 242 106, CCM. i. 15 107, see page 37 108,
 CCM. i. 40, and iii. 88 109, Disratiocinare; Doc. Ill. 519 110, CCM. iii. 499
 111, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 112, VE. ii. 421 113, VE. iv. 354 114, CCM.
 iv. 559

Colwinston received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400,¹¹⁵ to meet private benefactions which amounted to £400.¹¹⁶ In A.D. 1835 it was a vicarage, worth gross £122. Miss Thomas was Patron and Impropriator.¹¹⁷

The civil parish and formerly extra-parochial place of Stembridge now goes with Colwinston, but there is no chapel here.¹¹⁸

VIII.—The Parish of Llangeinor stands in the hill-district belonging to the Lordship of Ogmore, which was held by the de Londres family.¹¹⁹ One of his tenants, Rees Coh, gave some land here to Margam Abbey in A.D. 1234.¹²⁰ In A.D. 1250, Master Maurice, by the leave of William de Londres, let all the land of Llangeinor to the same Abbey for 12 pence per annum;¹²¹ and about the same time William de Londres himself gave and confirmed to it "in perpetual alms whatever is contained between these two waters of Ogmore and Garw in wood and plain, from the point where the Garw falls into the Ogmore, as far as my land stretches towards Rhondda . . . paying to me and my heirs annually three marks."¹²² This grant was confirmed by the Duke of Lancaster in A.D. 1428,¹²³ on condition of 40s. rent. Margam drew £3 6s. 8d. in rents from Llangeinor in A.D. 1535, and paid this 40s.¹²⁴

The Church of Llangeinor would be naturally regarded by the monks of Ewenny as theirs, like the other churches of the Lordship. But perhaps it was built later than the date when the others were granted;¹²⁵ it would almost seem to be a new chapel in A.D. 1180, built by Clement the Deacon, to whom William de Londres "gave the chapel of Saint Kehinwehir and three acres of land on the north side, near the chapel, and all the other [acres] above the wood, to the full number of 26, together with all the tithes of that my fee . . . in perpetual alms;" this he did in the presence of the Bishop and the Rural Dean.¹²⁶ On Clement's death, presumably, de Londres gave the chapel of Llangeinor to Margam Abbey;¹²⁷ and in A.D. 1234, another Bishop of Llandaff confirmed its right to this chapel.¹²⁸ But the monks of Ewenny protested; and Hawisia de Londres, the heiress who succeeded, before her death in A.D. 1274,¹²⁹ restored the Church of Llangeinor to them;¹³⁰ and in A.D. 1466 it was officially held that the Prior of Ewenny had the tithes of Llangeinor.¹³¹ It was not mentioned among the churches in A.D. 1254, 1291, or 1535. It is scheduled with the Ewenny property thus, "the farm of all the tithes of the chapel of Llangeinor appropriated to the Rectory of Ewenny . . . £4 6s 8d."¹³² In A.D. 1563, Llangeinor was a "curacy,"¹³³ as it was also in A.D. 1603, when the curate had £10 for service, and the impropriation, worth £30, was held by Rice Evans, the curate, by a grant from Sir Edward Stradling, Knight.¹³⁴ In A.D. 1722, 1779, 1810, 1824, and 1832, the "curacy" of Llangeinor

115, Hodgson cccviii. 116, Ibid. clviii., clxvii. 117, ER. ii. 616, 617. 118, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 3, 13. 119, see page 37. 120, CCM. i. 56, 78, 126. 121, CCM. iii. 149. 122, CCM. i. 101; and iii. 154, 155. 123, CCM. ii. 121. 124, VE. iv. 351, 352. 125, see page 37. 126, CCM. iii. 114. 127, CCM. iii. 151. 128, CCM. iii. 362. 129, CGMG. 418. 130, CCM. i. 190. 131, CCM. ii. 191. 132, VE. ii. 421. 133, Kitchin. 134, CCM. iv. 560.

received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,000.¹³⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £71, and C. R. M. Talbot was the Patron and Impropiator.¹³⁶

IX.—The Parish of Llandyfodwg was held in the fifteenth century by the Turbervilles of Tythegston,¹³⁷ but it was part of the great Lordship of Ogmore: which probably accounts for the curious boundaries of Ogmore Hundred.¹³⁸ The Church of Llandyfodwg must have been one of the benefices belonging to the churches mentioned in the grants of the de Londres family to Ewenny.¹³⁹ It existed in A.D. 1291, when it was worth 40/-, and assigned to the Abbot of Gloucester, and it also had a separate vicarage established worth 40/-.¹⁴⁰ In A.D. 1535, the Priory of Ewenny drew a pension only of 13/4 from the Vicar,¹⁴¹ whose income was £8 15s. 4d.¹⁴² It was a vicarage in A.D. 1563,¹⁴³ and 1623, worth, in the latter year, £10, the impropriation, worth £4, being held by the vicar on lease from John Carne, Esquire, the Impropiator.¹⁴⁴ In A.D. 1792 the Vicarage of Llandyfodwg received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁴⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a vicarage worth gross £89: R. T. Turberville was the Patron, and R. C. Talbot the Impropiator.¹⁴⁶

135, Hodgson cccviii 136, ER. ii. 622, 623 137, CGMG. 456, 461; CCM. ii. 117
 138, see Speed's map of A.D. 1610 139, see page 37 140, CCM. iii. 505;
 TE. 279 141, VE. ii. 421 142, VE. iv. 354 143, Kitchin 144, CCM. iv.
 559 145, Hodgson cccviii. 146, ER. ii. 622, 623



CHAPTER IV.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Clisterolan Abbey of Neath.

I.—The Parish of Cadoxton stood in the Lordship which belonged to Richard Granville,¹ whose own castle probably stood where his Abbey of Neath was afterwards raised.² The Church was, therefore, naturally appropriated to the Abbey. The old Ecclesiastical Parish included the present civil parishes of Coedffranc, Dyffryn Clydach, and Blaenhonddan; and its chapelries included those of Dulais Higher, Dulais Lower, Neath Higher, Neath Middle, and Neath Lower.³ In Coedffranc stood the Chapel of St. Margaret⁴ and the Abbey Grange of Cwrt y Bettws, where there was probably a chapel: the ruins of the Abbey itself stand in Dyffryn Clydach.⁵

The Vicarage of Cadoxton was established apart from the Rectory before A.D. 1254, when it was worth £2 per annum⁶: in A.D. 1291 the Vicarage was valued at £5, while the Church brought £3 to the Abbot of Neath.⁷ The Return of A.D. 1535 makes the vicarage worth £5 12s. 4d., but does not mention the Rectory⁸: elsewhere, however, we find the Rectory valued then as £8.⁹ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £26 13s. 4d.: the impropriation, worth £80 per annum, was held by Sir William Herbert, Knight, in fee by patent from the King.¹⁰ In A.D. 1780 and 1816 the "vicarage" of Cadoxton received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,000.¹¹ In A.D. 1835 the living was worth gross £240, with Creunant and Aberpergwm as curacies attached thereto: and C. H. Leigh was Patron and Impropiator.¹²

The Chapel of Creunant serves for the civil parishes of Dulais Higher and Dulais Lower; and the Chapel of Aberpergwm for those of Neath Higher, Middle, and Lower. Neither chapel is ranked among the "parochial chapelries" of our earlier records, and therefore, probably, were "chapels of ease."

II.—The Parish of Kil-y-bebill comprises the hamlet of that name, which in A.D. 1316¹³ and 1317¹⁴ was in the hands of the Lord of Glamorgan, to whom it was of little value then owing to the losses caused by the recent war. In earlier days, however, it was evidently held by Richard Granville, who in A.D. 1129 gave the Church of Cilybebill to Neath Abbey,¹⁵ and the grant was confirmed specifically in A.D. 1468.¹⁶

1, CCM. i. 56, 57 2, Birch N. 22 3, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 3, 12, 18
4, CCM. ii. 195 5, Ordnance map 6, CCM. iii. 498 7, CCM. iii. 506;
TE. 279 8, VE. iv. 355 9, CCM. iv. 637; Birch N. 149 10, CCM. iv. 557
11, Hodgson cccviii. 12, ER. ii. 616, 617 13, CCM. i. 241 14, CCM. iv.
64 15, Birch N. 38 16, CCM. ii. 199

The church was valued £1 in A.D. 1254,¹⁷ and 13/4 in A.D. 1291, when it was marked as appropriated to the Abbot of Neath.¹⁸ No vicarage had yet been established. In the returns of A.D. 1535¹⁹ and 1603, curiously, there is no mention of the parish at all. But in A.D. 1563 it was recorded as "being a Parochial Church, and John Bennett, Clerk, parson there, and is resident upon his parsonage."²⁰ The title "parson" in this record throughout appears to mean "Rector," and all the later records make the living a Rectory; all the evidence points to its being a Rectory before the Dissolution of the Abbey, which perhaps retained the advowson. In A.D. 1810 the "rectory" of Kilybebill received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.²¹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "Rectory worth gross £85"; there was no Impropiator, but the Crown was the Patron.²²

III.—The Parish of Briton Ferry derives its name from some sort of bridge which existed here perhaps in the Roman period. There can hardly be any doubt that Briton is a corruption of Bridgetown, spelt variously "Brigeton,"²³ "Brigtune,"²⁴ "Bructon,"²⁵ and "Brittone."²⁶ The hamlet of Briton [Ferry] was in the hands of the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1316²⁷ and 1317.²⁸ Robert, Earl of Gloucester gave, and William, his successor, confirmed to the Monks of Neath, "the town of the Bridge, with the church and mill and all the land which belongs to the same town . . . just as Randolph the eremite held it."²⁹ This gift was confirmed by King John in A.D. 1208, together with his own gifts to them, made when he was Earl of Moreton, viz., "Huntingshill with its belongings and 100 acres of the marshes next to their land of Brigeton."³⁰ In A.D. 1535 the Abbey Grange of Coedsart realised £4 per annum.³¹

The Church of the Bridge was valued £1 in A.D. 1254³²; in A.D. 1291 it was returned as worth *nil*, and as having a separate vicarage, also worth *nil*.³³ This Church, like that of Kilybebill, was not mentioned in the lists of A.D. 1535³⁴ and 1603³⁵: but in A.D. 1563 the "parochial church of Burtenferye" had a resident "parson."³⁶ In A.D. 1726, 1744, and 1785 this "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600,³⁷ those in the two last mentioned years being to meet private benefactions—namely, a gift of lands £200³⁸ in A.D. 1743, by Lord Mansell,³⁹ and another of lands £200 in A.D. 1785⁴⁰ by George Lord Vernon.⁴¹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £124, and the Earl of Jersey was the Patron and Impropiator.⁴²

IV.—The Parish of Monk Nash, or Nash Magna or Major,⁴³ was so called to distinguish it from Nash Parva, near Lisworney. The earlier form of the name was Aissa, Essa, or Ash. The prefix "Monk" arose from the long connection of the place with the Abbey

17, CCM. iii. 498 18, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 19, VE. iv. 354; CCM. iv. 557, ff.; cp. Birch N. 148 20, Kitchin 21, Hodgson cccviii. 22, ER. ii. 618, 619 23, CCM. i. 60, and iv. 157 24, CCM. iv. 581 25, CCM. iv. 35 26, CCM. i. 241 27, CCM. i. 241 28, CCM. iv. 64 29, CCM. ii. 199; Birch N. 48 30, CCM. i. 60; Birch N. 58 31, VE. iv. 351 32, CCM. iii. 498 33, CCM. iii. 506; not mentioned in TE. 34, VE. iv. 353, ff. 35, CCM. iv. 557, ff. 36, Kitchin 37, Hodgson cccviii. 38, Hodgson cliv. 39, CGMG. 495, 496 40, Hodgson clxxv. 41, CGMG. 495, 496 42, ER. ii. 616, 617 43, NHA. 135

of Neath. In the twelfth century it was held by Richard de Granville, who in about A.D. 1130 gave "the whole fee of Aissa, with the church and with all its belongings" to the Abbey of Neath.⁴⁴ It should be observed that R. de Granville held this land of the Lord of Glamorgan, who had already bestowed two parts of the tithes of it on the Abbey of Tewkesbury⁴⁵: accordingly Neath made an annual payment to Tewkesbury in lieu of these tithes right up to A.D. 1535, which was then 3/-.⁴⁶ In A.D. 1291 the Abbey had 10 carucates of land at the Grange of Nash, and 73 acres of arable land held of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem,⁴⁷ whose local house was perhaps Splott, close by in the Parish of English St. Donats.⁴⁸ In A.D. 1535 Neath drew 20/- from "Templeland," £5 from the fee of Nash, Marcross and Monkton, and £4 in the tithes of wheat at Monk Nash.⁴⁹ All this property passed at the Dissolution first to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, then to Thomas Stradling,⁵⁰ whose family held the "manor or grange of Nash, alias Aysa," and the "chapel of Nash" in A.D. 1668.⁵¹

The Chapel was evidently served by the monks themselves, or by a stipendiary chaplain, because it is not returned as a vicarage in the thirteenth or sixteenth century Lists, nor is it mentioned in those of A.D. 1563 and 1603. But in A.D. 1607 we have the following interesting License issued by Bishop Godwin of Llandaff⁵²:—"Francis, by Divine permission Bishop of Llandaff, to all and singular persons who will see, read or hear this our letter, Health. On behalf of the worthy and right honourable Edward Stradling of St. Donat's, in the county of Glamorgan, knight, lord of Monken Ashe, alias Magna Aish, within our Diocese of Llandaff, also on behalf of the parishioners and those dwelling within the grange of Nash aforesaid, it has been demonstrated that, Although the aforesaid Edward Stradling, knight, and his predecessors in the lordship of Monken Ashe aforesaid, from a time and during a time, of whose beginning or contrary there is no human memory, were wont and have been accustomed to hire and find at their own charges a fit clerk for reading and celebrating morning prayers on all and singular Sundays and Feast days within the Chapel of Nash aforesaid, and so the aforesaid prayers (as was right) have been celebrated from time to time without any dispersion of recusance;—Yet, the said parishioners have neither a baptistery where their infants may be dipped and baptized in the sacred laver of regeneration, nor any sacred place where the bodies of their dead may be buried in Christian manner;—Therefore we have thought good that so great and miserable defects should be succoured and met, determining and for ourselves and our successors hereafter ordaining as we by [these] presents ordain and determine lawfully, is right, and the laws of this immoveable Kingdom of England allow:—that it is lawful, and hereafter shall be lawful, for the said parishioners to demand and erect a fit and decent baptistery for baptizing their infants in the nave of the Chapel of Nash aforesaid,

44, CCM. i. 6, 59, and ii. 199; Birch N. 30, 58 45, see page 35, section 8
46, VE. ii. 477 47, TE. 282; Birch N. 85 48, Ordnance map 49, VE. iv.
351; CCM. iv. 633, ff.; Birch N. 148, ff. 50, see page 39 51, CCM. ii.
396 52, CCM. ii. 383

in such part of the same nave of the chapel aforesaid as shall seem most agreeable and convenient to the said knight and parishioners, and to bury the bodies of their dead both in the said chapel and in the cemetery of the said chapel adjoining and already marked out for them." In A.D. 1764, 1810, and 1827 the "curacy" of Monk Nash received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600.⁵³ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a Perpetual Curacy, worth gross £67. The Patron was W. B. Grey, but there was no Impropiator.⁵⁴

V.—The Parish of St. Mary Hill, or Gelligarn, belongs, in part, to the Lordship of Ruthyn,⁵⁵ and, in part, to the Lordship of Talyvan.⁵⁶ Both lordships were in the Earl's hands in A.D. 1316⁵⁷ and 1317.⁵⁸ But a century earlier Sir John le Sore⁵⁹ held the lordship of Gelligarn under the Earl, and ratified Samson de Allweia's gift of Gelligarn to Neath Abbey in exchange for Littleham in Devonshire in A.D. 1208; the fee of Gelligarn carried with it "the church and all its belongings."⁶⁰ Gilbert Turberville also gave exclusive rights of a mill here.⁶¹ In A.D. 1291 Neath had 10 carucates of land and 60 acres of meadow and three mills here.⁶² In A.D. 1535 the Grange of Gelligarn was worth £13 10s. 10d. per annum.⁶³

In A.D. 1254 "the Church of S. Mary near Gelligarn" was valued 1 mark⁶⁴; in A.D. 1291, £1, assigned to the Abbot of Neath.⁶⁵ By A.D. 1291 a separate vicarage had been established, worth £2.⁶⁶ In A.D. 1535 the Tithing Barn here brought 10/- to the Abbey, which paid the synodals and procurations due thereon to the Bishop and Archdeacon.⁶⁷ At the Dissolution the rectory of this parish seems to have got into the hands of John See of Comsbury, in the county of Somerset, who farmed it in A.D. 1546 to the perpetual vicar.⁶⁸ In A.D. 1563 there was a vicar resident there.⁶⁹ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a vicarage, worth £10 per annum: the impropriation, worth £1, was held by Anthony Mansell, Esquire, in fee from the King.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1772 the "vicarage" of St. Mary-on-the-Hill received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁷¹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a vicarage worth gross £90: and Sir T. D. Aubrey was the Patron and Impropiator.⁷²

VI.—The Parish of English St. Donat's, as it was called,⁷³ comprised the Manor of St. Donat's, valued 1 fee, which was held by Thomas de Haweye⁷⁴ in A.D. 1262,⁷⁵ and by Edward Stradling in A.D. 1317.⁷⁶ It may also have comprised some of the property of the Knights Hospitallers, as the farm called Splott suggests. Shortly before A.D. 1341 Edward Stradling gave the Advowson of St. Donat's Church and one acre of land here to the Abbey of Neath.⁷⁷ The monks established a vicarage of 8 marks per annum: the Bishop sanctioned the appropriation, and, moreover, the Pope's

53, Hodgson cccix. 54, ER. ii. 626, 627 55, NHA. 134 56, NHA. 136
 57, CCM. i. 224, 231 58, CCM. iv. 63, 64 59, CGMG. 432 60, CCM. i. 60,
 Bird N. 32 61, CCM. i. 60 62, TE. 282 63, VE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 633
 64, CCM. iii. 499 65, TE. 279: the entry in CCM. iii. 505 must be an error
 66, CCM. iii. 505 67, VE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 634 68, CCM. iv. 515. 69,
 Kitchin 70, CCM. iv. 558 71, Hodgson cccix. 72, ER. ii. 626, 627
 73, CCM. i. 304 74, CGMG. 434 75, CCM. i. 108 76, CCM. iv. 67
 77, CCM. i. 304

approval was obtained in A.D. 1343.⁷⁸ This grant was confirmed by the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1468.⁷⁹ The land of the Abbey in this parish was regarded as belonging to the Grange of Nash, and so passed to Thomas Stradling.⁸⁰

The church was valued 5 marks in A.D. 1254,⁸¹ and £13 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291,⁸² before the appropriation to Neath. In A.D. 1535 the Abbey drew 15/- from St. Donat's wheat⁸³: the living was classified among the vicarages as worth £3 14s. 4d.⁸⁴ It had a vicar resident in A.D. 1563.⁸⁵ In A.D. 1603 it was styled a vicarage worth £6 13s. 3d.: the impropriation, worth £6, was held by Sir Edward Stradling, Knight, in fee.⁸⁶ In A.D. 1668 the Rectory of St. Donat's and the Advowson of its vicarage went with the Castle and Manor of St. Donat's.⁸⁷ It was styled a vicarage worth gross £131 in A.D. 1835: the Patron and Impropriator was T. J. Drake.⁸⁸

78, Birch N. 132, 133 79, CCM. ii. 204 80, Birch N. 154, 155, 156 81, CCM. iii. 499 82, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 83, VE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 634 84, VE. iv. 355 85, Kitchin 86, CCM. iv. 559 87, CCM. ii. 395 88, ER. ii. 616, 617



CHAPTER V.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Margam.

I.—The Parish of Margam, as we have noted,¹ stands on land which was held by the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1147. The Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem, however, appear to have been in this district before the Cistercians: near the Goylake, or Coalbrook,² they had property which, in the twelfth century, was held by the Grammus family,³ who let Margam Abbey have it on a perpetual lease in A.D. 1202.⁴ After the Dissolution the Crown sold all the property of the Abbey here to Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, in A.D. 1540 and 1546,⁵ reserving, however, all rights of advowson and patronage.⁶

There were several chapels in the "parish of Margam."⁷ One chapel was at Hafod-heulog, near the Kenfig river; another was at Penhydd, between Bryn and Oakwood⁸; another was at Hafod-y-porth⁹; and a fourth stood in A.D. 1239 at Miele Grange, now Lower Court Farm.¹⁰

In A.D. 1563 there was a curate here¹¹; and in A.D. 1603 Margam was described as a "curacy" worth £10 per annum: the impropriation was worth £100, and held by Henry Doddington, Esquire, in fee from the King's Majesty.¹² In A.D. 1823 this "curacy" received a grant of £1,600 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹³ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £121; and C. R. Talbot was the Patron and the Impropiator.¹⁴

II.—The Parish of Bonvilleston includes a manor which, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, was held by the family of Bonville, under the lords of Wenvoe. Sir Simon de Bonville gave to this parish its Welsh name, "Tresimon."¹⁵ Another manor here was the Lordship of Molton, or Milton, which belonged very early to the Templars, and after them to the Knights Hospitallers, who held it still in A.D. 1492.¹⁶ The Abbey of Tewkesbury had the right to two parts of the tithes here in A.D. 1180.¹⁷ In the earlier part of the thirteenth century different members of the Bonville family gave lands to the Abbey of Margam, together with the advowson of the Church, all of which gifts were confirmed by the Bishop of Llandaff in A.D.

1, See page 39 2, Birch M. 390 3, CCM. iii. 192, 484, 554 4, CCM. iii. 190, 191; and iv. 604 5, CCM. iv. 476, 491, 508; NHA. 135 6, CCM. iv. 479, 494, 512 7, CCM. iv. 508 8, CCM. iii. 362 9, This chapel is clearly marked in Speed's map, A.D. 1610 10, CCM. iii. 400; Birch M. 395 11, Kitchin 12, CCM. iv. 559 13, Hodgson cccix. 14, ER. ii. 626, 627 15, CCM. iii. 395, ff.; CGMG. 365 16, CCM. iii. 397 17, see page 35, section 8

1234.¹⁸ In about A.D. 1250 the Bonvilles conveyed their manor entirely to the Abbot, who thus became lord of the fee. The Templars also gave 40 acres of their manor to Margam in about A.D. 1205.¹⁹ Margam drew from this parish £3 4s. 2d. in A.D. 1291,²⁰ and £19 in A.D. 1535,²¹ as well as a pension of 16/10 from the vicar.²² Tewkesbury still received 3/4, a "portion of the rectorial tithes," in A.D. 1535.²³ At the Dissolution the Margam rectory and manor passed, first to the St. John family, and then to John Bassett, who also acquired the Manor of Milton.²⁴

The Church of Bonvileston was valued £4 in A.D. 1254,²⁵ and £6 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291.²⁶ In A.D. 1535 it was worth £8 1s. 2d, the Vicar apparently holding all the revenue except the pension of 16/10.²⁷ In A.D. 1563 it was a "curacy"²⁸; and it is so styled in A.D. 1603, when the curate had for service "£10 or the small tithes," and the impropriation worth £13 6s. 8d. was held by Thomas Bassett, Esq., in fee from the King.²⁹ In A.D. 1763, 1765, 1810, and 1817 this "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £900, that in 1765 being to meet the private benefaction made in 1764 by the Rev. Miles Bassett, Patron and Impropiator, consisting of the Vicarial Tithes, £12 per annum, and a rent-charge of £3 per annum.³⁰ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £83; and J. J. Bassett was Patron and Impropiator.³¹

III.—The Parish of Resolven comprises the manor or Resolven, which originally belonged to Rhys ap Jestyn ap Gwrgant. Rhys was a younger brother of Caradoc ap Jestyn, Lord of Avan, under the Earl.³² Margam Abbey first became connected with this property through a man called Canaythen, who received it from Morgan ap Caradoc, Lord of Avan (Rhys' nephew), as compensation for injury: Canaythen became a lay-brother of the Abbey, and gave his land to the monks.³³ Canaythen's brothers seem to have approved of his act.³⁴ Morgan ap Caradoc finally gave the manor entirely to Margam, as we have seen.³⁵

The right of the Abbey to the Chapel of Resolven was confirmed in the thirteenth century by the Bishops of Llandaff,³⁶ who also permitted the erection of a new chapel in place of the old³⁷: they also specifically confirmed the right of Margam to the tithes here in A.D. 1339.³⁸

In A.D. 1452 the Lord of Glamorgan gave his manors of Newton and Nottage to the Abbey, in exchange for the Manor of Resolven, for a period of three years.³⁹ In A.D. 1535 the Abbey drew rents to the amount of £4 from Resolven.⁴⁰ After this date we have no mention of Resolven in any list, even in that of A.D. 1835.

IV.—The Parish of Llangynwyd, or Llangonoyd, is situated upon property called Tir-yr-Iarll, which the Lord of Glamorgan

18, CCM. iii. 361 19, CCM. iii. 395, 396, 397; cp. CCM. iv. 607 20, TE. 284
21, VE. iv. 351 22, VE. iv. 350 23, VE. ii. 477; CCM. iv. 488 24, CCM.
iii. 397; CGMG. 359 25, CCM. iii. 494 26, TE. 279 27, VE. iv. 350
28, Kitchen 29, CCM. iv. 560 30, Hodgson clxv. 31, ER. ii. 614, 615
32, CGMG. 77, 78, 79 33, CCM. iii. 216 34, CCM. iv. 595 35, see page 40
36, CCM. iii. 362; iv. 600 37, CCM. iii. 210 38, CCM. iv. 188 39, CCM.
iv. 367 40, VE. iv. 351

retained in his own hands in A.D. 1316⁴¹ and 1317.⁴² The parish suffered much in the wars between Welsh and Normans: in A.D. 1262 fourscore dwellings were reported as destroyed by war.⁴³

The Church is the "Capella Sancti Cuniolt de Leveni" in the Bishop's Deed of 1180, confirming it to Tewkesbury Abbey.⁴⁴ This points to its being then a chapel dependent on Kenfig; and the dispute about the boundaries⁴⁵ points the same way. But probably the chief lord did not recognise this dependence, because in a Deed of A.D. 1262 we read of this property, "and there is the Advowson of the Church of Langunih which belongs to the Earl, which is worth 10 marks."⁴⁶ The Earl held it also in 1317, when it was worth 20 marks.⁴⁷ In A.D. 1331 the Earl and his wife gave an acre of land and the advowson of the "Church of Saint Cunit of Langunyth," with its belongings in the same town, to the Abbot and Convent of Margam for ever.⁴⁸ In A.D. 1397 John Burghill, Bishop of Llandaff, inspected the Deed and confirmed it: and his confirmation was ratified by the Archdeacon and Chapter.⁴⁹ But in A.D. 1413 Bishop John de la Zouch disputed Margam's right to the tithes⁵⁰; and in A.D. 1443 a jury appointed to settle the bounds of Kenfig and Llangynwyd declared "all altar dues and tithes contained between the water of Avan and the water of Kenfig inclusively, including the said waters just as the said waters descend into the sea, were free to the Abbot and convent of the monastery of Blessed Mary of Margam and their precessors and predecessors from time immemorial: and further they say that the limits and bounds of the aforesaid parish [Llangynwyd] from the water of Avan unto the water of Kenfig, as is recited above, according to the form and effect of the Deed of Robert the King's son, the first founder of the said monastery," &c., &c.⁵¹

In A.D. 1254 the Church was valued at 6 marks⁵²; in 1291 at £6 13s. 4d.⁵³ In A.D. 1535 the Abbey drew 40/- from the tithing barn⁵⁴; and the "Farmer of the Vicarage" found it worth £19 6s. 8d.⁵⁵ In A.D. 1603 the living was styled a vicarage, worth £20 per annum; the impropriation, worth £13 6s. 8d., was held by Henry Doddington, Esq., in fee by patent from the King.⁵⁶ In A.D. 1835 it was a vicarage worth gross £169: L. W. Dyllwyn was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁵⁷

V.—The Parish of Penllin, or Penllyne, comprised the manor of that name,⁵⁸ worth £15 in A.D. 1262,⁵⁹ when it was held by John le Norreis: he also held it in A.D. 1317⁶⁰ in conjunction with the manor of Llanmihangel, both together being worth £50.⁶¹

The Church was worth 4 marks in A.D. 1254,⁶² and £6 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291.⁶³ Between A.D. 1361 and 1382⁶⁴ Roger Cradock, Bishop of Llandaff, with the consent of the Chapter of Llandaff, "by his

41, CCM. i. 237 42, CCM. iv. 64; NHA. 134 43, CCM. i. 113 44, see page 35, section 5 45, see below 46, CCM. i. 113 47, CCM. iv. 69 48, CCM. iv. 140 49, CCM. iv. 300 50, CCM. ii. 80 51, CCM. iv. 359 52, CCM. iii. 498 53, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 54, VE. iv. 351 55, VE. iv. 354 56, CCM. iv. 557 57, ER. ii. 620, 621 58, NHA. 135 59, CCM. i. 108 60, CGMG. 423 61, CCM. iv. 67 62, CCM. iii. 498 63, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 64, Reg. Sac. 55

ordinary authority for ever united, annexed, and incorporated" the Parish Church of Penllin with the Abbey of Margam.⁶⁵ The monks took the precaution of obtaining a Papal Bull, and also the Royal License, to confirm this act, in A.D. 1384.⁶⁶ After which Roger's successor confirmed the impropriation, "saving a fit portion to be assigned for the sustenance of a perpetual vicar to be instituted by us in the same, and a pension of 40/- which the Abbot and Convent aforesaid are bound to pay annually to the Chapter of our Church of Llandaff as an indemnity for the same church."⁶⁷ This impropriation was confirmed by John Burghill, Bishop of Llandaff in A.D. 1397, with the assent of the Chapter⁶⁸; but one of his successors, John de la Zouche, disputed the Abbot's right to it in A.D. 1413.⁶⁹ But Margam certainly held the Rectory of Penllin in A.D. 1535, worth £6 13s. 4d.⁷⁰ The vicarage was worth £5 then.⁷¹ The living was styled a vicarage in A.D. 1563⁷²; and again in A.D. 1603, when it was worth £8 per annum; the impropriation, worth £20, was held by Katherine Thomas, widow, by grant from the King.⁷³ It was styled "the vicarage of Penlline, or Pennclane, or Llanfrynach" in A.D. 1780, 1792, 1819, and 1830, when it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800.⁷⁴ In A.D. 1835 its style was "Llanfrinach vicarage, with Penllyne curacy," worth gross £140; the Earl of Dunraven was the Impropiator and the Patron.⁷⁵

VI.—The Parish of Aberavan, with its former chapelries of Baglan and Michaelston, comprises the borough of Aberavan and the two manors of Michaelston and Baglan.⁷⁶ It stands in the lordship of Avan Walia, which runs into the mountains as far as the boundaries of Rhigos and Ystradyfodwg,⁷⁷ and was held by the powerful Welsh family of Caradoc ap Jestyn ap Gwrgan.⁷⁸ The family ended in an heiress, who married a Blunt about A.D. 1350: and the Blunts transferred their Welsh property to the Despenser family, Lords of Glamorgan.⁷⁹

In A.D. 1317 the Lordship of Avan, worth 3 knights' fees, was held by Leisan, son of Morgan Vychan,⁸⁰ by serjeancy.⁸¹

The Church of Avan, with its chapels, was valued 12½ marks in A.D. 1254,⁸² and £10 in A.D. 1291.⁸³ Shortly before A.D. 1383, Edward le Despenser, then the Lord of Avan, gave "the right of the patronage of the parish church of Avan, . . . which lawfully belonged to the knight himself, to the same Abbot and convent [of Margam], with the intention that this church should be for ever united, incorporated, and annexed to the said monastery."⁸⁴ The monks anticipated some difficulty in the matter, and obtained a Papal Bull in A.D. 1383, which directed the Bishop of Llandaff to annex the living to the Abbey directly it should become vacant, "a fit portion, however, being reserved out of the fruits, returns, and

65, CCM. iv. 262 66, CCM. iv. 264 67, CCM. iv. 265 68, CCM. iv. 300
69, CCM. ii. 79 70, VE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 487 71, VE. iv. 355 72, Kitchin
73, CCM. iv. 559 74, Hodgson cccix. 75, ER. ii. 622, 623 76, NHA. 134
77, Birch N. 273, 274 78, CCM. ii. 89; and iii. 214; and CGMG. 77, ff.
79, CGMG. 78 80, CCM. i. 208; and iv. 68 81, Taswell Langmead:
"English Constitutional History": 58, 63 82, CCM. iii. 498 83, CCM. iii.
506; TE. 279 84, CCM. iv. 256

products of the same church for a perpetual vicar.”⁸⁶ The difficulty arose because Edward le Despenser had not first obtained the royal license, “as the custom is in this case”: consequently his gift was forfeited to the Crown: the King, Richard II., however, in A.D. 1384 gave his consent, and confirmed the impropriation.⁸⁶ The Rector resigned the cure; and the Abbot of Margam “personally in the presence of a large multitude on . . . the 7th day of February A.D. 1384 [that is, 1385] entered it by ringing its bells as a sign of gaining possession,” as the Archdeacon certified in June of the same year, A.D. 1385.⁸⁷ Bishop John Burghill confirmed the impropriation in A.D. 1397⁸⁸; but Bishop John de la Zouche disputed it in A.D. 1413, as he did the impropriations of Llangynwyd and Penllin.⁸⁹ In A.D. 1460 Roderick was instituted to be “perpetual vicar” of the Parish of St. Mary of Avan, on the presentation of the Abbot of Margam.⁹⁰

In A.D. 1535 the Vicarage of Aberavan was worth £10 10s. 8d.⁹¹ There appears to be no record of the rectory: perhaps the Abbey ultimately got nothing but the advowson. The Record of A.D. 1563 styles the living a “vicarage,” which had “two chapels annexed called Glyncorwg and Ynys Avan, which have burying and christening in them as parochial churches.”⁹² It is not included in that of 1603.⁹³ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a “vicarage endowed with great tithes:” and J. Richards was the Patron: there was no Impropriation.⁹⁴

VII.—The Parish of Baglan comprises the Manor of Baglan, in the Lordship of Avan Wŷlia.⁹⁵ In A.D. 1262 the manor was valued as $\frac{1}{2}$ a “cummod,” and held by Morgan Vychan on a holding called “Walescariam.”⁹⁶

The Church was probably covered by the phrase “chapels of Aberavan” in A.D. 1254⁹⁷ and 1291.⁹⁸ It was not mentioned in the Returns of A.D. 1535, 1563, and 1603. In the time of Mr. Bushi Mansell—that is, in A.D. 1684—it was one of the churches of which he was Patron.⁹⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a curacy dependent on Aberavan.¹⁰⁰

VIII.—The Parish of Michaelstone-super-Avan, now called called Cwmavon, was formerly called “the parish of Llanmihangel Ynys Avan, in the Lordship of Avan.”¹⁰¹ It comprises the Manor of Michaelstone.¹⁰²

The Church must be covered by the term “chapels” of Aberavan in A.D. 1254¹⁰³ and 1291¹⁰⁴: but it was not mentioned in the Returns of A.D. 1535 and 1603. In A.D. 1563, however, the Chapel of Ynys Avan is distinctly called a chapel of Aberavan, “which hath buryings and christenings,” as a parochial church.¹⁰⁵ In A.D. 1733, 1775, 1786, 1792, and 1824 it was styled a “curacy,” and received grants amounting to £1600 from Queen Anne’s Bounty.¹⁰⁶ It was styled a

85, CCM. iv. 257 86, CCM. ii. 28 87, CCM. ii. 31; and iv. 267 88, CCM. iv. 300
 89, CCM. ii. 79 90, CCM. iv. 378 91, VE. iv. 354 92, Kitchin 93, CCM. iv. 557 94, ER. ii. 614, 615 95, NHA. 134 96, CCM. i. 108
 97, CCM. iii. 498 98, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 99, NHA. 133, 134 100, ER. ii. 614, 615 101, CCM. ii. 334, and iv. 471 102, NHA. 134 103, CCM. iii. 498
 104, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 105, Kitchin 106, Hodgson cccix.

perpetual curacy, worth gross £112, in A.D. 1835, when J. Coke was the Patron, but there was no Impropiator.¹⁰⁷

IX.—The Parish of Glynchorwg is situated in the Lordship of Avan Walia.¹⁰⁸ But we hear little or nothing of it until the sixteenth century.

The Church was probably a chapel of Aberavan in A.D. 1254 and 1291,¹⁰⁹ as it was distinctly said to be in A.D. 1563.¹¹⁰ Margam Abbey, doubtless, got the church in A.D. 1383,¹¹¹ together with Aberavan. Anyhow, Margam had a tithing barn here in A.D. 1535, which produced £5 6s. 8d.:¹¹² a few years later the rectory of Glynchorwg was worth £6 13s. 4d., out of which £1 6s. 8d. was paid annually to a Chaplain to celebrate in the "chapel."¹¹³ In A.D. 1603 the living was styled a "vicarage," worth £14: the impropriation, worth £26 13s. 3d., was held by Lewis Thomas Evan, John William, and Thomas ap William, "by lease from Sir Thomas Mansell, Knight, having it in fee from the King."¹¹⁴ But it was styled a "curacy" again in A.D. 1749, 1772, 1810, and 1824, when it received from Queen Anne's Bounty grants amounting to £800.¹¹⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, united to the perpetual curacy of Blaengwrach, and together worth gross £89: the Earl of Jersey was the Patron, but no Impropiator was mentioned.¹¹⁶

X.—The Parish of Blaengwrach is a civil parish,¹¹⁷ but is now regarded as a chapelry of Glynchorwg. It was, however, treated as a separate "curacy" in A.D. 1754, 1772, and 1788, when it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800.¹¹⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was again described as a perpetual curacy, although held with Glynchorwg.¹¹⁹

107, ER. ii. 626, 627 108, Birch N. 273, 274 109, CCM. iii. 498, 506
 110, Kitchin 111, see page 82 112, VE. iv. 351 113, CCM. iv. 487
 114, CCM. iv. 558 115, Hodgson cccviii. 116, ER. ii. 618, 619 117,
 Glamorganshire Census, 1901, 12 118, Hodgson cccviii. 119, ER. ii. 618, 619



CHAPTER VI.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Priory of Saint Augustine's, Bristol.

I.—The Parish of Penarth comprises the Manor of Penarth, mentioned in charters of the thirteenth century,¹ which distinguish “the land of the Lord of Penarth” clearly from “the land of the Lord of Cogan.”² The Abbot of Saint Augustine's, Bristol, was evidently the lord of the manor, which was given to him before A.D. 1183.³ In about A.D. 1600 the family of Lewis of the Van held some property here.⁴ Eventually, in the nineteenth century, the Earl of Plymouth bought the whole manor from the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.⁵

In A.D. 1291 the Abbot of Saint Augustine's drew £4 7s. od. from land at Penarth.⁶

The Church of Penarth, “with its vicarage,” was worth £6 10s. od. in A.D. 1254.⁷ In A.D. 1291 its vicarage was valued separately as worth 4 marks; “the church with the chapels” being valued £6 13s. 4d.⁸ In A.D. 1535 the living was classified as a vicarage, worth £5 12s. od., out of which the vicar paid 6/8 pension to the Abbot of Saint Augustine's.⁹ There was a “parson” resident here in A.D. 1563.¹⁰ In A.D. 1603 the living was styled a “vicarage;” and we learn that the impropriation, worth £1, was held (from Sir William Herbert,¹¹ patron thereof under the Chapter of Bristol) in union with the vicarage, which was worth £4.¹² This explains how Penarth became a “Rectory,” which it was before A.D. 1716, when it received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty,¹³ to meet a private benefaction of £50 rent from Thomas Lewis, Esquire.¹⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a Rectory worth, together with Lavernock, gross £140; there was no Impropiator, and the Earl of Plymouth was the Patron according to one schedule,¹⁵ while, according to another, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol were Patrons.¹⁶

II.—The Parish of Lavernock comprises the Manor of Constantinestun, or Cosmeston, or Coston, valued 1 knight's fee,¹⁷ which in A.D. 1262 was held by the heir of Gilbert de Costantin,¹⁸ but in A.D. 1317 was in the possession for life of William de Caversham.¹⁹ In the 16th century it was granted to Sir William Herbert.²⁰

The Church appears to have been always a Chapel of Penarth, which had “chapels” annexed in A.D. 1291.²¹ It is said to be

1, CCM. i. 204, 205, and ii. 304 2, CGMG. 425 3, see page 40 4, CGMG. 48, 52 5, CR. ii. 33 6, TE. 281 7, CCM. iii. 495 8, CCM. iii. 504; TE. 279 9, VE. iv. 350 10, Kitchen 11, CGMG. 286, ff.; NHA. 136 12, CCM. iv. 558 13, Hodgson cccix. 14, Hodgson cxxx.; CGMG. 52 15, ER. ii. 628, 629 16, ER. ii. Appendix 19 17, CCM. iv. 572 18, CCM. i. 107 19, CCM. iv. 65 20, CR. ii. 34 21, CCM. iii. 504; TE. 279

dedicated to Saint Lawrence.²² In A.D. 1563 it was described as a chapel which had "both christening and burying," and was then annexed to Cogan²³: but in A.D. 1603 the living was described as a "curateship upon an impropriation," thus showing that the great tithes and glebe had belonged to a monastery. The impropriation was held then by Sir William Herbert, who handed its value—viz., £3—to the Vicar of Penarth for doing service there.²⁴ This explains how it was styled a Rectory in A.D. 1835, when it was joined in the same valuation and Patronage as Penarth.²⁵

III.—The Parish of Rumney comprised the Manor of Rumney, or Rompney,²⁶ which appears to have been held by the Lord of Glamorgan until the close of the thirteenth century, when Wentleoge and Newport came, through marriage, to the Earl of Stafford.²⁷ The Lord had a castle here in the twelfth century.²⁸ Rumney Church and its neighbours must have been bestowed upon St. Augustine's, Bristol, before the foundation of Keynsham Abbey by Earl William of Gloucester, about A.D. 1170²⁹; the probability is that, if he had been free, he would have given these churches to his own foundation, which obtained and held the estate or sub-manor of Pwll Mawr in this parish until the Dissolution, when it was worth £9 6s. 8d.³⁰

The Church of Rumney in A.D. 1254 was returned as belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine's, and as having a "Vicar's Portion" established.³¹ In A.D. 1291 the church was valued £10.³² In A.D. 1531 the Abbot leased the "farm of the parsonage of Rumney in the Lordship of Wentleoge" to Thomas Baker and Thomas Jones for 51 years.³³ In A.D. 1535 the Vicarage was worth £5 12s. 4d., including 13/4 from the Chapel of St. Armigil.³⁴ In A.D. 1563 the the vicar was resident.³⁵ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £8: and the impropriation, worth £20, belonged to the Chapter of Bristol, and was held by Katherine Morgan, widow.³⁶ The "Vicarage" of Rumney in A.D. 1746, 1780, and 1796 received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600.³⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a vicarage worth gross £88; and the Dean and Chapter of Bristol were the Patrons and Improprators.³⁸

IV.—The Parish of St. Mellon's includes part of the Manor of Wentleoge Keynsham, which belonged to the Abbey of that name,³⁹ as well as the Manor of Began, or Begansley, which came into the possession of the Kemeys family about A.D. 1320.⁴⁰ It stood in the Lordship of Wentleoge, which belonged to the Lord of Glamorgan until the end of the thirteenth century: he doubtless gave the church here to St. Augustine's when he gave that of Rumney.⁴¹

In A.D. 1254 the Church was returned as belonging to the Abbot of St. Augustine's, and as having a "Vicar's Portion" established.⁴² In A.D. 1291 the church was valued £6 13s. 4d.⁴³ In A.D. 1531 the

22, Glamorganshire Census, 1901, 4 23, Kitchin 24, CCM. iv. 560 25, ER.
 ii. 628, 629 26, CR. ii. 40 27, CCM. iv. 69, note; LM. 160 28, LM. 62
 29, Tanner 198; and LM. 60 30, VE. iv. 364; Compare i. 182 31, NT.
 32, TE. 279 33, CCM. ii. 286 34, VE. iv. 364 35, Kitchin 36, Godwin
 37, Hodgson cccxi. 38, ER. ii. 630, 631; Appendix 19 39, CR. ii. 41;
 CGMG. 416 40, CGMG. 407, 409 41, see page 40 42, NT. 43, TE. 279

the Grange of St. Melan's was leased for 51 years to Thomas Baker and Thomas Jones.⁴⁴ The vicarage in A.D. 1535 was worth £10 8s. 4d., including 2/- from the tithes of Began Mill.⁴⁵ The Vicar was resident in A.D. 1563.⁴⁶ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £17 per annum: the impropriation, worth £20, was held by Katherine Morgan, widow, on a lease from the Chapter of Bristol.⁴⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a vicarage worth gross (with Llanedarne) £162: the Dean and Chapter of Bristol were the Impropriators, but the patronage had passed to the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff, probably by its union with the Llandaff living of Llanedarne.⁴⁸

V.—The Parish of Peterstone Wentleoge comprised the manor of that name, which belonged to the Abbey of Saint Augustine. The gift was doubtless made by Countess Mabel in about A.D. 1150⁴⁹: and was leased by the Abbey in A.D. 1531 to Thomas Baker and Thomas Jones, together with 52 acres of demesne land called, "Le Mayne," belonging to it, for 51 years.⁵⁰

The Church was described as a chapel in the lease of 1531. This probably accounts for its omission in the returns of A.D. 1254 and 1535. But in those of A.D. 1291 the Church was valued £13 6s. 8d.⁵¹ It was ranked as a "curacy" in A.D. 1563, with a resident curate.⁵² In A.D. 1603 the curate received £6 13s. 4d. per annum: the impropriation, worth £40, was held by Thomas Morgan, Esquire, on a lease from the Chapter of Bristol.⁵³ In A.D. 1752, 1788, 1810, 1820, and 1825 the "curacy" of Peterstone Wentleoge received grants amounting to £1,000 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £59; and the Dean and Chapter of Bristol were the Patrons and Impropriators.⁵⁵

VI.—The Parish of Marshfield contains the Castle of Wentleoge, and therefore may have been retained by the Lord in his own possession.

It is not clear when the Church of Marshfield was given to Saint Augustine's. There is no indication of its being appropriated in A.D. 1254, when its parson was styled "Rector,"⁵⁶ nor in A.D. 1291, when it was worth £5 6s. 8d.⁵⁷ In A.D. 1296 the Church was returned in the list of the property of the chief lord.⁵⁸ But in A.D. 1531 one of the Granges belonging to the Abbot was situated in Marshfield⁵⁹: and in A.D. 1535 the living is certainly classified among the vicarages as worth £6 4s. 2d.⁶⁰ It was styled a vicarage in A.D. 1563,⁶¹ and in 1603, when its value was £8 per annum, and the impropriation, worth £8, was held by Thomas Morgan on a lease from the Chapter of Bristol.⁶² The vicarage of Marshfield received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1762⁶³: and in A.D. 1835 its gross value was £70, and the Dean and Chapter of Bristol were the Patrons and Impropriators.⁶⁴

44, CCM. ii. 286 45, VE. iv. 363 46, Kitchin 47, Godwin 48, ER. ii. 626, 627; Appendix 25 49, see page 40, and Coxe "Monmouthshire" i. 74 50, CCM. ii. 286 51, FE. 278 52, Kitchin 53, Godwin 54, Hodgson cccxi. 55, ER. ii. 628, 629; Appendix 19 56, NT. 57, TE. 278 58, CCM. iii. 582 59, CCM. ii. 286 60, VE. iv. 364 61, Kitchin 62, Godwin 63, Hodgson cccxi, 64, ER. ii. 626, 627, and Appendix 19

CHAPTER VII.

The Church belonging to the Glunlao Priory of Mentaute.

The Parish of Malpas comprises the Manor of that name, which was given to the Monks of Montacute, in Somersetshire, before A.D. 1124.¹

The Church of the Priory of Malpas was mentioned in A.D. 1254²; and in A.D. 1291 it was called a small church in the Deanery of Newport, worth £1, appropriated to the Prior of Malpas.³ Henry IV.⁴ gave the advowson of Montacute and Malpas to the Earl of Salisbury.⁵ The church was not classified among the vicarages in A.D. 1535: it was regarded as a curacy in A.D. 1563,⁶ but not mentioned in the list of A.D. 1603.⁷ In A.D. 1742, 1771, 1786, 1810, and 1832 the "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,000.⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth £60 gross, and Sir C. Morgan was the Patron and Improvior.⁹

1, see page 41 2, NT. 3, TE. 279 4, A.D. 1399-1413 5, Monast. i. 671
6, Kitchin 7, Godwin 8, Hodgson cccxi. 9, ER. ii. 624, 625



CHAPTER VIII.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Caerleen.

I.—The Parish of Llanvihangel, juxta Llantarnam, comprises the Manor of Magna Porta, which formerly belonged to the Abbey.¹ It once had two chapels, now in ruins—namely, St. Dial's and Llanderfil or Saint Derval's.² The latter was still used in A.D. 1535, when its oblations brought 268 to the Abbey.³ The present parish church was in A.D. 1535 called "The Chapel of Saint Michael near the Monastery," whose tithes, &c., were worth 20/- to the Monks.⁴ An earlier notice of it (if correct) says that in A.D. 1252 half its tithes were given to the Chapter of Llandaff⁵: if so, it was for a brief time. It was styled a curacy in A.D. 1563,⁶ and also in A.D. 1603, when the curate received £6 13s. 4d., and the impropriation, worth £30, was held by Edward Morgan, Esquire, in fee from the King.⁷ This curacy, in A.D. 1783, 1788, 1810, and 1813, received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1000.⁸ It was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £113 in A.D. 1835: E. Blewitt was the Patron, and the Impropriation was held by E. Blewitt and Sir M. Wood.⁹

II.—The Parish of Llanhilleth stands entirely within the Manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn, the property, in A.D. 1535, of the Abbey of Llantarnam.¹⁰

The Church is not mentioned in the valuations of the thirteenth century. In A.D. 1535 it was styled a Parish Church, but not defined as either a vicarage or rectory: the living was then worth £7 15s. 9d.¹¹ In the return of A.D. 1563 the incumbent was styled "parson"¹²; but that of A.D. 1603 says—"The impropriation belongeth to the King's Majesty, but Edward Morgan, Esquire, hath in fee farme;" he was the very person who is said at the same time to have held Llanvihangel juxta Llantarnam in fee farm. In 1603 the Impropriation was worth £6 13s. 4d.; and the vicarage £8 per annum.¹³ Further investigation is needed to show how the advowson passed to the Marquess of Abergavenny,¹⁴ and this living became a Rectory. It was styled a "Rectory" in A.D. 1740, 1772, 1793, and 1814, when it received grants amounting to £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a Rectory worth gross £112: the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron, and there was no Impropriator.¹⁶

1, see page 41 2, Ordnance map 3, VE. iv. 365 4, Ibid. 5, L.M. 112
6, Kitchin 7, Godwin 8, Hodgson cccx. 9, ER. ii. 624, 625 10, B.H.M.
463 11, VE. iv. 360 12, Kitchin 13, Godwin 14, B.H.M. 470 15, Hodg-
son cccx. 16, ER. ii. 622, 623

CHAPTER IX.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Priory of Abergavenny.

I.—The Parish of Abergavenny comprises the Manor of Monkstown, or Monkswick, on which the Priory stood, and the Manors of Hardwick and Llwyndu, which also belonged to the monks¹: also the Manors of Bergavenny Burgus, Bergavenny Bedell, and Castum de Bergavenny.²

The Church of Abergavenny is mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254, when it already had a separate vicarage.³ In A.D. 1291 the church, with its chapel (St. John's) was valued £15, assigned to the Priory: and the Vicarage was declared to be worth £4 6s. 8d.⁴

St. John's Chapel, which was first founded in the fifth century, is said to have served as the Parish Church until the Dissolution, when it was made part of the Grammar School.⁵ There appear to have been chapels at Hardwick and Llwyndu and Coldbrook.⁶ In A.D. 1535 the Rectorial Tithes were worth £8: and the Vicarage £10 14s. 6d.⁷

In A.D. 1563 St. Mary's was described as the "Parish Church," served by a vicar, and as having "a chapel of ease within the said town called St. John's Church, which hath neither christening nor burial."⁸ In A.D. 1603 the living was styled a vicarage, worth £30 per annum; the impropriation was held by Robert Gunter, gent., in fee farm from the King.⁹ In A.D. 1774, 1786, and 1792 this "vicarage" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600.¹⁰ In A.D. 1835 the vicarage was worth gross £461 per annum: C. R. Tynte¹¹ was the Patron, and a certain Bagot held the Impropriation.¹²

Holy Trinity Church was founded and built by Miss Rachel Herbert, and consecrated in A.D. 1842.¹³

II.—The Parish of Llanvihangel Crucorney comprised the Manor of that name within the Lordship of Abergavenny,¹⁴ and also the hamlet of Penbiddle, which is part of the Manor of Grossmont.¹⁵ The little Manor of Stanton, in this parish, belonged to the Welsh Llanthony Priory, and was worth 47/4 in A.D. 1535¹⁶: at the Dissolution it passed to the Scudamores of Kentchurch.¹⁷

The Church of Llanvihangel¹⁸ belonged to Llandaff at the close of the tenth century, and was appropriated to Abergavenny Priory

1, BHM. 158, 183, 191 2, BHM. 146 3, NT. 4, TE. 278, and CCM. iii. 501, 502 5, BHM. 172 6, Idem 158, 183, 187, 191, 193 7, VE. iv. 355, 357
8, Kitchin 9, Godwin 10, Hodgson cccix. 11, BHM. 159 12, ER. ii. 614, 615 13, BHM. 174 14, BHM. 146 15, Idem 215 16, VE. ii. 431
17, BHM. 222 18, RLL. 503

before A.D. 1254, when its vicarage was already established.¹⁹ In A.D. 1291 the church was worth £5 6s. 8d.,²⁰ or eight marks. There were chapels at Stanton and Penbiddle.²¹ In A.D. 1535 the Priory drew 53/4 from the Rectory, and the vicar received £6 2s. 11d.²² The vicarage was worth £23 per annum in A.D. 1603, when the impropriation, worth £26 13s. 4d., was held by Charles Morgan and Morgan Parry, gent., by lease from the Bailiffs and Commonalty of Abergavenny, who had it by patent from the King,²³ for the endowment of the Grammar School.²⁴ The Crown appears, however, to have reserved the advowson.²⁵ In A.D. 1835 the living was a vicarage worth gross £319: the Crown was the Patron: of the impropriation it was said—"Vicarage partly endowed with great tithes; remainder to a school at Abergavenny."²⁶

III.—The Parish of Grossmont comprises the manor of that name, within the Lordship of Abergavenny.²⁷ Dore Abbey held land here,²⁸ namely, the estate of Campston.²⁹ Its other name of Lingoed is evidently meant by Lyntonyt in the valuation of A.D. 1291³⁰; at the Dissolution it came to John Cooke, of London.³¹

The Church of Grossmont was undoubtedly appropriated to the Priory of Abergavenny before A.D. 1254, when its vicarage was valued apart from the church.³² It was distinctly stated to belong to Abergavenny in A.D. 1291, when the church was worth £10, and its vicarage £5.³³ In A.D. 1535 the living was styled, probably in error, a "rectory," worth £7 6s. 6d.³⁴: for at the same time the Priory drew £6 13s. 4d. from the "parish of Grossmont."³⁵ It was certainly styled a vicarage in A.D. 1563,³⁶ and again in A.D. 1603, when it was worth £18 per annum, and the impropriation, worth £30, belonged to the King, and was held by Francis Burgh, Roger Vaughan, and Philip Morgan, gent.³⁷ The style "rectory" was again applied to it in A.D. 1835, although it was distinctly stated that the great tithes belonged to the lay Impropriators: the living was worth gross £152, and the Crown was the Patron.³⁸

IV.—The Parish of Llangattock Lingoed, or Kelenyg, comprised the manor of that name, which was in early days held by the Lord of Abergavenny in his own hands.³⁹

The Church was appropriated to the Priory of Abergavenny before A.D. 1254, when its vicarage was valued apart from the Church.⁴⁰ In A.D. 1291 the Church was valued £4 or 6 marks, and assigned to the Prior.⁴¹ The living was styled a "vicarage" worth £5 11s. 4d. in A.D. 1535⁴²; the Priory only drew out of it a pension valued 2/- in one schedule and 1/6 in another.⁴³ There was a "vicar" resident in A.D. 1563.⁴⁴ The Return of A.D. 1603 is worth quoting at length: "impropriation belongeth to the King's Majesty, receiving only 1/6 yearly from the vicarage: and all of the profits thereof go to the vicars, which have been always held with the vicar-

19, NT. 20, TE. 278; CCM. iii. 501 21, BHM. 223, 224 22, VE. iv. 355,
357 23, Godwin 24, BHM. 172 25, BHM. 220 26, ER. ii. 624, 625
27, BHM. 71 28, VE. iii. 33 29, BHM. 78 30, TE. 283 31, BHM. 78
32, NT. 33, TE. 278; CCM. iii. 501, 502 34, VE. iv. 357 35, VE. iv. 355
36, Kitchen 37, Godwin 38, ER. ii. 618, 619 39, BHM. 146, 252 40, NT.
41, TE. 278; CCM. iii. 501 42, VE. iv. 356 43, VE. iv. 355. 44, Kitchen

age, the which being worth yearly £26 13s. 4d."⁴⁵ In A.D. 1835 the living was styled "a vicarage endowed with the great tithes," worth gross £177: the Crown was the Patron, and there was no Improprator.⁴⁶

V.—The Parish of Llanthewy Skirid comprises the manor of that name, held in the fourteenth century by the Norman family of Landon.⁴⁷

The church was mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1254⁴⁸: and in A.D. 1291 it was valued £2 13s. 4d., and returned as a small church belonging to Abergavenny; but it had no vicarage.⁴⁹ In A.D. 1535 it was—probably in error—styled a "Rectory" worth £7 13s. 5d.: the Priory received from this church a pension of 3/4, according to one schedule,⁵⁰ or 43.4, according to another.⁵¹ In A.D. 1543 the rectorial tithes were given to Abergavenny Grammar School; but the payment was discontinued in the reign of William and Mary.⁵² In A.D. 1586 Thomas Scudamore held the advowson, with the manor. Were the advowson and the manor reunited by him, or by his predecessor?⁵³ They were parted again in A.D. 1820.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1563 this living was styled a "parsonage,"⁵⁵ but it was not included in the return of A.D. 1603.⁵⁶ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a rectory, worth gross £200: there was no Improprator, but J. G. Gibson was the Patron.⁵⁷

VI.—The Parish of Llanelen comprises the manor of that name, which belonged to the Priory of Abergavenny, and at the Dissolution came into the hands of James Gunter.⁵⁸

The Church was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁵⁹ and in that of A.D. 1291, when it was worth £1, and assigned to Abergavenny.⁶⁰ In A.D. 1535 it was styled a vicarage worth £9 18s. 10d.,⁶¹ and the Priory drew an annual pension of 26/8 from the income.⁶² At the Dissolution the advowson was obtained by James Gunter, and has since then gone with the manor.⁶³ The impropriation was given to the Grammar School.⁶⁴ There was a resident vicar in A.D. 1563⁶⁵: and the living was worth £16 in A.D. 1603, when the impropriation of £40 was held by a widow, Margaret Morgan, by lease from the Bailiffs and Commonalty of Abergavenny.⁶⁶ In A.D. 1835 it was styled "a vicarage endowed with a moiety of the great tithes; the remainder to the Corporation of Abergavenny": the living was worth gross £142, and T. Swinnerton was the Patron.⁶⁷

VII.—The Parish of Llanfoist comprises the Manor of Llanfoist, which was held by the Welsh family of Price from the twelfth to the eighteenth century.⁶⁸

The Church was mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁶⁹ and it was valued £4 in A.D. 1291.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1535 it was styled a "rectory" worth £7 13s. 4d.,⁷¹ out of which the Prior drew a pension of 6/8 per annum.⁷² The Prior was probably the Patron then. There was a

45. Godwin 46, ER. ii. 622, 623 47, BHM. 146, 276 48, NT. 49, TE. 278.
50, VE. iv. 359 51, Ibid. 355 52, BHM. 172, 173: but see Chapter I. above
53, Idem 277 54, Idem 280 55, Kitchin 56, Godwin 57, ER. ii. 616, 617
58, BHM. 158, 369 59, NT. 60, TE. 278; CCM. iii. 501 61, VE. iv. 358
62, Ibid. 355 63, BHM. 375 64, Idem 172 65, Kitchin 66, Godwin
67, ER. ii. 622, 623 68, BHM. 359 69, NT. 70, CCM. iii. 502 71, VE. iv.
356 72, Idem 355

resident "parson" in A.D. 1563.⁷³ It was not mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1603, when it was evidently regarded as a Rectory. In A.D. 1835 it was styled a Rectory worth gross £231: there was no Impropriator; the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron.⁷⁴

VIII.—The Parish of Llanwenarth consists of two civil parishes, Llanwenarth Citra and Llanwenarth Ultra,⁷⁵ the latter of which was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish (commonly called Govilon) in A.D. 1865.⁷⁶ Llanwenarth Citra appears to have been kept by the chief lord in his own hands: Llanwenarth Ultra comprised the Manor of Blorenge.⁷⁷ The Abbey of Talley had land in this parish.⁷⁸

The Church of "Saint Waynard" is mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254.⁷⁹ In A.D. 1291 it was valued 10 marks, or £6 13s. 4d.⁸⁰ The church was not appropriated to Abergavenny until about A.D. 1325, when Lawrence, son of John Hastings (the twelfth Lord of Abergavenny), gave the advowson and two acres of land here to the Priory.⁸¹ The living was, however, still styled a "Rectory" in A.D. 1535, when, with its chapel of Aberystroth, it was worth £26 16s. 9d., out of which the Prior received only an annual pension of 3/4.⁸² The term "parson" used in the return of A.D. 1563 of the incumbent of Llanwenarth implies that he was a Rector.⁸³ In A.D. 1835 the "rectory" was worth gross £480; there was no impropriation, and the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron.⁸⁴

IX.—The Parish of Aberystroth (or Blaenau Gwent) is an ancient chapelry annexed to Llanwenarth.⁸⁵ Its boundaries extend westwards as far as the east bank of the Ebbwy Fawr.⁸⁶ It comprised the Manors of Ebbwy Fawr, Ebbwy Fechan, and Blaenau Gwent—all in the Lordship of Abergavenny.⁸⁷ The Abbey of Llantarnam held Cefn-yr-arael, part of the Manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn, which passed to William Morgan, and ultimately to the Hanbury family.⁸⁸

The Church is said to have been built in the reign of Henry VII. or VIII.⁸⁹ at all events it was earlier than A.D. 1535, when it was called a chapel annexed to Llanwenarth.⁹⁰ In A.D. 1563 it was described as a "chapel annexed, . . . which hath burying and christening as a parish church."⁹¹ It was styled a curacy in A.D. 1827, when it received a grant of £300 from Queen Anne's Bounty to meet a private benefaction⁹² of £200 made by the Rev. Daniel Rees, Incumbent.⁹³ In A.D. 1835 it was described as a perpetual curacy, endowed with the rectorial tithes; and the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron.⁹⁴

The Church and ecclesiastical district of Nantyglo came into existence in A.D. 1844.⁹⁵

The Church of Abertillery was built in 1854, and became the church of an ecclesiastical district in A.D. 1876.⁹⁶

73, Kitchin 74, ER. ii. 620, 621 75, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 13 76, BHM. 350; Mon. Census 1901, 5 77, BHM. 350 78, BHM. 159 79, NT. 80, CCM. iii. 502; TE. 278 81, BHM. 147, 158 82, VE. iv. 355, 356 83, Kitchin 84, ER. ii. 620, 621 85, VE. iv. 356 86, BHM. 472 87, BHM. 146, 474 88, BHM. 465, 474 89, BHM. 470 90, VE. iv. 356 91, Kitchin 92, Hodgson cccix. 93, Hodgson ccviii. 94, ER. ii. 614, 615 95, BHM. 477 96, Idem 478

X.—The Parish of Bryngwyn is, curiously, a part of the Manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn, though situated quite apart from the rest of it: it is within the Lordship of Abergavenny.⁹⁷

The Church of Bryngwyn is said to have been founded by Aeddan, Welsh Lord of this district, about A.D. 1154.⁹⁸ It is mentioned in the list of A.D. 1254,⁹⁹ and valued $13\frac{1}{4}$ in A.D. 1291.¹⁰⁰ In A.D. 1535 it was styled a "rectory," worth £4 15s. 4d.; but the Rector paid an annual pension of $\frac{3}{4}$ to the Prior of Abergavenny.¹⁰¹ At the Dissolution the impropriation was granted to the Grammar School; but no tithes were paid thereto after the reign of William and Mary.¹⁰² There was a resident "parson" in A.D. 1563.¹⁰³ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a rectory, worth gross £215; the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron; but there was no Impropriator.¹⁰⁴

XI.—The Parish of Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk, or Llanvihangel Gobion, is within the Manor of St. Michael, which extends into the adjoining parishes. It was formerly valued at half a knight's fee, and belonged to the Norman family of Clifford.¹⁰⁵

The Church of Saint Michael-juxta-Usk was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254,¹⁰⁶ and valued $\frac{6}{8}$ in A.D. 1291.* In A.D. 1535 it was styled a "rectory," worth £3 15s. 4d.,¹⁰⁷ but the Rector paid an annual pension of $\frac{3}{4}$ to the Priory of Abergavenny.¹⁰⁸ In A.D. 1586 the advowson belonged to John Gunter and Thomas ap John, who then held the Manor.¹⁰⁹ There was a resident "parson" here in A.D. 1563¹¹⁰; and it was not included among the vicarages in A.D. 1603. Perhaps it was this rectory which in A.D. 1781 and 1794 received grants amounting to £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty.¹¹¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a rectory worth £134: Sir S. Fludyer was the Patron, and there was no Impropriation.¹¹²

The Church of Llansaintfraed, which in A.D. 1877 was united to this living,¹¹³ has been always a manorial church, and will be described hereafter.

XII.—The Parish of Goytre stands partly in the manor of Kilgidine, and partly in the manor called Pellenig, or Pelleny, within the Lordship of Abergavenny.¹¹⁴ The latter manor, or part of it, was the property of the Abbey of Tintern in A.D. 1223, 1291, and 1535.¹¹⁵

The Church was not mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1254; and in that of 1291 it was declared to be of no value.¹¹⁶ In A.D. 1535 it is styled a "rectory" worth £4 17s. 4d.; but the rector paid an annual pension of $\frac{6}{8}$ and one wax candle.¹¹⁷ There was a resident "parson" here in A.D. 1563.¹¹⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was a Rectory worth gross £269: the Earl of Abergavenny was Patron, and there was no impropriation.¹¹⁹

XIII.—The Parish of Llanthewy Rytherch comprises the manor of that name, which belonged to the Norman family of Trevely: it

97, BHM. 463 98, BHM. 301 99, NT. 100, CCM. iii. 502 101, VE. iv. 355, 357 102, BHM. 172, 173; but see Chapter I., above 103, Kitchin 104, ER. ii. 616, 617 105, BHM. 146, 324, 325 106, NT. *CCM. iii. 502 107, VE. iv. 358 108, VE. iv. 355 109, BHM. 324, 325 110, Kitchin 111, Hodgson cccx. 112, ER. ii. 624, 625 113, BHM. 328 114, BHM. 146, 415 115, see pages 48 and 49 116, CCM. iii. 502 117, VE. iv. 355, 357 118, Kitchin 119, ER. ii. 618, 619

was within the Lordship of Abergavenny.¹²⁰ The Abbey of Dore had property here called the Grange of Morlais, or Mynachty.¹²¹

The Church was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254.¹²² In that of A.D. 1291 it was declared to be worth 4 marks, and assigned to the Prior of Abergavenny; it also had a separate vicarage worth 40/-.¹²³ The living was styled a vicarage worth £8 os. 5d. in A.D. 1535,¹²⁴ when the Priory drew hence the income of 3/4.¹²⁵ In A.D. 1543 the rectory was given to the Abergavenny Grammar School.¹²⁶ There was a resident vicar here in A.D. 1563.¹²⁷ The living was worth £12 per annum in A.D. 1603, and the impropriation, worth £14, was held by Christopher Probert, gentleman, by lease from the Bailiff and Commonalty of Abergavenny.¹²⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled "a vicarage endowed with a moiety of the great tithes; the remainder to the Corporation of Abergavenny." It was then worth gross £216: the Crown was the Patron¹²⁹; but the Crown gave the Advowson to the Bishop in A.D. 1860.¹³⁰

XIV.—The Parish of Llanfair Kilgidine stands in the manor of that name.¹³¹

The Church was mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254.¹³² In that of A.D. 1291 it was declared to be worth £5 6s. 8d.,¹³³ or eight marks.¹³⁴ In A.D. 1535 it was styled a "rectory" worth £5 8s. od, but the rector paid an annual pension of 2/- to the Priory of Abergavenny.¹³⁵ There was a resident "parson" here in A.D. 1563.¹³⁶ In A.D. 1586 the patronage went with the manor.¹³⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was a Rectory worth gross £419 per annum: there was no impropriation; the Patron was Sir C. Morgan.¹³⁸

120, BHM. 146, 282 121, Idem 288 122, NT. 123, CCM. iii. 501, 503
 124, VE. iv. 359 125, Ibid. 355 126, BHM. 172 127, Kitchin 128, Godwin
 129, ER. ii. 620, 621 130, BHM. 290 131, BHM. 146, 406 132, NT.
 133, TE. 278 134, CCM. iii. 502 135, VE. iv. 355, 359 136, Kitchin
 137, BHM. 406 138, ER. ii. 624, 625



CHAPTER X.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Augustinian Priories of Llanthony.

We shall first take the churches and chapels appropriated to *Llanthonia Prima*¹ in the sixteenth century—namely, Llanthony, Cwmyoy, and Oldcastle, with their dependencies, which all were in the Diocese of St. David's, in the Deanery of Ewias, until 31st January, 1844, when they were transferred to the Diocese of Llandaff.

I.—The Parish of Llanthony comprises the manor of that name, which belonged to the Priory²: it is a civil parish called Cwmyoy Upper.³

The present church stands a little away, and is considered to be as old as the ruined Priory Church of St. John the Baptist.⁴ In A.D. 1535 we have no record of the Deanery of Ewias; but in the Priory valuation we learn that the "receipts of the rectory of the parish church of St. John the Baptist within the aforesaid Priory, and of the chapel of St. Martin of Trewyn," came to £12 os. 3d.; and the oblations in the chapel of St. Leonard amounted to 6/8.⁵ The Priory paid several curious pensions.⁶ In A.D. 1735, 1762, 1787, 1809, and 1812 the "curacy" of Llanthony received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,000.⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £62: the Bishop of St. David's was the Patron, and W. S. Landor the Impropiator.⁸ This parish and that of Cwmyoy were formally united into one Benefice in A.D. 1852.⁹

II.—The Parish of Cwmyoy comprises the manor of that name, which belonged to the Priory, and also the Manor of Trewyn¹⁰: the name of the civil parish is Cwmyoy Lower.¹¹

The Church of Cwmyoy was valued £2 in the valuation of A.D. 1291, and placed in the Deanery of Ewias.¹² It was a Chapel of the Priory of Llanthony, which was said in A.D. 1535 to receive the tithes of corn from "Comyowne."¹³ In A.D. 1722, 1810, and 1822 the Curacy of Cwmyoy received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600,¹⁴ the first of them being to meet a private benefaction of "tithes £200 up" from the Hon. Ed. Harley.¹⁵ It was styled a perpetual curacy in A.D. 1835, worth gross £74: the Patron was R. Powell, and the Impropiator W. S. Landor.¹⁶ It was formally united to Llanthony in A.D. 1852.¹⁷

1, See page 43 2, BHM. 234 3, Idem 233, and Monmouthshire Census 1901, 17 4, BHM. 250 5, VE. ii. 431a 6, Ibid. 431b 7, Hodgson ccixix
8, ER. i. 314, 315 9, BHM. 237 10, BHM. 233, 240 11, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 17 12, TE. 273 13, VE. ii. 431a 14, Hodgson cclxix. 15, Hodgson cxxxvi.
16, ER. i. 294, 295 17, BHM. 237

The hamlet of Trewyn has always been in the parish of Cwmyoy¹⁸; but it had a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, which has now disappeared.¹⁹

III.—The Parish of Oldcastle comprises the manor of that name, which belonged to the Priory of Llanthony.²⁰ It is also a civil parish.²¹

The Church was a chapel of the Priory, which received the tithes of its corn in A.D. 1535.²² This "curacy" received £600 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1724, 1767, and 1786²³: the first and third being to meet benefactions of £200 from the Hon. Edward Harley and Mrs. Jenyns,²⁴ and £200 from Mrs. Taylor's Trustees.²⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £73: Edmund Higginson was the Patron, and T. Morgan the Impropriator.²⁶

We next come to the churches appropriated to the Priory of Llanthonia Secunda,²⁷ namely, Llantrissant in Monmouthshire and Caldicot, both in the Diocese of Llandaff.

IV.—The Parish of Llantrissant in Monmouthshire includes the ancient estate called Bertholey.²⁸ The Manor of Llantrissant Parva came to Hugh le Despenser as chief lord in A.D. 1322.²⁹ But Llanthonia Secunda had the manor in A.D. 1535, and drew £3 14s. 6d. therefrom.³⁰

The Church was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254, and its vicarage was valued apart,³¹ which shows that the Church was appropriated then. In A.D. 1291 it was worth £10.³² In A.D. 1535 the Rectory was worth £3 6s. 8d., out of which the Priory paid 1/- annually to augment the vicar's income. It is noted that the Rectory was "let to Thomas ap Philip, the vicar there, by an indenture for a term of years"³³: in other words, the vicar received all the tithes and other fruits, which amounted to £10 1s. 8d., and paid £3 6s. 8d. annually to the Priory for them.³⁴ In A.D. 1563 there was a resident vicar here.³⁵ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £13 6s. 8d.; and the impropriation, worth £24 per annum, was held by Thomas Reynolds, gentleman, of Llantrissant, by grant from the Crown.³⁶ The vicarage of Llantrissant received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1810.³⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was styled the Vicarage of Llantrissant with Pertholey, worth gross £138: the Rev. R. Davies was the Patron and Impropriator.³⁸

The Chapel of Bertholey in this parish appears to have been a separate "curacy" in A.D. 1737, when it received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.³⁹ The chapel is now in ruins.

V.—The Parish of Caldicot must have comprised more than one manor. The Castle was held by Sir Gilbert Strongbow in the fourteenth century.⁴⁰ The Priory held a manor here, which had been given to it

18, VE. ii. 431a 19, BHM. 241 20, BHM. 227 21, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 17 22, VE. ii. 431a 23, Hodgson cclxx. 24, Hodgson cxxxix. 25, Hodgson clxxv. 26, ER. i. 320, 321 27, see page 43 28, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 18; CGMG. 408 29, CCM. iv. 94 30, VE. i. 429a; VE. iv. 364b 31, NT. 32, TE. 278 33, VE. ii. 429b; VE. iv. 364b 34, VE. iv. 369 35, Kitchin 36, Godwin 37, Hodgson ccx. 38, ER. ii. 624, 62; 39, Hodgson ccxii. 40, CGMG. 434

by Henry of Hereford,⁴¹ and was worth £5 3s. od. in A.D. 1535.⁴² Probably this property is meant in the valuation of A.D. 1291, when Llanthonia Secunda had 36 acres of land worth £1 4s. od., and four acres of waste land worth nothing.⁴³

The Church of Castle Conscuit, supposed to be Caldicot, with about 54 acres of land, and free approach for ships at the mouth of the Troggy or Neddeu brook, was granted to the Cathedral of Llandaff in the tenth century.⁴⁴ But in A.D. 1137 Milo, Constable of Gloucester, gave "two parts of the tithes in all things" of Caldicot to Llanthonia Secunda.⁴⁵ In A.D. 1254 "the Church of Caldicot, with the chapel, and the vicarage" are recorded.⁴⁶ The chapel may have been the Castle Chapel. In A.D. 1291 the Church was worth £16.⁴⁷ In A.D. 1535 the rectory was "let, to farm, to Henry ap Thomas [not the vicar of Caldicot] by an indenture for a term of years," and was worth £16 16s. 10d.⁴⁸ The vicarage was valued £6 3s. od.⁴⁹ On June 2nd, 1557, Richard Seybourne was rated for the "Manor of Caldicot, parcel lately in possession of Llanthony."⁵⁰ In A.D. 1563 there was a resident vicar.⁵¹ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £10: the impropriation, worth £50, belonged to the Crown,⁵² but held by Rice Kemmeys, Esquire, of Llanvair Castle, in the county of Monmouth.⁵³ In A.D. 1767 this vicarage received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. In A.D. 1835 it was worth gross £200⁵⁴: C. K. Tynte was the Patron, and T. Rowland the Impropiator.⁵⁵

41, Monast. ii. 72

45, Monast. ii. 70

49, VE. iv. 275

53, CGMG. 413

42, VE. ii. 427; and iv. 364b

46, NT.

50, Harleian Catalogue i. 376

54, Hodgson cccix.

43, TE. 283

47, TE. 278

48, VE. iv. 364b; VE. ii. 427

51, Kitchin

44, RLL. 496

52, Godwin

55, ER. ii. 616, 617



CHAPTER XI.

Church belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Lire, in France.

The Parish of Llangua comprises the sub-manor of that name, which was given to the Benedictines of Lire before A.D. 1074.¹

The Church of Llangua is mentioned in the Return of A.D. 1254²: and in A.D. 1291 was valued 10/-, and assigned to the Procurator of Lire.³ In A.D. 1535 the living was styled a Curacy, worth 58/-.⁴ It had a resident curate in A.D. 1563.⁵ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation appears to have been worth £20, and held by William Johns, Gent.⁶ In A.D. 1767 it received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and another of £200 in A.D. 1775 to meet a private benefaction⁷ of £200 from Earl Thane's administratrix.⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a Rectory, worth gross £120: J. L. Scudamore was the Patron, but there was no Impropriator.⁹ It was consolidated with the living of Kent Church, in the Diocese of Hereford, in A.D. 1886.¹⁰

1, see page 43 2, NT. 3, TE. 278 4, VE. iv. 356 5, Kitchin
6, Godwin 7, Hodgson cccx. Hodgson clxxi. 9, ER. ii. 622, 623 10,
BHM. 91



CHAPTER XII.

Church belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Grace Dieu.

The Parish of Skenfrith belongs to the Lordship of the Three Castles, viz., Skenfrith, Grossmont, and Whitecastle.¹ The Manor of Skenfrith was coterminous with the boundaries of the parish.² The sub-manor of Blackbrook and Cold Grange on the Mountain belonged to Dore Abbey.³ The Abbey of Grace Dieu had Norton here.⁴

The Church was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254⁵: in that of A.D. 1291 it was valued £13 6s. 8d.⁶; and it belonged then to the Abbey of Grace Dieu, but there was no mention of a separate vicarage.⁷ The Chapel of Noe in this parish was served by the monks of Dore Abbey.⁸ In A.D. 1535 the rectorial tithes were worth £2 13s. 4d.⁹: the vicarage was worth £5 16s. 10d.¹⁰ There was a resident vicar in 1563.¹¹ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was worth £18: and the impropriation, worth £30, belonged to the King, who had let it to Francis Burgh, Roger Vaughan, and Philip Morgan, gentlemen.¹² The advowson came into the hands of the family of Cecils of Dyffryn.¹³ In A.D. 1835 the living was styled a vicarage: the Impropriators were described as "the Vicars of Skenfrith and Monmouth and others": the Patron was Mrs. S. Pugh.¹⁴

1, BHM. 69, 71, 101 2, BHM. 63 3, Idem 63, 65 4, Idem 65 5, NT.
6, TE. 278 7, CCM. iii. 502 8, BHM. 63, 64 9, VE. iv. 361 10, VE. iv. 358
11, Kitchin 12, Godwin 13, BHM. 67 14, ER. ii. 630, 631



CHAPTER XIII.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Saumur, in France, and Priory of Monmouth.

I.—The Parish of Monmouth comprises the Manor of Monmouth.¹ In the sixth or seventh century Ilias gave “a mansion in the middle of Abermyrwy and four modii of land about it” to the Bishop of Llandaff and all his successors in the Church of Llandaff.² But there is no trace of this connection in the Norman period. The Abbey of Flaxley had property in the town in A.D. 1291,³ and the Abbey of Grace Dieu a mill.⁴ In A.D. 1535 the Nunnery of Acornbury in Herefordshire had property here.⁵

The Church of Saint Mary of Monmouth was built by Withenoc about A.D. 1075.⁶ This is probably the church which Herewald, Bishop of Llandaff, consecrated; and, as “Llanfair Castell Mynwy,” was on that account claimed by the Bishop of Llandaff in the twelfth century⁷; but it remained in the Diocese of Hereford from the period of the Conquest until A.D. 1843.⁸

Withenoc, in his charter, speaks of an older church,⁹ dedicated to St. Cadoc, near the Castle, which he gave to the monks of Saint Florence of Saumur (besides Llangattock Vibon Avel) for their maintenance: it was probably absorbed into the Priory Buildings.¹⁰ The Church was valued £16 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291, and the Prior of Monmouth was Rector: the vicarage was valued less than £4.¹¹ In A.D. 1535 the rectory was valued £33 6s. 8d.; the Prior paid annually to the Vicar the sum of £10,¹² which was the only income of the Vicarage.¹³ In A.D. 1723, 1823, and 1841 the Vicarage of Monmouth received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600¹⁴: the first grant was to meet private benefactions consisting of £100 from John Burgh, Esquire, and £100 legacy of E. Colston, Esquire¹⁵; and the third met a benefaction of £200 from the Duke of Beaufort.¹⁶ In A.D. 1835 the Vicarage of Monmouth was worth £195 gross per annum: the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and the Impropiator.¹⁷

II.—The Parish of Dixton comprises the two Manors of Dixton Newton on the north-west bank of the Wye, and Dixton Hadnock on the south-east bank. The latter manor was given first to Monmouth

1, BHM. 4 2, RLL. 436 3, TE. 171 4, TE. 172 5, VE. iii. 18
6, see page 45 7, RLL. 546, 549 8, BHM. 11 9, see page 45 10, BHM. 11
11, TE. 160, 175^b 12, VE. iii. 16 13, VE. iii. 22 14, Hodgson cclxxxix
15, Hodgson cxxxvi. 16, Idem ccxxviii. 17, ER. i. 446, 447

Priory, and then to the Hospital of St. John ; Beaulieu, belonging to the Abbey of Grace Dieu, was on this manor. At the Dissolution it came to the Huntly family.¹⁸ The Manor of Wyesham is also in this parish.¹⁹ Llanthony-juxta-Gloucester had two tenements here in A.D. 1535.²⁰

The Church of Dixon, or Dukeston, was valued £5 in A.D. 1291, and assigned to the Prior of Monmouth : the Vicar had £5, besides 1/- from the Church of Staunton.²¹ In A.D. 1535 the Rectory was valued 13/4, and the Prior also drew a 5/- pension from the Vicar, whose own income was £8 9s. 4d.²² The advowson seems to have passed with the Manor of Dixon Hadnock to the Huntly family, and thence to the Halls.²³ In A.D. 1810 the "Vicarage" of Dixon received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.²⁴ In A.D. 1835 the living was worth gross £235 : E. Machen was the Patron, and Miss Griffin the Impropiator.²⁵

III.—The Parish of Wonastow comprises the Manor of Treowen²⁶ besides the Manor of Wonastow, which was given by Withenoc to the Priory of Monmouth, and then came into the hands of Sir William Herbert of Troy.²⁷ In the seventh century it was given to the Cathedral of Llandaff by Cynfwr, son of Iago.²⁸ The name seems to have been a stumblingblock to the scribes : Wingaloe or Wingaloc is the spelling in the copy of Withenoc's charter,²⁹ and also in the Norwich Taxation³⁰ ; in the Nicholas Taxation it is spelt Wolwares-towe,³¹ and in the sixteenth century Llanwarow.³²

There was probably a church here in the seventh century,³³ and certainly in A.D. 1075, when it was given to Monmouth.³⁴ The vicarage was established before A.D. 1254.³⁵ In A.D. 1291 the Church was valued £2 0s. od., assigned to the Prior, and the vicarage 40s.³⁶ The Prior appears to have drawn nothing in A.D. 1535 except an annual pension of 5s.³⁷ The vicar (as he was styled) certainly had the tithes of corn which monasteries usually claimed, and his whole income was £4 19s. 6d.³⁸ The living was vacant in A.D. 1563.³⁹ It was styled a "vicarage" in A.D. 1603, worth £16 : "the impropriation consisteth only of a pension yearly paid to His Majesty."⁴⁰ The vicarage was worth gross £102 in A.D. 1835, when Sir W. Pilkington was the Patron and Impropiator.⁴¹

IV.—The Parish of Llangattock Vibon Avel comprises the manor of that name, given to Monmouth Priory in A.D. 1075⁴² ; the Manor of Newcastle, which in the thirteenth century was held by the Huntly family,⁴³ and the Manor of Llanllwydd, which also belonged to the Priory, which probably held the Grange.⁴⁴ At the Dissolution the Manor of Llangattock, with the advowson of the Church, came to the Evans family, and thence by purchase to the Rolls.⁴⁵

The Church was mentioned, and also its vicarage, in the A.D. 1254 valuation⁴⁶ ; in A.D. 1291 the Church, with its chapel [probably

18, BHM. 23 19, Idem 24 20, VE. ii. 429 21, TE. 160 22, VE. iii. 16, 22
23, BHM. 23, 26 24, Hodgson cclxxxix. 25, ER. i. 436, 437 26, BHM. 42
27, BHM. 36 28, Ibid., and RLL. 454 29, see page 45 30, NT. 31, TE. 278
32, VE. iv. 356 33, RLL. 454 34, see page 45 35, NT. 36, TE. 278, and
CCM. iii. 502 37, VE. iii. 16 38, VE. iv. 356 39, Kitchin 40, Godwin
41, ER. ii. 632, 633 42, BHM. 46 43, BHM. 51 44, BHM. 50, 51 45, Idem
46, 52 46, NT.

St. Maughan's], was worth £5 18s. od., assigned to Monmouth Priory,⁴⁷ and the vicarage was worth £3 6s. 8d.⁴⁸ In the tenth century there was a chapel at Llanllwydd, but there is no mention of it in later days.⁴⁹ There, however, still stands a chapel of ease called Llanfaenor, which dates from the tenth century.⁵⁰ In A.D. 1535 the Priory drew £6 from the Rectory, besides an annual pension of 5/- from the vicar,⁵¹ who held the chapel of St. Maughan's annexed, and whose income was £7 5s. 1d.⁵² There was a vicar and a curate here in A.D. 1563, and the chapel of St. Maughan's was still annexed.⁵³ In A.D. 1603 the vicarage was valued £20; and the impropriation, worth £20, was held by George Evans, gentleman, from the King, to whom it belonged.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1835 the vicar held the curacies of Llanvenair, or Llanfaenor, and St. Maughan's: his gross income was £468: T. Phillips was the Patron and the Impropriator.⁵⁵

V.—The Parish of St. Maughan's is a civil parish,⁵⁶ and an ecclesiastical chapelry annexed to Llangattock Vibon. This manor and church—called in Welsh Llanfochfa—were given in very early days to the Cathedral of Llandaff⁵⁷: and, after the Conquest, to the Priory of Monmouth, from which, at the Dissolution, they came to the Herberts of Troy.⁵⁸

The Church is probably the Chapel of Llangattock Vibon Avel, mentioned in A.D. 1291,⁵⁹ to which it was certainly annexed in A.D. 1535⁶⁰ and 1563.⁶¹

VI.—The Parish of Rockfield comprises the Manor of Rockfield, given in A.D. 1075 to Monmouth Priory, the Manor of Perth-hir (which was held by Johanna de Clare in A.D. 1362), and the small Manor of Newbolds. After the Dissolution Rockfield Manor was held by the Probyn family, and with the advowson has now come by purchase to the Rolls.⁶²

The Church existed in A.D. 1075: it was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254, when its Vicarage had been already established.⁶³ In A.D. 1291 the Church was worth £2 10s. od., assigned to Monmouth Priory,⁶⁴ and the Vicarage £2 3s. 4d.⁶⁵ In A.D. 1535 the Prior appears to receive only an annual pension of 6/8 from the Vicar,⁶⁶ whose income was £4 7s. 6d.⁶⁷ There was a resident Vicar in A.D. 1563.⁶⁸ The Vicarage was worth £20 in A.D. 1603; and it was stated that "the impropriation consisteth of a pension of 6/8 paid yearly to the King's Majesty."⁶⁹ In A.D. 1810, 1811, 1816, 1817, and 1827 the "Vicarage" of Rockfield received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1200.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1835 the living was worth gross £47: R. J. Harding was the Patron and the Impropriator.⁷¹

47, TE. 278 48, CCM. iii. 502 49, RLL. 502; BHM. 51 50, RLL. 503; BHM. 54 51, VE. iii. 16 52, VE. iv. 358 53, Kitchin 54, Godwin
55, ER. ii. 622, 623 56, Monmouthshire Census, 1901, 4, 16 57, RLL. 317, 419. 58, BHM. 56 59, TE. 278 60, VE. iv. 358 61, Kitchin 62, BHM.
28, 33, 34 63, NT. 64, TE. 278 65, CCM. iii. 502 66, VE. iii. 16
67, VE. iv. 357 68, Kitchin 69, Godwin 70, Hodgson cccxi. 71, ER.
ii. 630, 631

CHAPTER XIV.

Churchos and Chapels belonging to the Benedictine Priory of Usk.

I.—The Parish of Usk, or Bryn Biga, as the Welsh called it,¹ lay within the Manor of Usk.² It appears to comprise the civil parishes of Gwehelog and Glascoed.³

The Church existed, but there was no Vicarage established, in A.D. 1254, when the survey of the Deanery was made by Richard, "chaplain of Usk," the Rural Dean.⁴ In A.D. 1291 the Church was worth £13 6s. 8d., and assigned to the Priory.⁵ In A.D. 1535 the rectorial tithes of Usk are combined with those of Llanbaddock and Llangeview in the one total of £15 8s. 4d.⁶ The Priory of Chepstow, for some reason, drew 6/8 from the tithes of Usk.⁷ The Vicarage of Usk existed in A.D. 1535, and was worth £10 10s. 0d.⁸ The advowson and Rectory came to the Earl of Pembroke, and the Williams family, after the Dissolution.⁹ There was a resident Vicar in A.D. 1563.¹⁰ In A.D. 1603 the Vicarage was worth £20 per annum; and it was stated that "the impropriation is held by the Earl of Pembroke and his farmers," worth £30.¹¹ The Vicarage received a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1792.¹² In A.D. 1835 the living was worth £276: the Duke of Beaufort was the Impropriator, and W. N. Williams the Patron.¹³

The Parish of Gwehelog, though it has places called Llanfancayo and Llanolway within its boundaries, does not appear to have had a chapel in the sixteenth century.

II.—The Parish of Glascoed is a civil parish,¹⁴ and is a chapelry dependent upon the Church of Usk. In A.D. 1535 its tithes of corn went to the Priory¹⁵; the remainder went probably to the Vicar of Usk. In A.D. 1603 it was styled the "curacy" of Glascoed: the return runs, "the impropriation is held by William Woolffe, gentleman, worth 20 marks per annum: the Vicar of Usk hath the vicarage tithes and serveth the cure,"¹⁶ as he still does.

III.—The Parish of Monkswood is a civil parish,¹⁷ and consists of "the formerly extra-parochial place of Monkswood." The term "extra-parochial" implies that the whole civil parish belonged to the Priory: the chief holding is Estavarney, the tithes of which were specified as belonging to the Nuns in A.D. 1535.¹⁸ In A.D. 1603 it

1, RLL. 569, note 2, see page 45 3, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6, 13
4, NT. 5, TE. 278 6, V.E. iv. 365 7, VE. iv. 372 8, VE. iv. 368
9, Rickards 25 10, Kitchin 11, Godwin 12, Hodgson cccxi 13, ER. ii.
630, 631 14, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6, 13 15, VE. iv. 365 16, Godwin
17, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, 13 18, VE. iv. 365

was styled the "curacy" of Monkswood: the return runs, "the impropriation is held by Andrew Powell, gentleman, worth 20 marks per annum: the Vicar of Usk, to whom it is assigned, hath nothing but offerings for his service, the church being built 20 years since."¹⁹ In A.D. 1735, 1772, 1787, 1793, 1824, and 1827 this "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,200.²⁰ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £70, of which the Duke of Beaufort was Patron and Impropiator.²¹

IV.—The Parish of Llanbaddock comprised part of the Manor of Usk, which belonged to the Priory of Usk.²²

The Church was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254,²³ and in that of A.D. 1291, which declared it to be a small church, worth £3, belonging to the Prioress of Usk.²⁴ In A.D. 1535 the Priory drew tithes from its corn²⁵; Thomas Howell farmed the Church, which was worth £5 8s. 8d.: Howell employed a curate to do the service.²⁶ There was a curate resident here in A.D. 1563.²⁷ The Return of A.D. 1603 says "the impropriation is held by the Earl of Pembroke, and is esteemed to be worth to his farmers £30 per annum; and the vicarage tithes are held by William Williams, gentleman, by lease from the late Prior (sic) of Usk, and are worth £10 annually: by whom the Curate hath pay . . . for service £5."²⁸ This "curacy" in A.D. 1744, 1780, 1786, and 1810 received grants amounting to £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty.²⁹ It was a perpetual curacy in A.D. 1835, worth gross £74; the Incumbent, the Rev. T. A. Williams, was the Patron, and the Duke of Beaufort was the Impropiator.³⁰

V.—The Parish of Llangeview also comprised part of the Manor of Usk belonging to the Priory.³¹

The Church is evidently that spelt "Langrignon," a small church, worth £2, belonging to the Prioress of Usk, in the valuation of A.D. 1291.³² In the record of A.D. 1535 it is spelt "Langevien" for "Langevieu," from which the tithes of hay and corn went to the Priory³³: as the parish is mentioned among the other curacies, it was probably served directly from the Priory. The tithes and glebe lands of this parish fell into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke after the Dissolution³⁴: but there is no mention of the curacy in the Returns of A.D. 1563 and 1603. In A.D. 1742, 1771, 1787, 1810 this "curacy" received grants amounting to £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty.³⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £81: J. Blower was Patron and Impropiator.³⁶

VI.—The Parish of Raglan stood in the Lordship of Usk, and this fact is sufficient to account for its connection with Usk Priory, whose founder was Lord of Usk.³⁷

The Church was mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254³⁸; and in that of A.D. 1291 it was declared to be worth £10, and assigned to the Prioress.³⁹ In A.D. 1535 the Priory drew £5 from the tithing corn of Raglan⁴⁰; and the Vicarage was worth £4 6s. 4d.⁴¹ There

19, Godwin 20, Hodgson cccxi. 21, ER. ii. 626, 627 22, see page 45
23, NT. 24, TE. 278 25, VE. iv. 365 26, VE. iv. 369 27, Kitchin
28, Godwin 29, Hodgson cccx. 30, ER. ii. 618, 619 31, see page 45
32, TE. 278 33, VE. iv. 365 34, Rickards 25, 26 35, Hodgson cccx.
36, ER. ii. 622, 623 37, Rickards 2 38, NT. 39, TE. 278 40, VE. iv. 365
41, Idem 368

was a resident vicar here in A.D. 1563.⁴² The Vicarage was worth £10 in A.D. 1603, when the impropriation of £30 per annum was held by one William John, gentleman, of Usk, by lease from the Crown.⁴³ In A.D. 1613 "the great tithes of Raglan, and all other tithes there, . . . were granted to Francis Morris and Francis Phelps."⁴⁴ The Vicarage of Raglan received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1792.⁴⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a Vicarage worth gross £300; and the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁴⁶

VII.—The Parish of Llandenny also stood in the Lordship of Usk, and was connected with Usk Priory by its founder or his family, who were Lords of Usk.⁴⁷ In the parish stand Llan-ardil, which was given to the Cathedral of Llandaff in the sixth century by King Ithael⁴⁸; also Tre-worgan, which belonged to the Abbey of Grace Dieu.⁴⁹ The name appears to have troubled the scribes of the thirteenth century; in A.D. 1254 they wrote "Mahenni,"⁵⁰ and in A.D. 1291, "Mykenni."⁵¹

The Church was valued £6 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291, and assigned to the Prioress of Usk.⁵² In A.D. 1535 it is styled a "chapel," the profits to the Priory therefrom being £2 per annum⁵³; these profits were the sum paid by the Curate (who was the Rector of Gwernesney) for farming the Benefice, which was worth £7 16s. 5d.⁵⁴ After the Dissolution the Earl of Pembroke obtained the Chapel and Rectory of Llandenny.⁵⁵ There was a Curate resident here in A.D. 1563.⁵⁶ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £25 per annum, belonged to the Earl of Worcester; and the Curate had £2 for his service.⁵⁷ In A.D. 1748, 1778, 1791, 1802, and 1818 this "Curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,000⁵⁸. In A.D. 1835 it was styled a "Vicarage," worth gross £57: the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁵⁹

VIII.—The Parish of Trostrey was also in the Lordship of Usk, and this fact, doubtless, accounted for its connection with the Priory of Usk.

The Church of Trostrey may be referred to by the otherwise unrecognisable name "Wamesti," in the valuation of A.D. 1254.⁶⁰ It does not seem to be mentioned in that of A.D. 1291. In A.D. 1535 the benefice, worth £3 17s. 8d., was farmed by the curate, who paid £1 6s. 8d. rent to the Priory.⁶¹ After the Dissolution the Rectory of Trostrey came to the Earl of Pembroke.⁶² In A.D. 1563 it was described as "a parochial church appropriated to the late Monastery of Usk": the same curate served Trostrey and Kemeys Commander.⁶³ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £20, was held by John Morgan, gentleman; and the curate had £4 10s. for service.⁶⁴ This "curacy" received grants amounting to £1,000 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1718, 1770, 1787, 1809, and 1819.⁶⁵ In A.D. 1835 it

42, Kitchin ii. 630, 631 43, Godwin 44, Rickards 25 45, Hodgson cccxi. 46, ER.
47, Rickards 2 48, RLL. 403 49, see page 44 50, NT.
51, TE. 278 52, Ibid. 53, VE. iv. 365 54, VE. iv. 368 55, Rickards 25, 26
56, Kitchin 57, Godwin 58, Hodgson cccx. 59, ER. ii. 618, 619 60, NT.
61, VE. iv. 369 62, Rickards 25, 26 63, Kitchin 64, Godwin 65, Hodgson
cccxi.

was styled a perpetual curacy, worth gross £72 : Sir S. Fludyer was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁶⁶

IX.—The Parish of Llanvihangel Pont-y-moil, formerly called Cilgoegen, or Kilgoegan, is an ancient ecclesiastical and civil parish, within the Lordship of Usk.⁶⁷ This last fact accounts for its connection with the Priory of Usk. The Abbey of Llantarnam held the Grange of Mynachty'r Waen here in A.D. 1535.⁶⁸

The Church of Kilgoigan is mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁶⁹ and in that of A.D. 1291 it was declared to be worth £2, and assigned to the Prioress of Usk.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1535 it was styled a "chapel," worth £7 12s. 9d. ; and its Curate was the Rector of the next parish, Panteg : the Priory drew a pension of 2/- annually from it.⁷¹ After the Dissolution Thomas Marsh and Roger Williams obtained this church, which in A.D. 1582 passed to Sir Christopher Hatton.⁷² In A.D. 1563 it was described as a chapel annexed to Panteg, which had both "christening and burying and other Divine service as a parish church."⁷³ The living was called a "curacy" in A.D. 1746, 1756, 1785, and 1810, when it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800 : another £300 was given in A.D. 1824,⁷⁴ to meet a private benefaction, which consisted of "lands £200," from the Rev. John Probert, the Incumbent, and £100 from Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esquire, Patron.⁷⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth £88 per annum, and C. H. Leigh was the Patron and the Impropiator.⁷⁶

66, ER. ii. 630, 631 67, BHM. 463, 464 ; Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, 18
 68, VE. iv. 365 ; BHM. 464 69, NT. 70, TE. 278 71, VE. iv. 367
 72, Rickards 25, 26 73, Kitchin 74, Hodgson ccx. 75, Hodgson ccii.
 76, ER. ii. 624, 625



CHAPTER XV.

Church belonging to the Knights Hospitallers.

The Parish of Kemeys Commander is an ancient ecclesiastical and civil parish.¹ It is said that the name arose from the fact that the patronage of the Church belonged to the Knights Templars,² whose several houses were called Commanderies or Preceptories.³ In the sixteenth century their successors, the Knights Hospitallers,⁴ drew £2 13s. 4d. from demesne lands in this parish,⁵ the church of which appears to be the only one possessed by them in the Diocese of Llandaff.

The Church was included in the Deanery of Abergavenny in A.D. 1254⁶; but in A.D. 1535 it was described as "the Chapel of S. John the Baptist within Kemeys within the Deanery of Usk."⁷ The name "S. John the Baptist" is not that of the chapel (which appears to be dedicated to All Saints⁸), but that of the Order whose patron was St. John the Baptist.⁹ The Chapel, including the lands of the Knights, was worth £5 3s. 3d., and was farmed by Edward Kemeys,¹⁰ who was chaplain of St. Nicholas' Chantry in Usk Parish Church.¹¹ In A.D. 1563 it was described as "a parochial church appropriated to the House of St. John's."¹² In A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £30, belonged to Edward Morgan, Esquire; the curate had £3 10s. 0d. for service.¹³ This "curacy" received grants amounting to £1,000 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1744, 1767, 1788, 1797, and 1832.¹⁴ It was a perpetual curacy in A.D. 1835, when the Rev. C. Gore was Patron and Impropriator.¹⁵

1, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 4, 13 2, Coxe "Monmouthshire" i. 161
3, VE. vi. 239, 240 4, see page 46 5, VE. iv. 369 6, NT. 7, VE. iv. 369
8, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 4 9, Robertson's "Church History" [Edition
1862] ii. 779 10, VE. iv. 369 11, Ibidem 12, Kitchin 13, Godwin
14, Hodgson cccx. 15, ER. ii. 618, 619



CHAPTER XVI.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Beo, in Franco, and Priory of Goldcliff.

I.—The Parish of Goldcliff was entirely the property of the Priory. The Church existed and had its full endowment in A.D. 1113.¹ It was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254,² and, with its chapel [Nash], was worth £26 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291, and the Prior was the Rector.³ In A.D. 1535 the value of the rectorial tithes—that is, “the Barn of Goldcliff,” seems to have been £10,⁴ and the Vicar drew other tithes from Goldcliff and Porton: the vicarage altogether was worth £13 2s. 4d.⁵ The living was vacant in A.D. 1563; but there was a Curate who served here and at Nash.⁶ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £30, was held by Edward Morgan, Esquire, on a lease from Eton College: there was no Vicar, but a Curate received £5 for his services. “It is void of an incumbent, because the fruits of the vicarage be not sufficient.” In A.D. 1727 the Vicarage received £200 from Queen Anne’s Bounty,⁸ to meet a private benefaction of £200, which was a “legacy by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Hill, to augment some small vicarage in the gift of Eton College.”⁹ In A.D. 1835 the Vicarage was worth gross £85: and Eton College was the Patron and the Impropiator.¹⁰

The Manor of Porton had its own Church in A.D. 1535, the tithes of which were leased to Tintern Abbey¹¹; but the Vicar of Goldcliff also drew an income from this parish.¹²

II.—The Parish of Nash is a civil parish,¹³ but ecclesiastically was a Chapelry of Goldcliff.

The Manor is called a Chapel in A.D. 1113, when it had its “belongings”—i.e., tithes and fees, &c.¹⁴ It is the “chapel” of Goldcliff referred to in the valuation of A.D. 1291.¹⁵ In A.D. 1535 the Barn and fruits of Nash realised £10,¹⁶ and the “Vicarage” was worth £9 15s. od.; but a trace of the old status of the living is found in the fact that Goldcliff [Priory] received the tithes of corn, and paid the Vicar £3 13s. 4d. on account of them.¹⁷ In A.D. 1563 this living also was vacant, and the same Curate did duty here and at Goldcliff.¹⁸ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £30, was held

1, see page 46 2, NT. 3, TE. 278 4, VE. iv. 376a 5, VE. iv. 376b
6, Kitchin 7, Godwin 8, Hodgson cccx. 9, Hodgson cxliii. 10, ER. ii. 618, 619
11, VE. iv. 371 12, VE. iv. 376b 13, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 1; 14, see page 46 15, TE. 278 16, VE. iv. 376a 17, VE. iv. 376b 18, Kitchin

by Edward Morgan, Esquire, on a lease from Eton College : there was no Vicar, because the income was too small : the Curate had £6 for his service.¹⁹ In A.D. 1772, 1785, 1825, and 1826 the " Vicarage " of Nash received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1400.²⁰ In A.D. 1835 this Vicarage was worth gross £80 : Eton College was the Patron and Impropiator.²¹

III.—The Parish of Christ Church was also known as that of the Holy Trinity²²—a double title which lasted until the sixteenth century.²³ It is a civil and ecclesiastical parish.²⁴

The Church existed in A.D. 1113,²⁵ and was included in the valuation of A.D. 1254²⁶ : and in that of A.D. 1291 it was declared to be worth (together with the Church of Peterston) £26 13s. 4d., the Prior of Goldcliff being Rector. The Vicarage was established by the same date, and valued £8.²⁷ In A.D. 1535 the rectorial tithes were worth £7 6s. 8d.²⁸ : and the Vicar's benefice, including an allowance of £5 for a Curate, was £23 9s. 4d.²⁹ There was a resident Vicar here in A.D. 1563, who, however, also served Caerwent.³⁰ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £26 13s. 4d., was held by Edward Morgan, Esquire, on a lease from Eton College ; and the Vicarage was worth £20.³¹ In A.D. 1835 the Vicarage was worth gross £300 : Eton College was the Patron and Impropiator.³²

The Church of Peterston, coupled with Christ Church in A.D. 1291,³³ is evidently Llanbedr Chapel, now in ruins, in the parish of Llangstone.

19, Godwin 20, Hodgson cccxi. 21, ER. ii. 626, 627 22, see page 46
 23, VE. iv. 374 24, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 4. 12 25, see page 46
 26, NT. 27, TE. 278 28, VE. iv. 376a 29, VE. iv. 374 30, Kitchin
 31, Godwin 32, ER. ii. 616, 617 33, TE. 278



CHAPTER XVII.

Churches and Chapels belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Cormeilles, in France, and Priory of Chepstow.

I.—The Parish of Chepstow stands in the Lordship Marcher of Chepstow, or Striguil, which belonged in the eleventh century to William Fitzosbern, Earl of Hereford.¹ His son and successor, Roger, forfeited the Earldom and its lands in A.D. 1074.² Notwithstanding the attempt of some antiquarians to connect the name Striguil with a castellet on the border of Wentwood, the evidence in favour of its being the older name of Chepstow seems preponderate.³ Striguil is the ordinary appellation for centuries. The parish seems to contain the Manor of Hardwick and that of Chepstow: both were held by the Earl of Worcester in A.D. 1651.⁴

The Church existed before A.D. 1136⁵: and was included in the valuation of 1254, together with its chapel or chapels, and its vicarage.⁶ In A.D. 1291 the church and chapel or chapels were worth £12.⁷ In A.D. 1535 the Priory drew £4 in tithes, and £1 as a pension from the vicar,⁸ whose income was £7 6s. 8d.⁹ The vicarage was vacant in A.D. 1563.¹⁰ It was worth £12 in A.D. 1603: when the impropriation, worth £30, was declared to belong to the Crown, but held by Mrs. Powell, a widow.¹¹ The advowson belonged to the Earl of Worcester in A.D. 1651.¹² In A.D. 1715 the vicarage received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty¹³ to meet a private benefaction of £200 from John Currie, Esquire, and others.¹⁴ In A.D. 1835 the Vicarage was worth gross £214: Mrs. Burr and E. Bevan were both the Patron and the Impropriator.¹⁵

II.—The Parish of Moun-ton is an ancient ecclesiastical as well as a civil parish.¹⁶ It was a Chapelry dependent on Chepstow. The whole of it must have belonged to the Monks.

The Church is included in the phrase "Chapels" in the valuations of A.D. 1254¹⁷ and 1291.¹⁸ In A.D. 1535 the tithes, worth £1, went to Chepstow Priory.¹⁹ In A.D. 1603 the impropriation of the "curacy" of Moun-ton, held by Henry Lewes, Esquire,²⁰ was worth £2; and the Curate had £1 5s. od. for service.²¹ In A.D. 1746, 1749,

1, Marsh 1 2, Marsh 13 3, Marsh, Introduction 4, Marsh 232
5, see page 48 6, NT. 7 7, TE. 278 8, VE. iv 372 9, VE. iv. 375
10, Kitchin 11, Godwin 12, Marsh 232 13, Hodgson cccix 14, Hodgson
cxxx. 15, ER. ii. 616, 617 16, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, 13 17, NT.
18, TE. 278 19, VE. iv. 372 20, CGMG. 330 21, Godwin

1761, 1786, 1810, and 1812 this "Curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1200.²² In A.D. 1835 it was styled a perpetual curacy, worth £97: C. Morgan was the Patron, and T. Lewis the Impropriator.²³

III.—The Parish of Howick is a civil parish, but reputed to be extra-parochial for ecclesiastical purposes.²⁴ The whole of it was probably the property of Chepstow Priory.²⁵ Tintern held Cophill here.

The Church may have been included in the term "Chapels" in the valuations of A.D. 1254²⁶ and 1291.²⁷ In A.D. 1535 the tithes, worth £2, went to the Priory. In A.D. 1563 the Church was styled a "parochial church," then vacant²⁸: and in A.D. 1603 the impropriation, worth £7, belonged to the King, but was held by Alice Powell, widow, of Chepstow, and the Curate had £2 for service.²⁹ The Chapel seems to have disappeared before the eighteenth century.

IV.—The Parish of New Church is an ancient ecclesiastical parish or chapelry, which comprises two civil parishes—namely, New Church East and New Church West, the two together containing 5,497 acres,³⁰ and forming a long narrow strip reaching almost from the Wye to the Usk. It includes the hamlet of Devauden.³¹

The Church here evidently belonged to the Priory of Chepstow, which drew tithes worth 16/8 from here in A.D. 1535.³² In A.D. 1563 the living was styled a "Vicarage," with a resident "Vicar;"³³ probably the phrase is inaccurate, because in A.D. 1603 the living was still a "Curacy," the impropriation of which was worth £32 per annum, held by the Earl of Worcester, on lease from the Crown, and the "Curate" had £16 13s. 4d. per annum.³⁴ In A.D. 1748, 1776, 1791, 1810, 1813, and 1816 it was styled a "Curacy," and received grants amounting to £2200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.³⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy, worth gross £166: the Duke of Beaufort was Patron and Impropriator: and with it went the Chapel of Devauden.³⁶

V.—The Parish of Trelleck is an old ecclesiastical parish, and consists of two civil parishes—namely, Trelleck and Trelleck Town.³⁷ The Manor of Trelleck was one of those which came by exchange to Hugh le Despenser in A.D. 1322.³⁸ The property of Chepstow Priory, in this parish, was small, producing only 1/-, besides the tithes, in A.D. 1535.³⁹

The Church was given to the Cathedral of Llandaff in the seventh century, together with about 27 acres of land.⁴⁰ This was, apparently, lost in the troublous period which followed. The church was mentioned in the valuations of A.D. 1254 and A.D. 1291: in the latter it had a chapel annexed, which may be Penallt (called Penethlan in A.D. 1254), and, with it, was worth £10.⁴¹ In A.D. 1535 Chepstow Priory got 13/4 in tithes from Trelleck⁴²: and the

22, Hodgson cccxi. 23, ER. ii. 626, 627 24, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6
25, see page 48 26, NT. 27, TE. 278 28, Kitchin 29, Godwin
30, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, 14 31, Ibid. 15 32, VE. iv. 372 33, Kitchin
34, Godwin 35, Hodgson cccxi. 36, ER. ii. 628, 629 37, Monmouthshire
Census 1901, 6, 14 38, CCM. iv. 94 39, VE. iv. 372 40, RLL. 452, 474
41, NT. and TE. 278 42, VE. iv. 372

Vicarage was worth net £8 per annum.⁴³ In A.D. 1563 there was a resident vicar,⁴⁴ who in A.D. 1603—in addition to the Vicarage, worth £18—held the impropriation, worth £6 13s. 4d., from the Crown, paying therefor the annual sum of 13/8.⁴⁵ In A.D. 1835 this living was described as a “vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes,” and went with Penallt Vicarage, both together being worth gross £477. The Crown was the Patron, but there was no Impropiator.⁴⁶

VI.—The Parish of Penallt is an ancient ecclesiastical parish, as well as a civil parish.⁴⁷ It was strictly a parochial chapelry dependent on Trelleck.

The Church is, doubtless, the “Penethlan” of A.D. 1254,⁴⁸ and the “chapel” of Trelleck in the valuation of A.D. 1291.⁴⁹ It is not mentioned in the printed edition of the valuation of A.D. 1535, doubtless owing to the deficiencies at this point in the original record.⁵⁰ In A.D. 1563 Trelleck was described as having “a chapel annexed called Penallt, which hath both christening and burying as a Parish Church.”⁵¹ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a “vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes,” and forming one benefice with Trelleck.⁵²

43, VE. iv. 368 44, Kitchin 45, Godwin 46, ER. ii. 630, 631 47, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, 14
 note 51, Kitchin 52, ER. ii. 630, 631 48, NT. 49, TE. 278 50, VE. iv. 368, foot



CHAPTER XVIII.

Churohos and Chapels belonging to the Cistorclan Abbey of Tintern.

I.—The Parish of Tintern Parva is an ancient ecclesiastical and civil parish,¹ formerly called Llanmihangel.² The Manor of "Tintern Parva" belonged to Hugh le Despenser as chief lord in A.D. 1322.³ The name suggests that the property of the Abbey formed the Manor of Tintern Magna. Twenty acres of land here were given to the Cathedral of Llandaff, in about the eighth century, by Cynfelyn, son of Cynog.⁴ King Tewdrig, in the sixth century, is said to have led a hermit's life "among the rocks of Tintern."⁵ Walter de Clare was a great encroacher upon church lands; so he may have diverted Cathedral property to his new Abbey of Tintern.⁶ In fact, there is reason to think that he founded his Abbey at Tintern Parva, from which Roger Bigod transferred it to its present site, a mile away, in the parish of Chapel Hill.⁷

The Church of Tintern Parva is not mentioned in the valuations of A.D. 1254 and 1291, a fact which suggests that it was a chapel of the Abbey. In the record of A.D. 1535 the word "rector" is written over the word "curate"; perhaps there was some uncertainty about the style of the benefice, owing to the curate receiving the fruits of the cure, worth £2 4s. 9d., at this date.⁸ In the record of A.D. 1563 it is evidently thought to be a rectory or vicarage, because it is said to be "at this present vacant, and Thomas Gunter curate there."⁹ In A.D. 1603 it was styled distinctly "Tintern Curacy: the impropriation belonged to the Archdeacon of Llandaff, worth £5 per annum: the curate hath for service £4 13s. 4d."¹⁰ The balance of the evidence is in favour of looking at this parish as a chapelry or a vicarage; otherwise the impropriation could not have arisen: the Archdeacon probably held it on a temporary grant or by lease. In A.D. 1733 and 1780 the living was styled a Rectory, and received grants amounting to £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty,¹¹ to meet private benefactions of £200 from John Curre, jun., Esquire,¹² and £200 from Earl Thanet's Administratrix.¹³ In A.D. 1835 it was a "rectory," worth gross £171: W. Gale was the Patron, and there was no Impropiator.¹⁴

II.—The Parish of Chapel Hill comprised the Manor of Tintern Magna, viz., the site and property of the Abbey.¹⁵ It is an ancient ecclesiastical and civil parish¹⁶; presumably a chapelry of the Abbey.

1, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6, 14 2, TE. 281 3, CCM. iv. 94 4, RLL. 463
 5, RLL. 383 6, Marsh 18, 31, 49 7, Marsh 30 8, VE. iv. 376 9, Kitchin
 10, Godwin 11, Hodgson cccxi. 12, Hodgson cxlix 13, Hodgson clxxiii.
 14, ER. ii. 630, 631 15, Marsh 30 16, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 4, 12

The Church is not mentioned earlier than A.D. 1563, when we find this record: "Chapel Hill, being a parochial church, and Thomas Gunter curate there, and hath a chapel of ease called Trelleck Grange, which hath neither christening nor burying."¹⁷ In A.D. 1603 we have another interesting record of Chapel Hill: "This was a chapel belonging to the Abbey of Tintern, although tithes arising there are paid to the Earl of Worcester. What they are worth cannot be esteemed, because the Bounds of the Parish cannot be limited, the greatest part being the demesne of the said Abbey, and so paying no tithes. The Curate is allowed for service only the benevolence of the Parish, which may come to some £3 per annum."¹⁸ This "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1749, 1778, 1800, and 1820, amounting to £800.¹⁹ It was a perpetual curacy worth gross £66 in A.D. 1835, and the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and Impropriator.²⁰

III.—The Parish of Trelleck Grange is a distinct civil parish, but not an ancient ecclesiastical parish or chapelry.²¹ The Abbey had the Grange here in A.D. 1291 and 1535.²²

The Church here in A.D. 1563 was a "chapel of ease" to Chapel Hill, and had no parochial rights.²³ In A.D. 1603 we find this record: "Trelleck Grange Curacy. The impropriation belongeth to the Earl of Worcester, held by Phillip Jones, gentleman, is worth per annum £26, and was long without a curate because the farmer [of the impropriation] would allow but 40/- for service."²⁴ In A.D. 1734, 1782, 1801, 1810, 1816, 1824, and 1826 this "curacy" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,400.²⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £79: the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and the Impropriator.²⁶

IV.—The Parish of Penterry is an ancient ecclesiastical and civil parish.²⁷ The Manor of Penterry was owned by Tintern Abbey.²⁸ But the Manor of Porthgaseg may, also, have extended into this parish.²⁹

The Church is not apparently mentioned in the valuations of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. In A.D. 1603, however, we read, "Pontirry Curacy: the impropriation is held by William Powell of Lampill, Esquire, under the Archdeacon of Llandaff, worth per annum £16: and is without a curate," for the same reason as Trelleck Grange.³⁰ In A.D. 1730, 1751, 1770, 1786, 1809, and 1827 the "curacy" of Penterry received grants amounting to £1,200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.³¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a perpetual curacy worth gross £65: the Patron and the Impropriator were the Chapter of Llandaff.³²

V.—The Parish of Magor comprises a manor which belonged to Tintern Abbey in A.D. 1291³³ and 1535,³⁴ and, subsequent to A.D. 1537, to the Earl of Worcester³⁵; and also Merthyr Geryn Grange, the ancient site of which now stands in this parish.³⁶ Chepstow Priory had two tenants here.³⁷

17, Kitchin 18, Godwin 19, Hodgson cccix. 20, ER. ii. 616, 617 21, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6, 14 22, see page 49 23, see under Chapel Hill 24, Godwin 25, Hodgson cccxi. 26, ER. ii. 630, 631 27, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 6, 14 28, Monast. ii. 724 29, see page 47 30, Godwin 31, Hodgson cccxi. 32, ER. ii. 628, 629 33, TE. 282 34, VE. iv. 370 35, Marsh 233 36, RLL. 494 37, VE. iv. 372

The Church of Magor, and its chapel, and its vicarage are specified in the valuation of 1254,³⁸ besides the Church of Merthyr Geryn, the incumbent of which was styled "vicar." In A.D. 1291 the Church of Magor was worth £26 13s. 4d., and its vicarage separately £5 6s. 8d.³⁹ The parish was clearly appropriated in the thirteenth century, although to what Abbey is not stated. In A.D. 1535 the Abbey of Tintern drew the tithes of corn from the parish of Magor⁴⁰; and in return paid a pension of £2 to the vicar,⁴¹ whose income altogether (including that from Redwick Chapel) was £7 os. 1d. The vicar calls the Abbot "my patron."⁴² There was a resident vicar here in A.D. 1563.⁴³ In A.D. 1603 the "vicarage, with Redwick Chapel," was worth £20: the impropriation, worth £50, belonged to the Crown, and was held by the Earl of Worcester.⁴⁴ In A.D. 1781 this vicarage received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁴⁵ In A.D. 1835 the vicarage of Magor, with the curacy of Redwick, was worth gross £300: the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and the Impropriator.⁴⁶

VI.—The Parish of Redwick is a civil parish, but ecclesiastically a chapelry dependent on Magor.⁴⁷ It probably comprised two manors, or parts thereof, namely, part of Porton Manor, paying rent to Goldcliff Priory⁴⁸; and the Manor of Redwick⁴⁹ itself, which may have been a sub-manor of Magor.⁵⁰

The Church is evidently the "chapel" mentioned in A.D. 1254.⁵¹ In A.D. 1535 Tintern Abbey drew the tithes of corn from Redwick⁵²: and the vicar of Magor drew from the chapel 26/8, and from "the parishioners of the same chapel" 6/8.⁵³ In A.D. 1737 and 1776 the "curacy" of Redwick received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400.⁵⁴

38, NT. 39, TE. 278 40, VE. iv. 370*b* 41, VE. iv. 371*a* 42, VE. iv. 377*a*
 43, Kitchin 44, Godwin 45, Hodgson cccxi. 46, ER. ii. 624, 625 47, Mon-
 mouthshire Census 1901, 14 48, VE. iv. 376*a* and *b* 49, see page 49 50, VE.
 iv. 370 51, NT. 52, VE. iv. 370*b* 53, VE. iv. 377 54, Hodgson cccxi.



APPENDIX.

The table below, called Schedule I., brings together some information set out chiefly in the first chapter, and may be found useful for reference.

SCHEDULE I.

Name of the Abbey, and date of foundation.	Its Welsh Property, and date of acquisition.

The next table, called Schedule II., helps us to realize the process of impropriation, and fixes our attention on the dates, which in many instances are much later than the real dates of the donations. The dates given here are derived either from existing charters or from the valuations of A.D. 1254 and 1291, which shew what churches were then accounted to be appropriated to convents.

SCHEDULE II.

<i>Name of the Church Impropriated.</i>	<i>Date of the Impropriation.</i>	<i>Authority for the Date.</i>
A D.		
Llangua ... ..	... before 1074 ...	BHM. 90
Monmouth ... ..	... about 1075 ...	BHM. 10, 11, 23
Dixton ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Wonastow ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llangattock Vibon Avel ...	... ditto ...	ditto
St. Maughan's ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Rockfield ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Abergavenny ... ..	... before 1090 ...	BHM. 158
Newport, St. Woollos ...	... 1093 ...	HCG. i. 102
Cardiff, St. Mary's ...	... 1102 ...	CCM. i. 1
Llanthony ... ..	... 1103 ...	BHM. 247
Llancarvan ... ..	... 1104 ...	HCG. i. 223, 226
Llandough East ... ..	... 1106 ...	CCM. iii. 39, 40, 41
Llantwit Major ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Newcastle and its Chapels...	... ditto ...	ditto
Ewenny and its Chapels ...	... 1111 ...	Stubbs' "Councils" i. 306
Goldcliff ... ..	... 1113 ...	Monast. i. 590
Nash ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Christ Church ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Usk and its Chapels ...	... 1114 ...	Rickards, 2. ff.
Malpas ... ..	... 1124 ...	CCM. iii. 65
Monk Nash ... ..	... 1130 ...	Birch N. 30, 38
Cadoxton-juxta-Neath ...	... ditto ...	ditto
Cil-y-Bebyll ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Tintern Parva ... ..	... 1131 ...	Marsh 28, 30
Chepstow and its Chapels ...	... before 1136 ...	Marsh 8, 28, 45
Caldicot ... ..	... 1137 ...	Monast. ii. 70
St. Bride's Major ... ..	... 1141 ...	CCM. i. 14
Colwinston ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Margam ... ..	... 1147 ...	Birch M. 13, ff.
Peterston Wentleoge ...	... 1150 ...	Coxe "Monmouthshire" i. 74
Wick ... ..	... 1153 ...	Birch N. 204
Rumney ... ..	... 1170 ...	See page 86
St. Mellon's ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Kenfig ... ..	... 1180 ...	CCM. i. 20, 21, 22
Llanblethian ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Welsh St. Donat's ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llanishen ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Lisvane ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto

SCHEDULE II. (*continued*).

<i>Name of the Church Impropriated.</i>	<i>Date of the Impropriation. A.D.</i>	<i>Authority for the Date.</i>
Penarth ... ..	... before 1183 ...	Monast. ii. 233
Lavernock ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Briton Ferry... ..	... ditto ...	CCM. ii. 199
Penmark ... ..	... 1200 ...	Monast. i. 159
Resolven ... ..	... ditto ...	CCM. iii. 269, &c.
St. Mary Hill ... ..	... before 1208 ...	CCM. i. 60
Bonvileston ... ..	... before 1234 ...	CCM. iii. 361
Llanvihangel Crucorney	... before 1254 ...	N. T.
Grossmont ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llangattock Lingoed	... ditto ...	ditto
Llantrissant (Mon.) ...	... ditto ...	ditto
Llanthewy Skirid ...	... before 1291 ...	TE. 278
Llanelen ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llanbaddock ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llangeview ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Raglan ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llandenny ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Trostrey ... ..	... ditto ...	ditto
Llanvihangel Pont-y-Moil	... ditto ...	ditto
Skenfrith ... ..	... ditto ...	CCM. iii. 502
Llanwenarth... ..	... 1325 ...	BHM. 147, 158
Llangynwyd... ..	... 1331 ...	CCM. iv. 140
English St. Donat's... ..	... 1341 ...	Birch N. 132
Llantrisant (Glam.) and its Chapels ... ..	... 1348 ...	Monast. i. 157
Aberavan ... ..	... 1383 ...	CCM. iv. 256
Penllin ... ..	... ditto ...	CCM. iv. 261

The sanction of the Pope for impropriations in the Diocese of Llandaff does not appear until the fourteenth century. Even then it seems to have been obtained by the Cistercians as a precaution. The earlier impropriations were made by the Patrons of the Parish Churches, with the sanction of the Bishop. In brief, it would be safe to assert that most of the Church property in this Diocese was settled before the issue, in A. D. 1234, of the first of the "three papal statute books,"¹ which, it is alleged by some, brought the English ecclesiastical courts effectually into the Roman obedience.²

The Impropriators were bound to provide for the services of an impropriated church. This they did sometimes directly themselves, as at Malpas and Ewenny; sometimes by paying a curate or chaplain; but most frequently by providing a "perpetual vicar," for whose maintenance they made permanent provision, as was expressly required in the Tewkesbury Charter of A.D. 1180.³ We have a good example of the way in which the vicar's benefice was established under the history of St. Woollos Church, Newport.⁴

¹, Maitland: "Canon Law in the Church of England," 3, 4 ², Ibid. 49
3, CCM. i. 21 ⁴, See page 68

NOTES
ON
CHURCHES
IN THE
DIOCESE
OF
LLANDAFF.

PART III.
THE MANORIAL GROUP,
WITH A MAP.

BY THE
REV. C. A. H. GREEN, M.A.,
Vicar of Aberdare, Rural Dean.

PRICE 2/- NETT.

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1907.

The Manorial Group of Churches.

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Preface.

THIS little book reviews those Churches within the Diocese of Llandaff, which, except perhaps in two instances, have always been in Private Patronage. It is the last of the three parts proposed, and brings the whole work to a conclusion.

The Map of the Diocese is published again with the boundaries of the Deaneries rectified at two points. The civil Parishes of Llanharan and Peterston-super-Montem belonged to Groneath Deanery, and those of Van, Rudry, Rhydygwern and Llanvedw to the Deanery of Newport.

The Norwich Taxation of A.D. 1254, preserved in the British Museum, has been printed at length in an Appendix. The Manuscript is difficult for the ordinary student to consult, and yet is indispensable for a correct view of the Diocese in the thirteenth century.

It is good news to hear that the Act Books of the Bishop, and of the Dean and Chapter, of Llandaff are now being transcribed and prepared for publication. They will throw much fresh light on the changes of Patronage effected by succession, sale, or lease, since the beginning of the seventeenth century.

AFF.—"Ancient Facts and Fictions Concerning Churches and Tithes," by the Earl of Selborne, published by Macmillan & Co., London, A.D. 1888.

Annals—"The Annals of England," published by James Parker & Co., Oxford, and London, 1869.

BHM.—Mr. Joseph Alfred Bradney's "History of Monmouthshire," published by Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke, London, Part I. in A.D. 1904, Part II. in A.D. 1906. The rest of this book is not yet published.

Birch M.—Dr. Walter de Gray Birch's "History of Margam Abbey," published in London, A.D. 1897.

Birch N.—Dr. Birch's "History of Neath Abbey," published by John E. Richards, Neath, A.D. 1902.

Bonnechose—"Geographie Physique, Historique et Politique de la France, par Emile de Bonnechose." Paris, A.D. 1868.

- CCM.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "Cartæ et Munimenta de Glamorgan," in four volumes. Volume i. published in A.D. 1885, volume ii. in 1890, volume iii. in 1891, and volume iv. in 1893. Volume iii. contains a reprint of the "Norwich Taxation," so far as it concerns Glamorganshire.
- CGMG.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "The Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorgan," published by Wyman and Sons, London, A.D. 1886.
- CR.**—The "Cardiff Records," published in five volumes at Cardiff, A.D. 1898-1905.
- Doc. III.**—"Documents Illustrative of English History," by the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stubbs, printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, A.D. 1870.
- ER.**—The "Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales," being the Report of the Royal Commissioners, published in A.D. 1835, in two volumes.
- Godwin.**—The Return made by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 18th December, A.D. 1603. Preserved in the British Museum; Harleian MS. 595; fol. 1. ff.
- HCG.**—"Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestræ," published by the Master of the Rolls in 3 volumes: London, A.D. 1863, 1865, 1867.
- Hodgson.**—Mr. Christopher Hodgson's "An Account of the Augmentation of Small Livings by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne . . . and of Benefactions by Corporate Bodies and Individuals," second edition, published by F. and J. Rivington, London, A.D. 1845; together with a Supplement, published by C. and J. Rivington, London, A.D. 1856.
- Kitchin.**—The Return made by Anthony Kitchin, Bishop of Llandaff, of the Churches and clergy of his diocese in A.D. 1563. Preserved in the British Museum; Harleian MS. 595; fol. 10 ff.
- LM.**—Mr. G. T. Clark's "The Land of Morgan," published by Whiting & Co., London, A.D. 1883.
- Marsh.**—"Annals of Chepstow Castle," by John Fitchett Marsh, deceased, edited by Sir John Maclean; printed by William Pollard, Exeter, A.D. 1883.
- Monast.**—"Monasticon Anglicanum," by Roger Dodsworth and William Dugdale; vol. i. published by Richard Hodgkinson, London, A.D. 1655; vol. ii. published by Alice Warren, London, A.D. 1661.
- NCW.**—"Notes on the Church in Wales," by the Ven. W. I. Bevan, published by the S.P.C.K., London, A.D. 1905.

NHA.—Mr. Thomas Nicholas' "History and Antiquities of Glamorganshire," published by Longman, Green & Co., London, A.D. 1874.

NT.—The "Norwich Taxation" of A.D. 1254, preserved in the British Museum, "Cotton Collection Vitellius C. X. pp. 105, ff," which is printed in the Appendix. The Glamorganshire Parishes are printed in Mr. Clark's Collection (see **CCM.**), to which reference is made whenever possible.

Nov. Mon.—"Monasticon Anglicanum . . . originally published in Latin by Sir William Dugdale, Knight," New Edition by Caley, Ellis and Bandinell; in 8 large volumes; published in London, A.D. 1846.

Rickards—"Church and Priory of S. Mary, Usk," by Robert Rickards, published by Bemrose and Sons, London, A.D. 1904.

Tanner—"Notitia Monastica," by Thomas Tanner; published by A. & J. Churchill, London, A.D. 1695.

TE.—The "Taxatio Ecclesiastica" of A.D. 1291, which was printed in A.D. 1802 by order of King George III., in one volume. There is a good copy in Llandaff Cathedral Library.

Reg. Sao.—"Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," or the Episcopal Succession in England, by the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Stubbs, printed at the Oxford University Press, A.D. 1858.

RLL.—The Rev. W. J. Rees' edition of the "Liber Landavensis," published by William Rees, Llandovery, A.D. 1840.

VE.—The "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of A.D. 1535, printed in A.D. 1821 by Royal Command, in six volumes. The Cathedral copy is defective.

In quoting the above mentioned books (except "Hodgson"), the volume will be indicated by Roman numerals, and the page by Arabic figures—*e.g.*, C.R. v. 263 means "page 263 of the fifth volume of the Cardiff Records"; CCM. iii. 568, 570, 590 means "pages 568, 570, 590 of the third volume of Mr. Clark's Cartæ et Munimenta." In the case of "Hodgson" the Roman numerals indicate the pages of his Appendix, which is by far the largest portion of his book.

C. A. H. G.

ABERDARE VICARAGE,
29th May, 1907.

CHAPTER I.

Manorial Churches.

DURING the early centuries of the Christian Era the revenues of the Church, from whatever source they might be derived, were under the direct control of the Bishop of the Diocese.¹ It does not follow, however, that the rents and offerings were in every case actually sent to the Cathedral, and thence distributed. Convenience suggested the assignment to a clergyman, or a body of clergy, of the fruits arising from a certain area. Such an allotment was essentially of a temporary character, revocable at the Bishop's will: but it naturally tended to perpetuate itself in custom.² Gradually, we are told, "the principal and more ancient churches became local centres of administration; and these, at an early date, obtained recognised rights and privileges, within districts over which they exercised some sort of authority."³ The result was, the canonist Van Espen asserts, that "the right of receiving fruits began to be attached not any longer to persons, but to churches."⁴

These PRINCIPAL CHURCHES were variously called "mother churches," "People's churches," or "Baptismal churches." To them all the faithful in the district around were obliged to resort three times a year; in them alone the sacraments were solemnly administered; and they alone had the exclusive right to the ecclesiastical revenues produced by the district. The common name for these churches in England during the Saxon Period was "minster," because they were usually served by a body of clergy, either secular or monastic.⁵ They were not, however, "parochial churches," nor were their districts "parishes," in the modern sense of the terms. But they "may have been the model on which the modern parochial system grew up."⁶

The PAROCHIAL CHURCHES, for the most part, originated in the oratories or chapels which lay lords erected upon their manors, for the convenience of themselves and their tenants. Such edifices were private property, to begin with, and the owners found chaplains to do service there at their own cost.⁷ But matters could not stay at that point. The lord of the manor, on his part, desired to substitute his chapel for the principal church, and to secure for it some portion of the ecclesiastical revenues of the district. The Bishop, on his part, would not recognise the chapel unless the lord surrendered his

1, AFF. 24 2, Van Espen, "Jus Ecclesiasticum Universum" [Editio : Lovanii, A.D. 1766]; Pars. II. sect. iii.; Tit. i. cap. i., sections 3, 9 3, AFF. 55
4, Van Espen, l.c. sect. 11 5, "Matrices" 6, "Plebcs" 7, "Baptismales"
8, AFF. 56 9, AFF. 61 10, AFF. 81

absolute ownership in it, and made proper provision for the services. It was only by degrees that the "manorial churches"¹¹ were evolved from these chapels.

The rapidity and the course of the evolution were determined by the question whether the chapel stood in an old township, or whether it was a new edifice in a new township.

First, let us take the case of the old townships. In these the dependence of the chapels upon the principal Churches was maintained for a long period: in many cases, it became permanent through their appropriation to Cathedrals, Monasteries, and Colleges. We have evidence of this arrested development in many of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Churches. The Llandaff Cathedral Group contained about fifty-three churches and chapels; of these only three, namely, Llanvihangel Tor-y-mynydd,¹² Llangstone,¹³ and Newton Nottage¹⁴ became rectories before the sixteenth century. Again, within the Conventual Group, it is probable that many of the churches claimed by Norman Abbeys had once been dependent on Celtic Monasteries, and had therefore never been "rectories" in the full sense.¹⁵ The tie between Llandough and Cardiff¹⁶ suggests that Cardiff had been served from St. Docunni's house. The Disciples of St. Cadoc and St. Illtyd certainly ministered to Llanearvan¹⁷ and Llantwit Major.¹⁸

The lord of the manor, who desired to raise the status of his chapel, had to overcome the opposition of the Clergy of the Principal Church, and the *vis inertiae* of Ecclesiastical custom. Sometimes a great disaster, like the invasion of the Danes during the ninth century,¹⁹ destroyed the "Mother churches": and perforce the chapels became more necessary and important. How slowly the lord won his way is evidenced by the Saxon Laws of A.D. 970, which determined the English method, and probably guided our Norman Conquerors. Three grades of Churches were recognised, namely, first, ancient minsters; secondly, manorial churches with burial grounds; thirdly, field churches or oratories.²⁰ While the right of the ancient minsters to the tithes of the whole district was confirmed, yet at last an exception was allowed in favour of the second grade of churches, by the enactment "if there be any there who on his private estate has a church at which there is a burial place, let him give the third part of his own tithe to his church." Henceforth it was allowable in England for a lord, instead of sending the whole tithe of his manor to the minster of the District, to assign a third of it to his own manorial church.²¹ This "third" was for a long time all the tithe that the priest of the manorial church could receive. "It constituted a precedent, which, in the early days of appropriations and vicarages, was often acted upon by Bishops, when settling

11, For this term see AFF. 220, 221, 223 12, Part i. 18 13, Part i. 30 14, Part i. 12 15, Notwithstanding the clause "ut rectoribus discedentibus," &c., which is a set phrase, CCM. i. 21 16, Part ii. 34, sect. 3 17, Part ii. 68 18, Part ii. 55 19, AFF. 171, 173 20, AFF. 220-223 21, AFF. 220

the amount of stipend to be allowed by the appropriators to the Vicar."²²

Ultimately, however, somehow, the minster lost its rights : and the manorial church received the "whole" instead of the "third part" of the tithe of the manor. The change cannot be traced to any known law or ecclesiastical rule.²³ It was the triumph of the lay-lords' opposition. Probably the minster was induced by some gift to surrender its claim to the "two-thirds," which was then set free to go to the local church. The most likely time for the change to be made was when a stone building of some pretension was substituted for the humbler edifice of earlier days. There is evidence forthcoming that, on such an occasion, the lord secured the whole tithe of his manor for ever to his new church.²⁴

Secondly, we have to consider the process of development in the new townships, which was much more rapid. From the ninth century onwards, the lord of such a manor was permitted to grant all the tithes arising therefrom to his new church. Such districts acquired the name of "rural parishes";²⁵ and soon all the sacraments and rites of the church were celebrated in the local shrine under episcopal authority.²⁶ This regulation was well known to the Normans on the Continent. When they conquered Monmouthshire and Glamorgan-shire, did they regard most of the Districts, when resettled after a desolating war, as "new townships"? If that was their view, then each lord was at liberty to settle the tithes of his manor as he chose, either on the Principal Church of the District, or on the chapel of the manor. That the Normans were not sensitive about the ancient rights of British Churches is shown by their treatment of Llandaff Cathedral.²⁷

The thirteenth century valuations carefully distinguish two kinds of income enjoyed by the Clergy. First, "spiritualia" were the tithes, oblations of the faithful, houses of residence, the precincts or gardens adjoining the churches, and the requisite amount of glebe; for such income the clergy were required to do ecclesiastical service only. Secondly, "temporalia" consisted of those lands which were beyond what has just been specified; for these the clergy were required to "render the same [feudal] service to the lord of the seignory as would in any other case be done".²⁸ the great estates of the higher clergy and of the monastic bodies came, for the most part, into the second category.

The Parishes of the Diocese of Llandaff had been arranged in six Deaneries before the middle of the thirteenth century.²⁹ We find the same Deaneries in the sixteenth century, comprising the same parishes,³⁰ with the single exception of Kemeys Commander, which in the meantime had been transferred from Abergavenny Deanery to

22, AFF. 225. The Tewkesbury Charter of A.D. 1180 is a good example of this; see Part ii. 35. The Abbey took "two-thirds," the Vicar took "one-third."
23, AFF. 305, 310 24, AFF. 313 25 AFF. 86 26, Idem 87 27, Part i. 1,
28, AFF. 85 29, NT., which is reprinted as an Appendix to this Part 30,
VE. iv. 348, ff.

that of Usk. The Printed Edition of the Valuation of A.D. 1291, however, subdivides Groneath, adding a seventh Deanery, namely, that of Kenfig^x : perhaps it was short-lived ; at all events it had disappeared before A.D. 1535.

31, CCM. iii. 506 ; TE. 279.



CHAPTER II.

Rectories in the Ancient Deanery of Llandaff.

I.—The Parish of Llansannor comprises the estates of Llansannor and Brigan, which were granted by the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1257 to Stephen Bawson,¹ from whom came the Gwyn family ultimately.² But perhaps the grant did not constitute the estates into a regular fee, because they were not reckoned among them in A.D. 1262 and 1317: and the advowson of the Church of "Thawe" is expressly stated to belong to the chief lord in A.D. 1295³ and 1317.⁴ Probably it was counted as part of the lordship of Talyfan,⁵ which in the sixteenth century was bought by the Bassets.⁶

The Church was described in the sixteenth century valuation as "Llansannor alias Thawe."⁷ It may be suspected that, under another spelling, the chapel "Sanctae Senwarae de la Thawa" is mentioned among the Tewkesbury possessions in A.D. 1180⁸; if so, the Abbey did not retain it.

The Church was valued £3 in A.D. 1254,⁹ and (with the Church of Rotheri) £4 in A.D. 1291,¹⁰ £5 in A.D. 1317,¹¹ and £8 in A.D. 1535.¹² Its parson was non-resident in A.D. 1563.¹³ The living was styled a Rectory worth gross £130 in A.D. 1835, and J. F. Gwyn was the Patron.¹⁴

II.—The Parish of Llanharry comprised the manor of that name,¹⁵ a part of which was granted by the lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1250 to William Scurlage, who built Scurla Castle or Trecastle near Llantrisant,¹⁶ which eventually came to the Gibbon family.¹⁷ William Scurlage's property was valued a fourth of a knight's fee in A.D. 1262.¹⁸ But the bulk of Llanharry and the advowson of the church are expressly stated to have belonged to the chief lord in A.D. 1295¹⁹ and 1316²⁰ and 1317, the advowson being worth 5 marks.²¹ Later, however, through the inter-marriage of the Scurlage with the Stackpole and the Turberville families,²² the manor and advowson of Llanharry somehow came to the Tubervilles and Gamages, and then to the Earl of Leicester.²³

1, CGMG. 364 2, CGMG. 270 3, CCM. iii. 581 4, CCM. iv. 69
5, CCM. iv. 63 6, NHA. 136 7, VE. iv. 349 8, CCM. i. 21; reading
"Senwarae" for "Lenwarae" 9, CCM. iii. 494 10, CCM. iii. 504 11,
CCM. iv. 69 12, VE. iv. 349 13, Kitchin 14, ER. ii. 620, 621 15,
CGMG. 454, 455 16, CGMG. 503 17, CCM. ii. 63; CGMG. 135 18
CCM. i. 108 19, CCM. iii. 581 20, CCM. i. 224 21, CCM. iv. 63, 69 22
CCM. ii. 63, 77, 78 23, CGMG. 389, 454, 455; NHA. 135

The Church of Llanharry is mis-spelt "Llanbarry" in the sixteenth century valuation:³⁴ and probably in the charter of A.D. 1180, which confirmed it to Tewkesbury Abbey³⁵ whose claim however was not sustained. It was valued £1 10s. od. in A.D. 1254,³⁶ 2 marks in A.D. 1291,³⁷ and £5 17s. 4d. in A.D. 1535.³⁸ Its parson was non-resident in A.D. 1563.³⁹ It was a rectory worth gross £160 in A.D. 1835, in the patronage of R. H. Jenkins.⁴⁰

III.—The Parish of Llantrithyd comprises the manor of Llantrithyd, and part of the manor of Leige or Leech Castle which stands within its bounds. Llantrithyd Manor was held by the Welsh family of Madoc ap Iestyn in the thirteenth century,⁴¹ and descended by marriage to the Bassetts and Awbreys.⁴² William de Cardiff, another ancestor of the Bassetts,⁴³ held ha'f a knight's fee here in A.D. 1262,⁴⁴ and his widow in A.D. 1317,⁴⁵ and John Bassett held two thirds of the moiety of the fee in A.D. 1492.⁴⁶ Leige Castle Manor was held under Wenvoe, by the Norris family⁴⁷; and ultimately came by purchase to the family of Lewis of Van.⁴⁸

The Church of Llantrithyd was valued 10 marks in A.D. 1254,⁴⁹ £5 in A.D. 1291,⁵⁰ and £9 os. 8d. in A.D. 1535.⁵¹ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁵² The Living was a rectory worth gross £165 in A.D. 1835, in the patronage of Sir T. D'Aubrey.⁵³

IV.—The Parish of Saint Nicholas stood in the Lordship of that name, which was a large one of three knights' fees, worth £30, held *in capite* by William Corbett in A.D. 1262⁵⁴ and 1317.⁵⁵ In A.D. 1185 one of these fees was held by Millicent, heiress of William Mitdehorguill, who gave a meadow near the borders of Bonvilston, as well as the right of pasturage over the whole fee, to Margam Abbey.⁵⁶ At the Dissolution of the Monasteries this Margam property passed to Lewis of Van.⁵⁷ In the seventeenth century the Lordship was divided into three portions,⁵⁸ held respectively by the Earl of Pembroke, Martin Button, of Duffryn,⁵⁹ and the heir of Cottrell.⁶⁰

In the Charter of A.D. 1180 "two parts of the tithe of the Lordship of Saint Nicholas" were confirmed to Tewkesbury Abbey.⁶¹ That this statement does not necessarily imply the impropriation of the Church is determined by the case of Penmark, which likewise paid two parts of its tithe to Tewkesbury in A.D. 1180, and yet was not impropriated until A.D. 1200.⁶² The clause in the same charter confirming to Tewkesbury "the chapel of Saint Cujan of Cherleton, with its belongings of Llanbarry, Llanparan, and Saint Nicholas,"⁶³ seems to indicate that Tewkesbury in A.D. 1180 claimed in this district

24, VE. iv. 349 25, CCM. i. 21 26, CCM. iii. 494 27, CCM. iii. 504 28, VE. iv. 349 29, Kitchin 30, ER. ii. 620, 621 31, CGMG. 109 32, Idem 356, 357, 341 33, Idem 348 34, CCM. i. 107 35, CCM. iv. 66 36, CGMG. 349 37, CCM. iv. 252; iii. 396 38, CGMG. 47, 49 39, CCM. iii. 494 40, CCM. iii. 503, and TE. 279, where it is mis-printed "Lampered" 41, VE. iv. 349 42, Kitchin 43, ER. ii. 624, 625 44, CCM. i. 107 45, CCM. iv. 66 46, CCM. iii. 116, 168 47, CGMG. 41 48, NHA. 133 49, CGMG. 370 50, Idem 540 51, CCM. i. 21; see Part ii. 35, sect. 8. 52, see Part ii. 63 53, see Part ii. 34, sect. 4

more than it could ultimately make good. Certainly there is no trace of a connection between the Abbey and Saint Nicholas in later records.

The Church was valued £10 in A.D. 1254,⁵⁴ and £13 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291.⁵⁵ The living was a Rectory worth £11 15s. 4d. in A.D. 1535⁵⁶; and had a resident Parson in A.D. 1563.⁵⁷ In the seventeenth century the patronage of the church belonged to the three holders of the Lordship in turn.⁵⁸ In A.D. 1835 the Rectory was worth gross £220, and the Patron was the Hon. W. B. Grey.⁵⁹

V.—The Parish of Peterston super Ely stands in the Lordship of that name which belonged originally to Sir Peter le Sore⁶⁰; this family also held St. Fagan's Manor, which alone is specified in the Lists of A.D. 1262⁶¹ and 1317.⁶² In A.D. 1545 John Basset bought half of the Lordship from the Crown⁶³; the other half appears to have been sold in A.D. 1578 to Dr. John Gibbon, who sold it again to the Lewis of Van family.⁶⁴

The Church had a chapel called Egloiswensen⁶⁵ in A.D. 1254, and with it was worth £6⁶⁶; in A.D. 1291 it was returned as having "chapels" (*sic*) and valued £6 13s. 4d.⁶⁷ The Living was classified among the Rectories in A.D. 1535 as worth £8⁶⁸; and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁶⁹ In A.D. 1595 the "fourth part of the manor and advowson of the rectory of Peterston super Ely held under the Earl of Pembroke, of his castle at Cardiff, net annual value 12 shillings" belonged to Thomas Lewis, of Van.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1835 the Rectory was worth gross £230, and Sir T. D. Aubrey and Col. Wood were the Patrons.⁷¹

VI.—The Parish of St. Bride's super Ely is probably part of the Lordship of Peterston. A branch of the Mathews family held St. y Nill in this Parish.⁷²

The Church was valued £2 in A.D. 1254.⁷³ In one edition of the valuation of A.D. 1291 there is a church of "Bridetone" in Llandaff Deanery, worth 4 marks, assigned to the Chapter of Llandaff.⁷⁴ It has been suggested elsewhere that this entry is an error for St. Bride's, Wentlloog⁷⁵: in that case, perhaps, we should regard our St. Bride's as covered by the term "chapels" of Peterston.⁷⁶ In A.D. 1535 the Living was classified among the Rectories, and valued £3 19s. od.⁷⁷ Its "parson" was resident in A.D. 1563.⁷⁸ In A.D. 1835 this Rectory was coupled with the Rectory of St. Michael super Ely in the same valuation, namely, gross £95; and Llewellyn Traherne was Patron of both.⁷⁹

54, CCM. iii. 495 55, CCM. iii. 503; TE. 279 56, VE. iv. 348 57, Kitchin 58, NHA. 133 59, ER. ii. 628, 629 60, CGMG. 39, 432 61, CCM. i. 107 62, CCM. iv. 66 63, CGMG. 356 64, CGMG. 399, 432; NHA. 136 65, See Part ii. 64 66, CCM. iii. 494 67, CCM. iii. 503; TE. 279 68, VE. iv. 349 69, Kitchin 70, CGMG. 41, 48 71, ER. ii. 628, 629 72, CGMG. 24 73, CCM. iii. 495 74, CCM. iii. 504 75, Part i. 16 76, CCM. iii. 503 77, VE iv. 349 78, Kitchin 79, ER. ii. 614, 615

VII.—The Parish of Michaelston super Ely comprises the manor of that name, which in the seventeenth century belonged to the Earl of Pembroke.⁸⁰

The Church was valued £2 in A.D. 1254,⁸¹ 5 marks in A.D. 1291,⁸² and £5 in A.D. 1535, when it was classified among the Rectories.⁸³ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁸⁴ The Earl of Pembroke held the Patronage in the seventeenth century.⁸⁵ In A.D. 1835 it was included in the same valuation and patronage as St. Bride's super Ely.⁸⁶

VIII.—The Parish of St. Fagan's comprises the manor of that name, which was originally held, in conjunction with Peterston, by the le Sore family.⁸⁷ The Lordship was held in A.D. 1262 by William le Sore,⁸⁸ and in A.D. 1317 by Bogo le Vele.⁸⁹ In A.D. 1578 it came by purchase to Dr. Gibbon, and from him to Lewis of Van.⁹⁰ The Llanmaes property here seems to have belonged to the Stradlings.⁹¹ Cefn-tre-Payne, now called Pentrebanau, which is a part of Miskin Manor, although in this parish,⁹² was once held by the Payns.⁹³

It seems to be certain that at one period the church here was appropriated to Tewkesbury Abbey. Not only was "half the tithe of the Lordship of St. Fagan"⁹⁴ confirmed to it by the Charter of A.D. 1180,⁹⁵ but its "vicarage" was mentioned expressly in A.D. 1254, when the church with the vicarage and the chapel [Llanilltern] were together worth £8⁹⁶; in A.D. 1291 its value was £13 6s. 8d.⁹⁷ The impropriation had ceased before the sixteenth century, and survived only in a pension of 3/4 paid to the Abbey annually by the "Rector,"⁹⁸ whose income in A.D. 1535 was £15 12s. 4d.⁹⁹ The parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁰⁰ In A.D. 1741 the Lewis of Van family held the advowson,¹⁰¹ from whom the Earl of Plymouth had it in A.D. 1835, when the rectory, including the curacy of Llanilltern, was worth gross £420.¹⁰²

IX.—The Parish of Llanilltern is a civil parish,¹⁰³ but has never been a parochial chapelry, and, therefore, is a part of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Fagan's. In this civil parish stands Trewern, which was named in A.D. 1262 as part of the Lordship of Llantrisant, in the hands of the Lord of Glamorgan.¹⁰⁴

The Chapel existed in A.D. 1254,¹⁰⁵ and was valued £2 in A.D. 1291.¹⁰⁶ It was not mentioned in A.D. 1535; but in A.D. 1563 it was styled "a chapel of ease called Llanellterne, without christening and burial."¹⁰⁷ In A.D. 1835 also it was a Chapel annexed to St. Fagan's.¹⁰⁸

X.—The Parish of St. George's comprises the manor of that name, which was held, together with Wenvoe, by the elder branch of

80, NHA. 133 81, CCM. iii. 495 82, CCM. iii. 504 83, VE. iv. 349 84, Kitchin 85, NHA. 133 86, ER. ii. 614, 615 87, CGMG. 432; CCM. iv. 137 88, CCM. i. 107 89, CCM. iv. 66 90, CGMG. 399, 432; NHA. 136 91, NHA. 135 92, CGMG. 41; and CCM. iv. 37 93, CGMG. 397 94, Part ii. 35, sect. 8 95, CCM. i. 21 96, CCM. iii. 495 97, TE. 279 98, CCM. iv. 488; but not mentioned in VE. 99, VE. iv. 348 100, Kitchin 101, CGMG. 42 102, ER. ii. 616, 617
 103, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 12 104, CCM. i. 111; and iv. 37 105, CCM. 15 106, CCM. iii. 504 107, Kitchin 108, ER. ii. 616, 617

the Fleming family.¹⁰⁹ In the seventeenth century it was held by the Earl of Pembroke.¹¹⁰

The Church was worth 6 marks in A.D. 1254,¹¹¹ £10 in A.D. 1291,¹¹² and £7 13s. od. in A.D. 1535, when it was classified with the Rectories.¹¹³ The Parson in A.D. 1563 held Bedwas, where he resided, but kept a curate at St. George's.¹¹⁴ The Earl of Pembroke was the Patron in the seventeenth century.¹¹⁵ In A.D. 1835 the the rectory was worth gross £143: and L. Treharne was the Patron.¹¹⁶

XI.—The Parish of Wenvoe is an ancient ecclesiastical and civil parish; but the present civil parish includes Highlight which was formerly a separate parish, and still is extra-parochial for ecclesiastical purposes.¹¹⁷ The Lordship of Wenvoe was originally held by the Fleming family.¹¹⁸ In 1262 it was held together with the Lordship of Sully by Walter de Sully¹¹⁹; but in A.D. 1317 by a Fleming again, when it was valued £10, two knights' fees¹²⁰: perhaps St. George's was included.¹²¹ It is a long straggling parish of 3441 acres.¹²² Within its borders stand Wrenchester or Wrinston Castle,¹²³ and part of the manor thereof, which belonged to the Reigny family in the thirteenth century,¹²⁴ and afterwards to the Raleighs¹²⁵: Wrinston Manor was part of the Lordship of Dinas Powis,¹²⁶ held in A.D. 1262 by Walter de Gloucester¹²⁷ and in A.D. 1317 by Joannah de Raleigh.¹²⁸

If Guocof is rightly identified with Wenvoe, the village was given by King Ithael in the sixth century to the Cathedral of Llandaff.¹²⁹ According to the Charter of A.D. 1180 the Abbey of Tewkesbury had "two parts of the tithe of the Lordship of Wufa; two parts of the tithe of the Lordship of Manwrekeston"¹³⁰; which we may perhaps identify with Wenvoe and Wrencheston respectively. This did not imply the full impropriation of the church.¹³¹ But there is no trace of its connection with the Abbey at the Dissolution, unless we are prepared to recognise the same pair of names in the statement that the rectory of "Wynsee and Wormeston" paid an annual pension of 5s. to the Abbot.¹³²

The Church of Wenvoe was worth £10 in A.D. 1254,¹³³ and 1291,¹³⁴ and £13 16s. 8d. in A.D. 1535 when it was classified with the Rectories.¹³⁵ In A.D. 1563 it had a resident parson and curate.¹³⁶ The Living was styled a rectory worth gross £380 in A.D. 1835, and R. F. Jenner was the Patron.¹³⁷

XII.—The Parish of Highlight was once a parochial chapelry if not a parish: it is still extra-parochial for ecclesiastical purposes,

109, CGMG. 383 110, NHA. 133 111, CCM. iii. 495 112, CCM. iii. 503;
TE. 279 113, VE. iv. 349 114, Kitchin 115, NHA. 133 116, ER. ii.
618, 619 117, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 5 118, CGMG. 383 119, CCM.
i. 107 120, CCM. iv. 66 121, see under St. George's 122, Glamorgan-
shire Census, 1901, 15 123, CCM. i. 158 124, CGMG. 425 125, CGMG.
426; CCM. iii. 560, ff. 126, CGMG. 427 127, CCM. i. 107 128, CCM. iv.
66 129, RLL. 401; CCM. iii. 3 130, CCM. i. 21; see Part ii. 35, sect. 8
131, see under St. Nicholas 132, CCM. iv. 488; no mention of the pension in
VE. 133, CCM. iii. 495 134, TE. 279, and CCM. iii. 503 135, VE. iv. 348
136, Kitchin 137, ER. ii. 630, 631

although included in the civil parish of Wenvoe.¹³⁸ It was originally called by its Welsh name "Ucheloleu." The Parish was owned by the St. Johns' cadets of the Fonmon family.¹³⁹ If this chapelry is meant by an entry in A.D. 1291,¹⁴⁰ David de Sumeri was then its lord, a fact which points to its being part of Dinas Powis Lordship, then held by the Sumeri family.¹⁴¹

The Church was valued 2 marks in A.D. 1254.¹⁴² It was not mentioned in the lists of A.D. 1291, 1535, and 1563: but in A.D. 1603 we have this entry, "Ucheloly is a personage¹⁴³ the tithes whereof have been received for the space of 30 years by Christopher St. John, gent., the patron thereof, who will not allow any wages at all to any curate, nor obey any sequestration; so the parish hath been without service these 30 years and more, and the church almost fallen down: it is worth annually 20 marks."¹⁴⁴

XIII.—The Parish of Saint Andrew's Major stands in the Lordship of Dinas Powis,¹⁴⁵ and comprises the manor of that name which was valued at from 2½ to 3½ knights' fees, worth £60, and was held by Roger de Sumeri in A.D. 1262¹⁴⁶ and by John de Sumeri in A.D. 1317.¹⁴⁷ In A.D. 1531 the manor belonged to Sir Mathew Cradock, knight.¹⁴⁸

The Abbey of Tewkesbury had "two parts of the tithe of the Lordship of Roger de Sumeri" in A.D. 1180.¹⁴⁹ Its right was confirmed by a deed of Radulph de Sumeri, between A.D. 1187 and 1202, which runs thus: "the Charter of Radulph de Sumeri, made in the time of Abbot Alan, to the church and monks of Tewkesbury, confirming the donations of his ancestors, namely, two parts of all his tithes of his demesne in Dinas Powis, viz., of corn and lambs, of pigs, calves, foals, gardens and orchards, of flax and wool, and cheese, and of all things which are wont to be renewed yearly, and from which tithe is wont and ought to be given, and of all increments, clearances, and amends, either which have been made there after the aforesaid donation of his ancestors, or will be made hereafter."¹⁵⁰ The Abbey still drew a "portion" of the tithes in A.D. 1535 in the form of an annual pension of 5/- paid by the Rector.¹⁵¹ But the church does not ever appear to have been impropriated; the advowson came with the manor to the Crown in A.D. 1495,¹⁵² and remained in its possession until the nineteenth century when it was transferred to the Bishop of Llandaff.

The Church of St. Andrew was valued £10 in A.D. 1254,¹⁵³ £13 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291,¹⁵⁴ and £16 in A.D. 1535.¹⁵⁵ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁵⁶ The Rectory was worth gross £400 in A.D. 1835, when the Crown was the Patron.¹⁵⁷

138, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 5 139, CGMG. 429, 553 140, I.M. 144
 141, CCM. i. 107, and iv. 66 142, CCM. iii. 495 143, i.e. an incumbency
 144, CCM. iv. 559 145, CCM. iii. 117 146, CCM. i. 107, 191 147, CCM.
 iv. 66; and CGMG. 431 148, CGMG. 175 149, see Part ii. 35, section 8
 150, CCM. i. 34 151, VE. ii. 477, and iv. 348; and CCM. iv. 488 152, NHA.
 44; 45 153, CCM. iii. 495 154, CCM. iii. 503; TE. 279 155, VE. iv. 348
 156, Kitchin 157, ER. ii. 614, 615

XIV.—The Parish of Michaelston le Pit has borne many names. Its general name was Michaelstowe¹⁶⁵ or Michaelstown.¹⁶⁶ In the thirteenth century it was distinguished by the appellation "de Renny,"¹⁶⁰—that is, Reigny, the name of the owners of the manor.¹⁶¹ In the sixteenth century it was called "Michaelston le Pole,"¹⁶² from the De la Pole family,¹⁶³ which, in the person of the Duke of Suffolk, gained this manor before A.D. 1493.¹⁶⁴ Its present name is very likely the oldest of all, being probably a corruption of "le Peyt," a family which sold its lands hereabouts, to the Reigny family.¹⁶⁵

The Parish, comprises "the Manor of Michaelston le Pit," which was probably a sub-manor of Wrenchester or Wormeston,¹⁶⁶ with which it always went, and formed part of the lordship of Dinas Powis.¹⁶⁷

The Church was valued 4 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁶⁸ and 1291,¹⁶⁹ and £4 19s. od. in A.D. 1535.¹⁷⁰ The advowson went with the manor in the fifteenth¹⁷¹ and seventeenth¹⁷² centuries. The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁷³ The Rectory received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400 in A.D. 1779 and 1810¹⁷⁴; it was worth gross £65 in A.D. 1835, when T. B. Rouse was the Patron.¹⁷⁵

There was a village and church called Lan Lender somewhere about this place in the thirteenth century,¹⁷⁶ which passed to the Reigny family from the Begans.¹⁷⁷

XV.—The Parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Barry comprises the manor of that name, which, in the sixteenth century, was held by the Andrews family.¹⁷⁸ The name probably arose from some connection between this place and the Celtic monastery of Saint Cadoc in Llancarvan.¹⁷⁹

The Church was valued 7 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁸⁰ and £3 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291,¹⁸¹ when it was described as a small church.¹⁸² In A.D. 1535 it was classified among the Rectories, and valued £5 10s. 4d.¹⁸³ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁸⁴ In A.D. 1835 the living was worth gross £117, and R. F. Jenner and others were the Patrons.¹⁸⁵

XVI.—The Parish of Merthyr Dovan has a church which was valued £3 in A.D. 1254,¹⁸⁶ 4 marks in A.D. 1291,¹⁸⁷ and £5 2s. 4d. in A.D. 1535, when it was classified with the Rectories.¹⁸⁸ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁸⁹ In A.D. 1810 the "Rectory" received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty¹⁹⁰; and in A.D. 1835 it was worth gross £126, R. F. Jenner being the Patron.¹⁹¹

158, CGM. i. 156, 158; and iii. 504 159, VE. iv. 348 160, CCM. iii. 495
161, CGMG. 425 162, Kitchin 163, Annals ii. 69 164, CGMG. 427, 428
165, CCM. i. 146 166, see under Wenwae 167, CGMG. 428; CCM. iii. 564
168, CCM. iii. 495 169, CCM. iii. 504 170, VE. iv. 348 171, CCM. iii. 563
172, NHA. 135 173, Kitchin 174, Hodgson cccix. 175, ER. ii. 626, 627
176, CCM. i. 186 177, see Part i. 14 178, CGMG. 336; CCM. ii. 103 179, see
Part ii. 68 180, CCM. iii. 495 181, CCM. iii. 503 182, TE. 279 183, VE.
iv. 349 184, Kitchin 185, ER. ii. 616, 617 186, CCM. iii. 496 187, CCM.
iii. 504 188, VE. iv. 349 189, Kitchin 190, Hodgson cccix. 191, ER. ii. 626, 627

XVII.—The Parish of Porthkerry stands upon a manor which in the seventeenth century, belonged to the St. John family, to whom it came as part of the Lordship of Penmark,¹⁹² which belonged originally to the Umfravilles.¹⁹³

The Church was valued £6 in A.D. 1254.¹⁹⁴ In another thirteenth century List it is returned as paying the highest sum in the scale of synodals¹⁹⁵; but curiously it is not mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1291, although Barry is. It was classified as a Rectory worth £8 3s. od. in A.D. 1535.¹⁹⁶ In A.D. 1563 it had a resident parson, and is described as "being a parochial church, . . . having a chapel thereunto annexed called Barry, which hath both christening and burying."¹⁹⁷ The lord of the manor was the Patron of the church in the seventeenth century.¹⁹⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a Rectory worth gross £190, and the heirs of Sir S. Romilly were the Patrons.¹⁹⁹

XVIII.—The Parish of Barry is a civil parish,²⁰⁰ but ecclesiastically was a parochial chapelry dependent on Porthkerry.²⁰¹

The Church was named as that of "St. Nicholas of Barry" in A.D. 1254, when it was valued £5.²⁰² In A.D. 1291 it was returned as worth 4 marks,²⁰³ but it is not mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1535.²⁰⁴ It was called a chapel annexed to Porthkerry in A.D. 1563.²⁰⁵ But the living was styled a "Rectory" in A.D. 1810, when it received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.²⁰⁶ Somehow in the seventeenth century it came to be regarded as a separate cure, although in the same patronage.²⁰⁷ In A.D. 1835 we find the two churches served by two different rectors. The rectory of Barry was worth gross £87, and W. Romilly was the Patron.²⁰⁸

XIX.—The Parish of Sully stands in the lordship of that name, which was worth £20 two knights' fees, and held by Walter de Sully in A.D. 1262²⁰⁹; by A.D. 1317 its value had shrunk to £5, and William de Braose held it.²¹⁰ At length it came to the Crown, from whom it was purchased by Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight,²¹¹ the "advowsons" being excepted at the time²¹²; but "the rectory and advowson of Sully" was part of the Stradling property in A.D. 1668.²¹³

The Church was valued £10 in A.D. 1254²¹⁴ and 1291,²¹⁵ and £12 3s. 4d. in A.D. 1535.²¹⁶ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²¹⁷ In A.D. 1835 the Rectory was worth gross £250, and the Patron was Mrs. Thomas.²¹⁸

192, NHA. 135 193, see Part ii. 62 194, CCM. iii. 495; "Portiri" should be read "Portciri" 195, CCM. iii. 489 196, VE. iv. 349 197, Kitchin 198, NHA. 135 199, ER. ii. 628, 629 200, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 12 201, Kitchin 202, CCM. iii. 495 203, CCM. iii. 503 204, "Llanbarry" in VE. iv. 349 is a misprint for "Llanharry" 205, Kitchin 206, Hodgson cccviii. 207, NHA. 135 208, ER. ii. 614, 615 209, CCM. i. 107; CGMG. 444 210, CCM. iv. 66 211, CCM. ii. 272; NHA. 135 212, CCM. iv. 539 213, CCM. ii. 396 214, CCM. iii. 495 215, CCM. iii. 503 216, VE. iv. 348 217, Kitchin 218, ER. ii. 630, 631

XX.—The Parish of Merthyr Tydvil stands in the extensive lordship of Senghenydd,²¹⁹ which is divided by the brook Caiach into the two divisions of Senghenydd Supra and Senghenydd Subtus.²²⁰ The lordship was given after the Conquest to Einon ap Collwyn,²²¹ whose successor, Ivor Bach, proved so dangerous to the Normans in A.D. 1158.²²² The Lord of Glamorgan held the lordship in A.D. 1295,²²³ 1316,²²⁴ and 1317.²²⁵ The Manor and Church of Merthyr were expressly mentioned as belonging to the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1295,²²⁶ and again in A.D. 1317, in which year the advowson was valued £5.²²⁷ The Patronage went with the Manor in the seventeenth century.²²⁸

The Church was valued £3 in the return of A.D. 1254,²²⁹ £5 in that of A.D. 1291,²³⁰ and £20 11s. 8d. in that of A.D. 1535.²³¹ In A.D. 1563 there was a parson and a curate here.²³² The Rectory was worth £884 in A.D. 1835, and the Marquess of Bute was the Patron.²³³

Dowlais Chapel was a chapel of ease, without a district, in A.D. 1835: the Curate had £150 per annum, and the Marquess of Bute was the Patron.²³⁴ The Ecclesiastical Parish of Dowlais was formed in A.D. 1837 out of the Parish of Merthyr Tydvil.²³⁵

XXI.—The Parish of Gelligaer stands in the lordship of Senghenydd, and, like Merthyr Tydvil, has belonged to the Lord of Glamorgan and his successors since the thirteenth century. The district in which it lies was known as Eglwyswladus,²³⁶ from an old chapel of that name which once stood about 2 miles to the north of the present Parish Church.²³⁷ In A.D. 1317 the advowson of Gelligaer was valued £10 in the schedule of the lord's property.²³⁸ Edward Lewis of Cilvach-vargoed, who died in 1728, was a benefactor of this Parish.²³⁹

The Church was valued 4 marks in A.D. 1254,²⁴⁰ and £4 in A.D. 1291.²⁴¹ It was worth £20 17s. od., and classified with the rectories in A.D. 1535.²⁴² The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²⁴³ In A.D. 1835 the rectory (with Brithdir curacy) was worth gross £663, and the Marquess of Bute was the Patron.²⁴⁴

The Chapel of Saint Gwladus has been in ruins from probably before the thirteenth century, when it would have been valued among other small churches if it had been in use.

Brithdir Chapel, in this Parish, was, it is said, built by Goronwy ap Vlaidd.²⁴⁵ It is clearly marked in Speed's map of A.D. 1610, and was probably a chapel of ease.

219, NHA. 134 220, CCM. iv. 64; CGMG 38 222, Idem 39 223, CCM. iii. 579 224, CCM. i. 246 225, CCM. iv. 64 226, CCM. iii. 579 227, CCM. iv. 69 228, NHA. 134 229, CCM. iii. 495 230, CCM. iii. 504; TE. 279 231, VE. iv. 348 232, Kitchin 233, ER. ii. 626, 627 234, ER. ii. 626, 627 235, Glamorganshire Census 1911, 3 236, CCM. i. 246, iii. 579, iv. 64; and NHA. 134 237, Ordnance map 238, CCM. iv. 69 239, CGMG. 53 240, CCM. iii. 495 241, CCM. iii. 504 242, VE. iv. 349 243, Kitchin 244, ER. ii. 618, 619 245, CGMG. 46

CHAPTER III.

Rectories in the Ancient Deanery of Groneath.

I.—The Parish of St. Athan, or St. Tathan, stands in the great Lordship of Aberthawe, or Saint Athan's, which comprises the three sub-manors of Castleton, East Orchard, and West Orchard,¹ and belonged in A.D. 1262 to the Nerber family, whose seat, Castleton, stood formerly in this Parish.² In A.D. 1317 Richard de Nerber held only one-eighth of the original fee—that is, probably, Castleton alone.³ John de Nerber held the manor of Castleton and the advowson of St. Athan's Church at his death in A.D. 1350.⁴ In A.D. 1516 Richard and Katherine Adam conveyed to certain others “a house with a garden, just as it lies on the south side of the Church of Saint Tathan, formerly called the house of Thomas Nerber, together with the donation of the benefice of the same Church of Saint Athan.”⁵ This may have been only a temporary conveyance by a tenant. In A.D. 1668 the lord of the manor, Sir Edward Stradling, regarded the “rectory and advowson of Castleton and St. Athan” as part of his property.⁶ The advowson has always gone with the manor, it is said.⁷

East Orchard was held by the Berkerolles family about A.D. 1250⁸; this is evidently the manor held in Saint Athan's by William de Berkerolles in A.D. 1317.⁹ Part of West Orchard Manor went with the manors of Llandough and St. Mary Church in the fifteenth century,¹⁰ and so came to the Herberts, whose heirs were despoiled of it in the seventeenth century.¹¹

The Church was valued 12 marks in A.D. 1254,¹² £13 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291,¹³ and £16 10s. 6d. in A.D. 1535.¹⁴ The Vicar of Llan-carvan held this Rectory in A.D. 1563, and served both churches.¹⁵ The living was a rectory worth gross £369 in A.D. 1835, and William Rayer was the Patron.¹⁶

II.—The Parish of Gileston derives its name from the family of Giles, or Jules, which in A.D. 1350 was returned as holding “the manor of Gileston with the advowson of the same church, by service of one knight's fee worth £4 12s. 2d. per annum.”¹⁷ In the earlier

1, NHA. 136, and CGMG. 419, 420 2, CCM. i. 108; ii. 328, 329 3, CCM. iv. 68 4, CGMG. 420 5, CCM. ii. 248 6, CCM. ii. 396 7, CCM. ii. 248, note 8, CGMG. 365 9, CCM. iv. 68; CGMG. 454 10, CCM. iv. 337, 371 11, CCM. iii. 564; CGMG. 427 12, CCM. iii. 498 13, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 14, VE. iv. 353 15, Kitchin 16, ER. ii. 614, 615 17, CCM. ii. 134

record of 1262 it was included in the Nerbers' great manor of Aberthaw, or Saint Athan's, worth four knights' fees,¹⁸ which in A.D. 1317 we find held by six persons, of whom "John Juell" was one.¹⁹ The manor and advowson remained in the Giles family until the close of the seventeenth century²⁰; they held the estate by a lease for 1,000 years under Castleton.²¹

The Church was worth £2 in A.D. 1291,²² and £5 18s. od. in A.D. 1535.²³ The living was vacant in A.D. 1563, but there was a curate there to do service.²⁴ In A.D. 1807 the "rectory" of Gileston received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and in A.D. 1809 another £200²⁵ to meet two benefactions of £100 each from the Rev. J. Edwards and Mrs. Pyncombe's Trustees respectively.²⁶ It was a Rectory worth gross £80 in A.D. 1835, when the Rev. J. Edwardes, husband of the heiress of the manor,²⁷ was the Patron and also the Rector.²⁸

III.—The Parish of Eglwys Brewis stands in the great manor of Aberthaw or St. Athan's; it comprises the "fine little lordship" of the same name,²⁹ which was held of Castleton.³⁰ This Lordship, or part of it was held by John Basset, of Beaupre, in A.D. 1492,³¹ and the Basset family held it until A.D. 1662 when it was conveyed to Evan Seys,³² whose family seem to have obtained certain rights in it as early as A.D. 1522,³³ 1524,³⁴ 1537³⁵ and 1572³⁶; the transactions of these years show that the advowson went with the manor.

The Church was worth £2 in A.D. 1254,³⁷ £5 in A.D. 1291,³⁸ and £4 os. 2d. in A.D. 1535.³⁹ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁴⁰ The living was styled a Rectory in A.D. 1835, worth gross £93: and J. D. Llewelyn was the Patron.⁴¹

IV.—The Parish of Flemingston stands in the great manor of Aberthaw or Saint Athan's, and comprises the sub-manor of Flemingston or Flimston, which in A.D. 1317 was held by Philip le Fleming.⁴² The le Fleming line ended in an heiress, who married a Thomas, of Llanfihangel, through whom the property came by sale to the Wyndhams of Dunraven.⁴³

The Church is dedicated to Saint Michael, and was worth 4 marks in A.D. 1254,⁴⁴ £2 in A.D. 1291,⁴⁵ and £5 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1535.⁴⁶ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁴⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was a rectory worth gross £200, in the patronage of Lord Dunraven.⁴⁸

V.—The Parish of St. Mary Church comprises the manor of that name,⁴⁹ which went with the manor of Llandough in A.D. 1317, 1427,⁵⁰

18, CCM. i. 108, cp. ii. 328, 329 19, CCM. iv. 68 20, CCM. ii. 134; CGMG. 400 21, NHA. 136 22, CCM. iii. 505 23, VE. iv. 353 24, Kitchin 25, Hodgson cccviii. 26, Hodgson clxxxiii. 27, CGMG. 401 28, ER. ii. 618, 619 29, NHA. 134 30, CGMG. 349 31, CGMG. 349; CCM. ii. 236 32, CGMG. 353; NHA. 134 33, CCM. ii. 259; CGMG. 218 34, CCM. ii. 264 35, CCM. ii. 294; CCM. iv. 470 36, CCM. ii. 340 37, CCM. iii. 499 38, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 39, VE. iv. 354 40, Kitchin 41, ER. ii. 616, 617 42, CCM. iv. 68; CGMG. 383 43, CGMG. 385 44, CCM. iii. 498 45, CCM. iii. 505 46, VE. iv. 352 47, Kitchin 48, ER. ii. 618, 619 49, NHA. 135 50, CCM. iv. 67, 337

and 1444,⁵¹ and belonged to the same owner. The advowson went with the manor in A.D. 1427: and both together were conveyed to Sir William Herbert in A.D. 1456.⁵²

The Church was called "St. Mary's on the Mountain," to distinguish it from "St. Mary's by Gelligarn," in the valuations of A.D. 1254,⁵³ 1291,⁵⁴ and 1535,⁵⁵ when it was returned as worth 4 marks, £5, and £6 respectively. In A.D. 1563 its "parson" was resident⁵⁶: and in A.D. 1835 its Rectory was included in the same valuation and patronage as Llandough.⁵⁷

VI.—The Parish of Llandough (West) comprises the manor of that name,⁵⁸ which at the end of the twelfth century was held by Adam le Walsh.⁵⁹ In A.D. 1262 it was valued £10, and belonged to another Adam le Walsh,⁶⁰ who still held it in A.D. 1317, with the Manor of St. Mary Church, both together being worth £30.⁶¹ In A.D. 1427 "the Manor of Llandough and St. Mary Church," with the advowson of the churches, was confirmed to Elizabeth, widow of Robert Walsh, late lord thereof.⁶² This property passed by marriage in A.D. 1429 to the de Anne family, who sold it to Sir William Thomas of Raglan in A.D. 1444⁶³: and in A.D. 1456 it was conveyed to Sir William Herbert.⁶⁴

The Church was valued 4 marks in A.D. 1254.⁶⁵ It defies identification in the A.D. 1291 list⁶⁶: but it was a Rectory worth £5 7s. 1d. in A.D. 1535,⁶⁷ and had a resident parson in A.D. 1563.⁶⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was a Rectory, which went with St. Mary Church, and was valued with it at gross £263: C. R. M. Talbot was the Patron.⁶⁹

VII.—The Parish of Llanfihangel, or Llanmihangel, near Cowbridge, comprises the manor of that name which was held in conjunction with the Manor of Penllin by John le Norreis⁷⁰ in A.D. 1317.⁷¹ In the sixteenth century it belonged to the Thomas family,⁷² who sold it about A.D. 1650 to Humphrey Edwin, from whom it descended to the Wyndhams.⁷³

The Church was worth 4 marks in A.D. 1254,⁷⁴ £5 in A.D. 1291,⁷⁵ and 1535.⁷⁶ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁷⁷ It was styled a rectory worth gross £150 in A.D. 1835 when Lord Dunraven was the Patron.⁷⁸

VIII.—The Parish of Llanmaes comprises the manor of that name,⁷⁹ which in A.D. 1262 was divided into two portions; two-thirds of the knight's fee being held by Walter de Sully, the other one third by the heir of Gilbert de Constantine.⁸⁰ In A.D. 1317 the larger

51, CGMG. 465, 470 52, CCM. iv. 371 53, CCM. iii. 498 54, CCM. iii. 505; and TE. 279 55, VE. iv. 354 56, Kitchin 57, ER. ii. 622, 623 58, NHA. 135 59, CGMG. 470 60, CCM. i. 108 61, CCM. iv. 67 62, CCM. iv. 337 63, CGMG. 465, 470 64, CCM. iv. 371 65, CCM. iii. 498 66, CCM. iii. 505; and TE. 279 67, VE. iv. 353 68, Kitchin 69, ER. ii. 622, 623 70, CGMG. 423 71, CCM. iv. 67: compare i. 108 72, CCM. ii. 272, 284; CGMG. 273 73, NHA. 125; CGMG. 385 74, CCM. iii. 498 75, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 76, VE. iv. 352 77, Kitchin 78, ER. ii. 624, 625 79, NHA. 133, fin. 80, CCM. i. 108

portion had come to William de Braose.⁸¹ Perhaps the real lord of the fee was the le Fleming family, which ended in an heiress who married a Malifant whose descendents held the manor until the end of the fifteenth century.⁸² The site of Castle Malifant is still marked in this Parish.⁸³ The Earl of Pembroke held the advowson of the Church in the seventeenth century.⁸⁴

The Church was valued 5 marks in A.D. 1254,⁸⁵ £13 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1291,⁸⁶ and £10 10s. 4d. in A.D. 1535.⁸⁷ Its parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁸⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a Rectory worth gross £294, in the patronage of the Marquess of Bute.⁸⁹

IX.—The Parish of Marcross comprises the manor of that name, which belonged to Sir Philip de Marcross in A.D. 1189-1200. The Marcross family ended in an heiress, with whom on her marriage the manor passed to William le Butler or Pincerna, in about A.D. 1250.⁹⁰ In A.D. 1262 it was valued at 1 knight's fee, worth £10, and held by the heir of Richard le Butler.⁹¹ Perhaps the Butlers transferred the manor to the de Anne family, who certainly were its lords in A.D. 1343⁹² and for three centuries later.⁹³ At all events in A.D. 1317 the manor was divided between John de la Bere, who had married a Butler, and Margaret, widow of John de Anne.⁹⁴ Sir Richard Basset had one moiety of Marcross in the seventeenth century.⁹⁵ Sir Philip de Marcross, about A.D. 1196, gave 36 acres of arable land to Neath Abbey,⁹⁶ which was returned in A.D. 1291 as holding 20 acres of land and 71 acres of meadow in the fee of Marcross.⁹⁷ Margam Abbey also had some property here in A.D. 1336.⁹⁸ The Neath property was described in A.D. 1535 simply as being in "the fee of Nash Marcross and Monkton,"⁹⁹ and was purchased in A.D. 1542 by Thomas Stradling, Esquire.¹⁰⁰

The Church was a Rectory worth 5 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁰¹ and £10 in A.D. 1291.¹⁰² It was a Rectory worth £10 12s. 6d. in A.D. 1535.¹⁰³ It had a Parson and a Curate in A.D. 1563.¹⁰⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was a "rectory" worth gross £211 : there was no Impropiator, and the Patron was the Chapter of Llandaff.¹⁰⁵

X.—The Parish of Llandow comprises the manor of that name, which was held by William de Winton in A.D. 1262¹⁰⁶ and by the heirs of John de Winton in A.D. 1317, being worth 1 knight's fee.¹⁰⁷ Nicholas and Michael de Winton held it in A.D. 1320.¹⁰⁸

The Church was valued 5 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁰⁹ and probably £6 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291,¹¹⁰ and £7 10s. 8d. in A.D. 1535.¹¹¹ The

81, CCM. iv. 67 82, NHA. 105, and 134, init.; CCM. ii. 393 83, Ordnance map 84, NHA. 134 85, CCM. iii. 499 86, CCM. iii. 505; TE. 279 87, VE. iv. 353 88, Kitchin 89, ER. ii. 620, 621 90, CGMG. 434; NHA. 115 91, CCM. i. 108 92, CGMG. 464 93, NHA. 136 94, CCM. iv. 68 95, NHA. 136, fin. 96, CCM. i. 42 97, TE. 282 98, Part ii. 40 99, VE. iv. 351 100, see Part ii. 39 101, CCM. iii. 498, 499 102, TE. 279 103, VE. iv. 353 104, Kitchin 105, ER. ii. 624, 625, and Appendix 25 106, CCM. i. 108 107, CCM. iv. 67 108, CGMG. 420, 471 109, CCM. iii. 499 110, TE. 279 111, VE. iv. 353

Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹¹² In A.D. 1835 the living was styled a Rectory worth gross £266, in the patronage of Jesus College, Oxford.¹¹³

XI.—The Parish of Llanilid comprised part of the manor of Ruthyn,¹¹⁴ which belonged to the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1316,¹¹⁵ and 1317.¹¹⁶ The remainder of it, was, perhaps, in the Honour of Coity held, in A.D. 1317, by the Turbervilles.¹¹⁷ The owner of Llanilid in the twelfth century was Rhys ap Iestyn ap Gwrgant,¹¹⁸ unless his place should be identified with Llantwit by Neath or with Cil-y-bebill.¹¹⁹ The name lent itself to confusion in the manuscripts. In the thirteenth century valuations it was taken as being "Saint Julit's"¹²⁰; in a will of A.D. 1690 it was spelt "Saint Juliet's."¹²¹ It is most likely of Celtic origin.¹²²

The Church was always located in the Ancient Deanery of Groneath, and was valued 3 marks in A.D. 1254,¹²³ £4 in A.D. 1291,¹²⁴ and £8 in A.D. 1535, when it was classified among the "rectories."¹²⁵ Llanilid had a resident parson in A.D. 1563, and Llanharan was annexed to it as a chapel.¹²⁶ In A.D. 1835 the Living was a Rectory worth, with its chapel, gross £253 : and the Crown was the Patron.¹²⁷

XII.—The Parish of Llanharan is a Civil Parish,¹²⁸ and has been since the sixteenth century, if not earlier, a chapelry annexed to Llanilid. It stands entirely in the lordship of Ruthyn,¹²⁹ and comprises the forest of Garth Maelog, which the Lord of Glamorgan held himself in A.D. 1316.¹³⁰ Llanharan submanor belonged to the Powell family in the eighteenth century.¹³¹

It is not unlikely that Llanharan Church was included in the Tewkesbury possessions in A.D. 1180;¹³² if so, the Abbey's claims to it were not sustained. The name otherwise does not occur in our lists until we come to A.D. 1563, when it was declared to be a chapel annexed to Llanilid, and to have "in it christening and burying as a parish church."¹³³ It therefore belonged to Groneath Deanery,¹³⁴ as did Llanilid. In A.D. 1835 it was still a Curacy of Llanilid.¹³⁵

XIII.—The Parish of Coity comprises the two civil parishes or Coity Higher and Lower,¹³⁶ and stands in the lordship of Coity Anglia and Coity Walia, within the Honour of Coity,¹³⁷ which was held by "sergeancy of hunting"¹³⁸ by the Turberville family in A.D. 1262¹³⁹ and 1317,¹⁴⁰ and earlier,¹⁴¹ and was valued as worth four knights' fees,

112, Kitchen 113, ER. ii. 622, 623 114, NHA. 134 115, CCM. i. 231
116, CCM. iv. 64 117, CCM. iv. 68 118, CGMG. 77, 99 119, see Part ii.
39 120, CCM. iii. 491, 498, 505 121, CGMG. 393 122, Birch N. 59 123,
CCM. iii. 498 124, CCM. iii. 505 125, VE. iv. 353 126, Kitchen
127, ER. ii. 622, 623 128, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 4, 12 229, CCM.
ii. 297; NHA. 134 130, CCM. i. 231 131, CGMG. 162 : on its earlier owners,
see 122 132, CCM. i. 21, reading "Llanharan" for "Llanparan" 133, Kitchen
134, The boundary shewn in the map annexed to Part ii. is incorrect at this
point : it should include Llanharan in Groneath Deanery 135, ER. ii. 622, 623
136, Glamorganshire Census, 1901, 12 137, NHA. 135 138, Taswell Lang-
mead, "English Constitutional History," 63 139, CCM. i. 108 140, CCM.
iv. 68 141, CGMG. 452

worth £60. The Gamage family¹⁴² by marriage obtained part of this estate, which thus came to the Earl of Leicester,¹⁴³ who was Patron of the Church in the seventeenth century.¹⁴⁴

In the Charter of A.D. 1180¹⁴⁵ Tewkesbury Abbey was confirmed in the claim to two-thirds of the tithe of the Lordship of Coity¹⁴⁶; and the Abbey still drew from the Rectory in A.D. 1535 the sum of 6/8,¹⁴⁷ by which the Rector or the Patron must have compounded for the tithes.

The Church was valued 10 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁴⁸ £10 in A.D. 1291,¹⁴⁹ and £22 4s. 4d. in A.D. 1535.¹⁵⁰ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁵¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a rectory, with the chapel of Nolton attached, and was worth gross £420, in the patronage of the Earl of Dunraven.¹⁵²

XIV.—The Parish of St. Bride's Minor stands, apparently, in the Lordship of Coity Walia, within the "Honour of Coity."¹⁵³ A charter shows that Welshmen were numerous here in the thirteenth century.¹⁵⁴ The advowson of the Church belonged to the Earl of Leicester in the seventeenth century.¹⁵⁵

The Church was valued £1 in A.D. 1254,¹⁵⁶ £2 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1291,¹⁵⁷ and £5 6s. 8d. in A.D. 1535.¹⁵⁸ The parson was, apparently, non-resident in 1563.¹⁵⁹ The living was a "Rectory," worth gross £176, and the Earl of Dunraven was the Patron in A.D. 1835.¹⁶⁰

XV.—The Parish of Coychurch comprises the two civil parishes of Coychurch Higher and Lower,¹⁶¹ and stands probably in the Lordship of Coity Walia, within the Honour of Coity.¹⁶² Pagan Turberville held one knight's fee in Coychurch in A.D. 1317.¹⁶³ The Manor of Coychurch and the advowson of the Church belonged to the Turbervilles in the fifteenth century.¹⁶⁴ The Earl of Leicester was the Patron in the seventeenth century.¹⁶⁵

The Church of Coychurch was valued 10 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁶⁶ £10 in A.D. 1291,¹⁶⁷ and £22 3s. 8d. (including 53/8 from the chapel annexed) in A.D. 1535.¹⁶⁸ The parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁶⁹ In A.D. 1835 the living was a rectory, worth gross £450, and the Earl of Dunraven was the Patron.¹⁷⁰

XVI.—The Parish of Peterston-super-Montem is a civil parish, but, for ecclesiastical purposes, is a chapelry annexed to Coychurch.¹⁷¹ Probably it stands in the Manor of Coity Walia, within the Honour of Coity.¹⁷² The Welsh name is Llanbedr Fynydd. The Gamage family

142, CGMG. 389 143, CCM. ii. 78 144, NHA. 135 145, CCM. i. 21
146, Part ii. 35 147, VE. ii. 477; CCM. iv. 488 148, CCM. iii. 498 149, CCM.
CCM. iii. 504; TE. 279 150, VE. iv. 352 151, Kitchin 152, ER. ii. 616, 617
153, NHA. 135 154, CCM. iii. 426 155, NHA. 135 156, CCM. iii. 498
157, CCM. iii. 505 158, VE. iv. 353 159, Kitchin 160, ER. ii. 614, 615
161, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 12 162, NHA. 135 163, CCM. iv. 66
164, CGMG. 455 165, NHA. 135; CCM. ii. 78 166, CCM. iii. 498 167,
CCM. iii. 504; TE. 279 168, VE. iv. 352 169, Kitchin 170, ER. ii. 616, 617
171, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 3, 13 172, NHA. 135

succeeded by marriage to some of the Turberville property in the fourteenth century¹⁷³: and a branch of the Gamages was settled in this parish.¹⁷⁴

The original church is now in ruins, but its site is still marked.¹⁷⁵ It was, undoubtedly, the "chapel annexed" which contributed 53/8 to the Rectory of Coychurch in A.D. 1535¹⁷⁶: and consequently must have been included in the Groneath Deanery. But it is not mentioned by name¹⁷⁷ in the thirteenth and sixteenth century valuations. In the A.D. 1563 list it is styled a "chapel of ease" belonging to Coychurch, "which hath neither christening nor burying."¹⁷⁸ It was a curacy attached to Coychurch in A.D. 1835.¹⁷⁹

XVII.—The Parish of Llangan seems to have belonged to the "Honour of Coity," a Lordship held by the Turberville family, by sergeancy of hunting,¹⁸⁰ in the twelfth century.¹⁸¹ At all events, the Manor of Llangan belonged to a Turberville in A.D. 1525¹⁸² and 1546¹⁸³: and again in 1597, when a Turberville held a "third turn in the advowson of the Church of Llangan."¹⁸⁴ The Manor of Newland, held by the Turbervilles in A.D. 1411, seems to extend into this Parish.¹⁸⁵

The Church was valued 4 marks in A.D. 1254,¹⁸⁶ £5 in A.D. 1291,¹⁸⁷ and £13 1s. od. in A.D. 1535.¹⁸⁸ The parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹⁸⁹ In A.D. 1835 the living was a Rectory, worth gross £244: and Lords Clarendon and Dunraven were the Patrons.¹⁹⁰

XVIII.—The Parish of Newton Nottage contains 3414 acres.¹⁹¹ The fee was known by this double name in A.D. 1301 and later;¹⁹² but it was also spoken of as if it consisted of two manors Newton and Nottage.¹⁹³

The Manor of Newton was held by the de Cardiff family in the twelfth century, and included the Sker property. The heiress of this family married Sir Thomas Sandtford,¹⁹⁴ but in A.D. 1262 a quarter of the fee worth £15 was held by Adam de Piretone.¹⁹⁵ In the fifteenth century it was held by the Lord of Glamorgan himself, who exchanged it for three years with Margam Abbey for Resolven.¹⁹⁶ But Margam had claimed the Sker estate in this parish very early, and had sold it to Neath Abbey before the close of the twelfth century.¹⁹⁷ Walter Burdon had also given to Neath Abbey 10 acres in Newton fee at the same period.¹⁹⁸ The Neath monks, and those of Margam at South Cornelaui,¹⁹⁹ came into collision during the thirteenth century over the right of pasturage on Newton Down.²⁰⁰

173, CGMG. 389 174, CGMG. 394 175, Ordnance map 176, VE. iv. 352
 177, The "Lampered" of TE. 279 is a misprint for "Llantrithyd": compare
 CCM. iii. 503 178, Kitchin 179, ER. ii. 616. 617 180, Taswell Langmead,
 "English Constitutional History," 63 181, CGMG. 452 182, CCM. ii. 267
 183, CGMG. 457 184, CCM. ii. 367 185, CCM. ii. 76; NHA. 135 186, CCM.
 iii. 498 187, TE. 279; CCM. iii. 505 188, VE. iv. 353 189, Kitchin
 190, ER. ii. 620, 621 191, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 17 192, CCM. iv.
 9, 368, 423 193, CCM. iv. 367; cp. i. 141 194, CCM. iii. 81; CGMG. 373;
 NHA. 134 195, CCM. i. 108 196, CCM. iv. 367, 368 197, Birch M. 48
 198, CCM. i. 61; cp. iv. 9 199, see Part ii. 59 200, CCM. iii. 397

In A.D. 1291 Neath held 4 carucates of land, and 20 acres of meadow at Sker²⁰¹: and the Grange of Sker was worth £6 12s. od. in A.D. 1535, out of which (however) certain annual payments were made.²⁰² The Turbervilles were tenants of Neath, and their heiress married a Loughor of Tythegston.²⁰³ Sker is a Civil Parish at the present day,²⁰⁴ and is probably titheless. "Noge Court" was in the possession of Margam Abbey in A.D. 1535,²⁰⁵ and was sold in A.D. 1540 to Sir Rice Mansell, Knight.²⁰⁶ In the seventeenth century the Manor of Newton Nottage was divided between the Earl of Pembroke, Richard Loughor, Esq., and the heir of Sir William Herbert, Knt.,²⁰⁷ who exercised the Patronage of the Church in turn.²⁰⁸

It is possible that the Church was once a chapel of the Knights Hospitallers who certainly held land in the Parish of Merthyr Mawr,²⁰⁹ and the neighbourhood of Newcastle.²¹⁰ The Patron Saint of the Order was Saint John the Baptist,²¹¹ to whom Newton Church is dedicated.²¹² Perhaps it is "the chapel of St. John" to which Tewkesbury made a futile claim, on the ground that it belonged to Newcastle Church, in A.D. 1146.²¹³ The Archdeacon of Llandaff²¹⁴ received a considerable pension annually from the Rector, as we find in the valuations of A.D. 1254²¹⁵ and A.D. 1535.²¹⁶ The Living was worth £5 in A.D. 1254 and 1291,²¹⁷ and £17 6s. 4d. in A.D. 1535 when it was classified as a Rectory.²¹⁸ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²¹⁹ In A.D. 1835 it was a Rectory worth gross £414; and the Patrons were "the Proprietors of the Manor of Newton Nottage."²²⁰

XIX.—The Parish of Llantwit-by-Neath comprises the civil parishes of Llantwit Lower and Clyne.²²¹ It is situated in the Lordship of Neath Citra,²²² which may have formed part of the property of Sir Richard Granville, the founder of Neath Abbey²²³; but most likely his estate lay entirely to the west of the river, because in A.D. 1316²²⁴ and 1317²²⁵ the Town, Castle, and Manor of Neath, and the advowson of Neath Church, were in the hands of the Lord of Glamorgan. Neath Abbey had 15 acres of pasture at Cefn Saeson, in this parish, in A.D. 1291.²²⁶ We learn from a Charter of A.D. 1336 that William le Zouche, Lord of Glamorgan, about A.D. 1330, gave to Neath Abbey, "one burgage in the marsh of Neath called Small Walles, with the advowson of the Church of Blessed Iltud of the same town, together with one chapel and all other its belongings."²²⁷ This gift was confirmed by the Pope in A.D. 1344²²⁸; but probably it failed for lack of the royal licence.²²⁹ The Lord of Glamorgan appears to have held the advowson always.²³⁰

201, TE. 282 202, VE. iv. 351 203, CGMG. 457 204, Glamorganshire
 Census 1901, 13 205, VE. iv. 352 206, CCM. iv. 477 207, NHA. 134
 208, NHA. 136 209, CCM. ii. 127 210, see Part ii. 46 211, see Part ii. 108
 212, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 4 213, CCM. i. 10 214, see Part i. 7
 215, CCM. iii. 492, 498 216, VE. iv. 345, 353 217, CCM. iii. 498, 506 218, VE.
 iv. 353 219, Kitchen 220, ER. ii. 628, 629 221, Glamorganshire Census
 1901, 12, 17 222, Birch N. 274; NHA 134 223, see Part ii. 38 224, CCM.
 i. 238, ff. 225, CCM. iv. 64, 69 226, TE. 282 227, CCM. iv. 161; Birch N.
 122, 128 228, Birch N. 133 229, see Part ii. 39 230, NHA. 134

The "Church of Neath" was worth 5 marks in A.D. 1254,²³¹ and £5 in A.D. 1291²³²; and in A.D. 1535 the Living was classified as a "Rectory" worth £16 13s. 4d.²³³ The entry of A.D. 1563 says "Llantwit by Neath, being a Parochial Church, hath a chapel annexed called Neath situating in the Town of Neath . . . and hath christening and burying and other divine service as a Parish Church": the Parson was resident.²³⁴ In A.D. 1835 the style is changed; Llantwit has become a "Curacy" attached to the "rectory of Neath," both together being worth £454; and the Patron was H. J. Grant.²³⁵

XX.—The Parish of Neath includes the Town of Neath, and is a separate Civil Parish.²³⁶

It is worth considering whether "the chapel of St. Thomas on land which William, Earl of Gloucester, gave to William, son of Henry, between the waters of Avan and Neath"²³⁷ may have been St. Thomas' Church in Neath Town: if so, Tewkesbury claimed it in A.D. 1180.²³⁸ The Church was, doubtless, the "chapel" of Llantwit mentioned in William le Zouche's charter of A.D. 1330²³⁹; and was certainly regarded as a "parochial chapel" in A.D. 1563.²⁴⁰

Neath Abbey had property in the Town which was worth £2 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1535.²⁴¹

231, CCM. iii. 498 232, CCM. iii. 506; TE. 279 233, VE. iv. 353 234, Kitchen 235, ER. ii. 626, 627 236, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 13 237, CCM. i. 21
238, Part ii. 34, sect. 5 239, see above, under Llantwit 240, Kitchen 241, VE. iv. 351; CCM. iv. 633



CHAPTER IV.

Rectories in the Ancient Deanery of Newport.

I.—The Ecclesiastical Parish of Bedwas now stands partly in the County of Glamorgan, and partly in that of Monmouth.¹ Of its constituent civil parishes,² Rudry and Van,³ containing 3520 acres, are in the former: and the civil parish of Bedwas containing 4195 acres in the latter.⁴ This arrangement is explained by the fact that the present county boundaries were not fixed until the sixteenth century.⁵ In earlier days the dominion of the Lord of Glamorgan extended eastwards as far as the Usk.⁶ In A.D. 1295, 1306, 1316 and 1317 Rudry is specially named as his possession.⁷ The Van was held by the Lewis family in the middle of the sixteenth century⁸; and the description of their property makes it clear that Bedwas and Rudry were reckoned as parts of the lordship of Senghenydd.⁹

The Church of Bedwas is dedicated to Saint Barrog.¹⁰ In A.D. 1102 it was given by Robert of Hay to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and was then regarded as belonging to the Parish of Bassaleg.¹¹ But there is no trace of an impropriation at a later date. The Bishop of Llandaff was, however, probably the Patron of the Living as he was of Bassaleg. The Church was worth 40 shillings in A.D. 1254,¹² but is not mentioned in the valuation of A.D. 1291. It was styled a rectory, worth £10 17s. 6d. in A.D. 1535,¹³ and had a resident parson in A.D. 1563.¹⁴ The parsonage had been leased to Sir Edward Lewis, Knight, before A.D. 1603 when we read "it is in lease for many years to come: worth £80 per annum: the rent reserved is so small as it continueth void without an incumbent: Sir Edward Lewis, Knight, holdeth it, and alloweth the curate £10 per annum."¹⁵ Sometime later the Living was "accustomably held in commendam" by the Bishop of Llandaff,¹⁶ and therefore its value was not recorded separately in A.D. 1835.¹⁷

Rudry is a civil parish, but probably not a parochial chapelry, although the church was said to belong to the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1295.¹⁸ It is not mentioned again¹⁹ until A.D. 1835, when it was described as a curacy annexed to Bedwas.²⁰

1, Glamorganshire Census, 1901, 3 2, Idem 13, 14 3, CGMG. 40, 41
 4, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 19 5, CCM. iv. 465 6, LM. 15; and NHA.
 45 7, CCM. iii. 580; iv. 35, 64; i. 248 8, CGMG. 40 9, Idem 41
 10, Coxe "Monmouthshire," i. 69 11, CCM. i. 2; see Part i. 14 12, NT.
 13, VE. iv. 362 14, Kitchin 15, Godwin 16, ER. i. 7 17, ER
 ii. 614, 615 18, CCM. iii. 580 19, The reading in NT. appears to be
 "Bucheri," not "Rutheri," as in CCM. iii. 495 20, ER. ii. 614, 615

II.—The Parish of Machen, like that of Bedwas, stands in two of the modern counties²¹: the civil parish, Rhyd-y-gwern, containing 722 acres, is in Glamorganshire,²² and the civil parishes of Machen Upper and Machen Lower are in Monmouthshire.²³ The Lordship of Machen was held by Meredith ap Griffith, under the Lord of Glamorgan, in A.D. 1262²⁴: it is evidently meant by the word “Maghhay” in the A.D. 1306 list of the lord’s property.²⁵ In A.D. 1446 it belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Bucks.²⁶ The Manor of Abercarne, held by Llantarnam Abbey, was part of this lordship.²⁷

The Church of “Mahhayan” was regarded as a chapel of Bassaleg in A.D. 1102, and with it given to Glastonbury Abbey.²⁸ But there is no trace of its impropriation in later days. It was valued with Mynyddislwyn as worth 40 shillings in the valuation of A.D. 1254,²⁹ but not apparently in that of A.D. 1291. The living was classified as a Rectory in A.D. 1535, worth £10 19s. od.³⁰: and had a resident parson in A.D. 1563.³¹ In A.D. 1835 it was a Rectory worth gross £351 per annum, and Sir C. Morgan was the Patron.³²

III.—The Parish of Michaelston-Fedwy, or Michaelston-y-Vedw, like Bedwas and Machen, stands in two of the modern counties. The civil Parish of Michaelston, or Church hamlet, is in Monmouthshire³³; and the civil parish of Llanvedw, or Llanvedw hamlet, in Glamorganshire.³⁴ Llanvedw Manor belonged to the Lord of Glamorgan in A.D. 1295³⁵ and 1316³⁶ and 1317.³⁷ Ruperra, in Llanvedw, was held by a family called Lewis during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.³⁸ There is no church now in Llanvedw.

The Church of Saint Michael was worth 4 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254,³⁹ and £5 in that of A.D. 1291.⁴⁰ It was classified among the Rectories in A.D. 1535, as worth £7 16s. 2d.,⁴¹ and had a resident parson in A.D. 1563.⁴² The Rectory was worth gross £400 in A.D. 1835, and C. K. K. Tynte was the Patron.⁴³

21, Glamorganshire Census 1901, 4 21, Idem 14 22, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 19 24, CCM. i. 109 25, CCM. iv. 36 26, CGMG. 410 27, VE. iv. 365
 28, CCM. i. 2; see Part i. 14 29, NT. 30, VE. iv. 362 31, Kitchin
 32, ER. ii. 624, 625 33, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, 13 34, Glamorgan-
 shire Census 1901, 4, 12 35, CCM. iii. 580 36, CCM. i. 248 37, CCM. iv. 65
 38, CGMG. 536 39, NT. 40, TE. 279 41, VE. iv. 362 42, Kitchin
 43, ER. ii. 626, 627



CHAPTER V.

Rectories in the Ancient Deanery of Abergavenny.

I.—The Parish of Llanvaply stood on the manor of Wernerid in the Lordship of Abergavenny,¹ and was probably held by the chief lord himself.² At the end of the eighth century, or thereabouts, the Church and some land was given to the Cathedral of Llandaff,³ which has however failed to retain possession.

The Church “de Eglosemapel” is valued 25 shillings in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁴ but not mentioned in that of A.D. 1291. The Living was a Rectory worth £10 8s. 5d. in A.D. 1535,⁵ and had a resident parson in A.D. 1563.⁶ The Rectory was worth gross £239 in A.D. 1835, and the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron,⁷ as he had been throughout the eighteenth century.⁸

II.—The Parish of Llanvetherine comprises Llanvetherine Manor,⁹ which appears to have been held generally by the chief lord¹⁰; and also the Manors of Cefn-y-ddwy-glywyd, Gelliwig and Wern-y-cwm, each worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight’s fee, in the Lordship of Abergavenny.¹¹ In the British period the Church and about 54 acres of land were given for ever to the Cathedral of Llandaff,¹² which seems to have lost possession in the eleventh century.

The Church of “Lanwerthin” was valued 6 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254.¹³ In that of A.D. 1291 it was worth £6.¹⁴ The Living was classified among the rectories in A.D. 1535, as worth £15 3s. 10d.¹⁵ There was a parson and a curate in A.D. 1563.¹⁶ It was a rectory worth gross £260 in A.D. 1835, and the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron,¹⁷ as he had been during the eighteenth century.¹⁸

III.—The Parish of Llangattock nigh Usk comprises parts of the Manors of Parc Lettice, Castell Arnallt, and Coed Morgan, all in the Lordship of Abergavenny, which were held by the Welsh princes Dyfnwal and his son Sitsyllt until A.D. 1176.¹⁹ Coed Morgan was retained by the chief lord in his own hands until the fourteenth century.²⁰

1, BHM. 146 2, BHM. 293 3, RLL. 419 4, NT. 5, VE. iv. 357
6, Kitchin 7, ER. ii. 624, 625 8, BHM. 299 9, BHM. 146 10, BHM. 263
11, BHM. 267 12, RLL. 487 13, NT. 14, CCM. iii. 502; TE. 278
15, VE. iv. 358 16, Kitchin 17, ER. ii. 620, 621 18, BHM. 271 19, BHM.
146; and 331, ff. 20, BHM. 332

The Church was valued 2 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254²¹: and in that of A.D. 1291 was valued 10 marks, or £6 13s. 4d.²² The Living was a rectory worth £11 12s. od. in A.D. 1535,²³ and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²⁴ The Rectory was worth gross £301 in A.D. 1835, and the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron,²⁵ as he had been for many centuries.²⁶

IV.—The Parish of Llansantffraed is a civil and ecclesiastical parish,²⁷ containing only 290 acres,²⁸ which now goes with Llanvihangel Gobion.²⁹ It comprises the manor of the same name, in the Lordship of Abergavenny.³⁰

The Church does not appear in the valuations of the thirteenth century. Its advowson, however, belonged to the Lord of Abergavenny, who in A.D. 1449 gave it to Philip Thomas, the holder of the Manor, whose descendants had it still in A.D. 1751.³¹ In A.D. 1535 there are two entries under the heading "Deanery of Abergavenny,"³² the first of which is "Parish Church of Saint Bride, of the fruits administered there," worth £2 11s. 9d.³³; the second is simply "the Parish of Saint Bride," whose income was £2 4s. 4d.³⁴ In A.D. 1563 it was styled a "parochial church," and had a resident "parson." The living was styled a "curacy" in A.D. 1773, when it received a benefaction of £200 from Earl Thanet's administratrix³⁵: in A.D. 1774 and 1808, it received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400.³⁷ But in A.D. 1835 it was styled a "Rectory," worth £75, and the Patron was Mrs. Jones.³⁸ In A.D. 1877 this living was consolidated with that of Llanvihangel Gobion.³⁹

V.—The Parish of Llanvihangel Ystern Llewern comprises two manors, namely, Llanvihangel and Ystern Llewern, both of which belonged to the Earl of Pembroke in the fifteenth century.⁴⁰ They were probably in the Lordship of the Three Castles, which originally belonged to the Great Lordship of Abergavenny until A.D. 1240 when the Three Castles were surrendered to the Crown.⁴¹ This explains why the advowson of the Church belonged to the Lordship of Abergavenny until 1876 when it was given by the lord to the Bishop of Llandaff.⁴²

The Church was valued £5 10s. in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁴³ and again in that of A.D. 1291.⁴⁴ The Living was a rectory worth £9 14s. 6d. in A.D. 1535,⁴⁵ and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁴⁶ It was a rectory worth gross £245 in A.D. 1835, and the Earl of Abergavenny was the Patron.⁴⁷

21, NT. 22, CCM. iii. 502; TE. 278 23, VE. iv. 356 24, Kitchin 25, ER. ii. 622, 623 26, BHM. 344 27, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 13 28, Idem 16 29, Idem 5 30, BHM. 317 31, BHM. 317 32, The Index VE. vi. 14 refers both entries to this place 33, VE. iv. 359 34, VE. iv. 360 35, Kitchin 36, Hodgson clxxi. 37, Hodgson cccx. 38, ER. ii. 620, 621 39, BHM. 320 40, BHM. 127 41, BHM. 69, 70 42, BHM. 134 43, NT. 44, CCM. iii. 502; TE. 278 45, VE. iv. 360 46, Kitchin 47, ER. ii. 624, 625



CHAPTER VI.

Rectories in the Ancient Deanery of Usk.

I.—The Parish of Mitchel Troy comprises the Manor of Troy or Trothwy, so called from the river of that name¹, which in A.D. 1322 came to Hugh le Despenser, together with the advowson of the church and of the chapel “Lancarvan” or Cwmcarvan.² “The extent of Troy Manor with Lancarvan,” and the Church of Troy had belonged to Earl Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Glamorgan, in A.D. 1295.³ Chepstow Priory drew tithes from Troy in A.D. 1168.⁴

The Church was valued 10 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁵ and with its chapel [Cwmcarvan], was valued £20 in A.D. 1291.⁶ The living was a rectory with Cwmcarvan Chapel annexed, in A.D. 1535, valued £13 6s. 8d.⁷ The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁸ In A.D. 1835 the rectory, with the curacy of Cwmcarvan annexed, was worth gross £416, and the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron.⁹

II.—The Parish of Cwmcarvan is a civil Parish,¹⁰ but ecclesiastically is a parochial chapelry dependent on Mitchel Troy,¹¹ the estate here belonging to the Manor of Troy.¹² In A.D. 1563 the chapel was described as having “both christening and burying as a Parish Church.”¹³

III.—The Parish of Llansoy about the beginning of the seventh century was given to the Cathedral of Llandaff,¹⁴ which has not, however, retained possession of it. The valuation of A.D. 1254 was made by “David, chaplain of Llansoy,”¹⁵ which may imply that the church then belonged to the Cathedral, but more probably that the rector was non-resident. In that year it was valued 7 marks,¹⁶ and in A.D. 1291 £6¹⁷; in neither case is it marked as appropriated. In A.D. 1295 it was accounted to be part of the property of Earl Gilbert de Clare,¹⁸ and in A.D. 1322 was conveyed to Hugh le Despenser as chief lord.¹⁹

In A.D. 1535 the living was styled a “Rectory” worth £6 15s. od.,²⁰ including 11/- tithes from the chapel of Llangynnog²¹ which the Rector of Llansoy must then have served; this chapelry is

1, Coxo “Monmouthshire” ii. 317 2, CCM. iv. 94 3, CCM. iii. 581
4, Part ii. 48 5, NT. 6, TE. 278 7, VE. iv. 366 8, Kitchin 9, ER. ii.
626, 627 10, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 12 11, Idem 5 12, CCM. iii. 581
13, Kitchin 14, RLL. 437 15, NT. 16, Ibid. 17, TE. 278 18, CCM.
iii. 582 19, CCM. iv. 94 20, VE. iv. 367 21, see Part i. 19

now in the Parish of Llanvihangel Tor-y-Mynydd, although it was formerly extra-parochial for ecclesiastical purposes.²² The Parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²³ In A.D. 1835 this "rectory" was worth gross £170, and the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron, and there was no impropriation.²⁴

IV.—The Parish of Gwernesney is perhaps to be recognized among the places claimed by the Liber Landavensis for the Cathedral.²⁵

Perhaps the Church is that spelt "Wamesti" worth £2 3s. 4d. in the valuation of A.D. 1254²⁶; but it is not apparent in the printed list of A.D. 1291. The living was a "rectory" worth £3 1s. 8d. in A.D. 1535,²⁷ and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²⁸ The "rectory" received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1810.²⁹ It was worth gross £124 in A.D. 1835, and the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron.³⁰

V.—The Parish of Wolves Newton contains 2656 acres,³¹ surrounded on all sides by Cathedral Churches.³² Its name is derived from the Wolff family, which lived here in the fifteenth century.³³

The Church of "Nova Villa" ³⁴ was valued 14 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254,³⁵ but is not mentioned in the printed edition of A.D. 1291. The living was classified as a "rectory" worth £8 9s. 0d. in A.D. 1535³⁶; and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.³⁷ It was a rectory worth gross £200 in A.D. 1835, and the Crown was the Patron.³⁸

VI.—The Parish of Llanllowell had its Church in A.D. 1254 (although it does not appear in the printed list of A.D. 1291), and Mr. Maurice was then its "rector." It was worth two marks.³⁹ Usk Priory had land here.⁴⁰ In A.D. 1535 the living was a Rectory worth £2 16s. 3d.⁴¹; and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁴² In A.D. 1603, however, we read "Llanllowell is a parsonage, leased for some 7 years to come, worth £20 per annum: it also continueth void for the cause above said [viz., the rent reserved is so small]. William Nicholas, gent., holdeth it, allowing the curate 40/- per annum."⁴³ In A.D. 1767, 1792, 1817, and 1826 this "rectory" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £800.⁴⁴ In A.D. 1835 the rectory was worth gross £130, and the Patron was the Incumbent, the Rev. J. A. Williams.⁴⁵

VII.—The Parish of Kemeys Inferior was originally connected with the Cathedral to which the estate was given at the beginning of the seventh century,⁴⁶ and then lost. The manor, in about A.D. 1234,

22, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5, note 23, Kitchin 24, ER. ii. 620, 621
 25, RLL. 503 26, NT. 27, VE. iv. 368 28, Kitchin 29, Hodson cccx.
 30, ER. ii. 618, 619 31, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 15 32, Ordnance map
 33, CGMG. 432 34, The other "Nova Villa," namely Shirenewton, is men-
 tioned under the Deanery of Netherwent 35, NT. 36, VE. iv. 368 37, Kitchin
 -8, ER. ii. 632, 633 39, NT. 40, Rickards 27, 46 41, VE. iv. 367 42, Kitchin
 Godwin 44, Hodgson cccx. 45, ER. ii. 622, 623 46, RLL. 433

was held by Stephen Kemeys, under the Lord of Caerleon.⁴⁷ Bullmore, a manor once belonging to Goldcliff Priory, appears to be in this parish.⁴⁸ The advowson of Kemeys Church came to Hugh le Despenser in A.D. 1322.⁴⁹

The Church was valued 4 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254⁵⁰; and was worth £5 in A.D. 1291,⁵¹ and £6 13s. 8d. in A.D. 1535, when it was classified as a rectory.⁵² The parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁵³ In A.D. 1774 and 1801 this rectory received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400.⁵⁴ In A.D. 1835 it was worth gross £144, and a person called Cotton was the Patron.⁵⁵

VIII.—The Parish of Tredunnoch had a Church worth 6 marks in A.D. 1254,⁵⁶ which was valued £5 in A.D. 1291.⁵⁷ In A.D. 1322 the advowson of this church came to Hugh le Despenser.⁵⁸ Were there chantry-lands here? At all events, Leyson ap Rice bought some property here belonging to suppressed foundations in A.D. 1557.⁵⁹ The living was styled a Rectory worth £10 4s. 8d. in A.D. 1535,⁶⁰ and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁶¹ The rectory was worth gross £239 in A.D. 1835, and C. H. Leigh was the Patron.⁶²

IX.—The Parish of Llangibby was once commonly known as Trerreg, or Traygruck, or Tregrug.⁶³ The Castle, and the Manor, and the advowson of the church belonged to Earl Gilbert de Clare, and passed to Hugh le Despenser in A.D. 1322.⁶⁴ The Cathedral of Llandaff had property here worth 2 shillings in A.D. 1535⁶⁵; the property of Usk Priory in this parish came at the Dissolution to the Williams family.⁶⁶

The "Church of Tregrug" was worth 7 marks in A.D. 1254, besides a "portion in the same" [church] worth 5 marks held by "Master Maurice,"⁶⁷ who at that time was the Precentor of the Cathedral.⁶⁸ In A.D. 1291 the church was valued £13 6s. 8d.⁶⁹ The living was classified a "Rectory" worth £19 16s. od. in A.D. 1535, when it is recorded that the rector was not resident.⁷⁰ In A.D. 1563, however, the parson was resident.⁷¹ The rectory was worth gross £550 in A.D. 1835, and W. A. Williams was the Patron.⁷²

X.—The Parish of Llandegveth was given in the seventh century to the Cathedral of Llandaff,⁷³ which has succeeded in retaining the adjoining parish of Llanddewi-fach.⁷⁴ In A.D. 1322 the advowson of this Church came to Hugh le Despenser.⁷⁵ The Church was valued 20 shillings in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁷⁶ but is not mentioned in the printed edition of A.D. 1291. It was classified as a Rectory

47, CGMG. 407 48, VE. iv. 376b 49, CCM. iv. 94 50, NT 51, TE. 278
 52, VE. iv. 367 53, Kitchin 54, Hodgson ccx. 55, ER. ii. 618, 619
 56, NT. 57, TE. 278, where it is mis-spelt "Tredelk" 58, CCM. iv. 94,
 where it is mis-spelt "Treydenanth" 59, CCM. iv. 531 60, VE. iv. 366
 61, Kitchin 62, ER. ii. 630, 631 63, Coxo "Monmouthshire" i. 117, 118
 64, CCM. iv. 37, 94 65, VE. iv. 346 66, Rickards 27 67, NT. 68, CCM.
 iii. 496 69, TE. 278 70, VE. iv. 366 71, Kitchin 72, ER. ii. 622, 62;
 73, RLL. 452, 543 74, See Part i. 19 75, CCM. iv. 94; where it is mis-spel
 "Landegewyth" 76, NT.; where it is mis-spelt "Landegenet"

worth £4 8s. od. in A.D. 1535, and the Rector also served the curacy of Llanddewi-fach.⁷⁷ There was a parson in A.D. 1563.⁷⁸ In A.D. 1835 it was styled a rectory worth gross £170, and W. A. Williams was the Patron.⁷⁹

XI.—The Parish of Panteg is a large one of 3,560 acres,⁸⁰ and formerly, before the civil parish of Griffithstown was taken from it,⁸¹ must have been considerably larger. In A.D. 1322 the advowson of the Church came to Hugh le Despenser.⁸²

The Church was considered to be too poor to be taxed in A.D. 1254,⁸³ and, perhaps for that reason, is not to be found in the printed edition of the A.D. 1291 valuation. It was a Rectory worth £5 7s. 8d. in A.D. 1535; and the rector served the curacy of Kilgoigan,⁸⁴ or Llanvihangel Pont-y-moel,⁸⁵ then and in A.D. 1563.⁸⁶ The Rectory was worth gross £401 in A.D. 1835, and C. H. Leigh was the Patron.⁸⁷

The ecclesiastical District of St. Hilda Griffithstown was formed out of this parish in A.D. 1898.⁸⁸

XII.—The Parish of Llanishen, in the county of Monmouth, derives its name from St. Dionysius, the saint to whom the Church was dedicated⁸⁹; in Welsh this was shortened to Nissien, the form which appears in the Liber Landavensis.⁹⁰ Perhaps this church is that claimed by Bishop Urban in A.D. 1119,⁹¹ although the names in the context of the documents suggest the Glamorganshire church; on the other hand, Llanishen parish in Monmouthshire is surrounded by Cathedral churches.

The Church was valued 7 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254.⁹² In that of A.D. 1291 it was declared to be worth £6 13s. 4d.,⁹³ but not (as others are) assigned to the Chapter of Llandaff. It is not mentioned at all in the valuation of A.D. 1535. In A.D. 1563 the Parish Church of "Llanesen" was declared, like that of Llangoven, to be appropriated to the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, both being served by the same "curate."⁹⁴ The list of A.D. 1603 reads—"Llanissen Curacy. The impropriation is held by the Earl of Worcester, under the grant of the Chapter of Llandaff. It is worth per annum £20. The Curate hath £3 6s. 8d."⁹⁵ These later records suggest that in A.D. 1535 its value was included in that of Llangoven; and explain how the Earl of Worcester held the advowson of "Lamsham" in A.D. 1651.⁹⁶ In A.D. 1737, 1767, 1787, 1807, 1827, and 1830 the "curacy" of Llanishen (Deanery of Usk) received

77, VE. iv. 367 78, Kitchin 79, ER. ii. 618, 619 80, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 18 81, Idem 4, 18 82, CCM. iv. 94 83, NT. 84, VE. iv. 367 85, see Part ii. 107 86, Kitchin 87, ER. ii. 628, 629 88, Monmouthshire 1901, 4 89, Monast. ii. 723 90, RLL. 503 91, RLL. 558, 570; CCM. iii. 46, 52 92, NT. 93, TE. 278 94, Kitchin 95, Godwin 96, Marsh 233

grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £1,200.⁷⁷ In A.D. 1835 the living was styled a "perpetual curacy," worth gross £71; and the Duke of Beaufort was the Patron and Impropriator.⁷⁸

Bishop Godwin's Return of A.D. 1603 shews that Llanishen was originally a Cathedral chapel, and should therefore have been described in Part I.

97, Hodgson cccx.

98, ER. ii. 620, 621



CHAPTER VII.

Rectorios In 'the Ancient Deanery of Netherwent.

I.—The Parish of Llanwern, or a part of it, belonged in the eighteenth century to a family called Van, from whom it descended to the Rouses of Cwrtyrala.¹

The Church was valued 1 mark in the valuation of A.D. 1254,² but does not appear in the printed edition of that of A.D. 1291. The living was classified as a Rectory worth £4 5s. od. in A.D. 1535³; it was held by the Rector of Llangstone in A.D. 1563.⁴ The rectory received grants amounting to £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1780 and 1792⁵; and it was worth £100 in A.D. 1835, when Sir T. Salusbury was the Patron.⁶

II.—The Parish of Llanmartin contains the estate called Pencoed, which belonged in A.D. 1482, to Sir Thomas Morgan, Knight.⁷

The Church was valued 2 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254⁸; and was worth £10 in A.D. 1291.⁹ The living was classified as a Rectory, worth £4 8s. 2d. in A.D. 1535¹⁰; and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.¹¹ In A.D. 1835 this rectory was united to the Rectory of Wilcrick, and both together were worth gross £208; T. and J. Perry were the Patrons.¹²

III.—The Parish of Wilcrick once existed apart from that of Llanmartin, certainly as late as A.D. 1563.¹³

The Church was valued 5 shillings in the valuation of A.D. 1254,¹⁴ but does not appear in the printed edition of that of A.D. 1291. The living was a Rectory worth £2 13s. 4d. in A.D. 1535¹⁵, and had a Rector then: but in A.D. 1563 it was vacant.¹⁶ In A.D. 1738, 1781, and 1789 this "rectory" received grants from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £600.¹⁷ In A.D. 1835 it was united in the same valuation and patronage with Llanmartin.¹⁸

IV.—The Parish of Penhow contains the Manor of that name, which in the sixteenth century belonged to Sir Thomas Bowles, Knight,¹⁹ and came to Edward Lloyd of Bristol in A.D. 1714.²⁰

1, CGMG. 466 2, NT. 3, VE. iv. 374 4, Kitchin 5, Hodgson cccx.
6, ER. ii. 624, 625 7, CGMG. 320 8, NT. 9, TE. 278 10, VE. iv. 374
11, Kitchin 12, ER. ii. 620, 621 13, Kitchin 14, NT. 15, VE. iv. 374
16, Kitchin 17, Hodgson cccxi. 18, ER. ii. 620, 621 19, CGMG. 465
20, CGMG. 523

The Church was valued $6\frac{1}{2}$ marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254,²¹ and £8 in A.D. 1291.²² The living was styled a rectory, worth £5 6s. od. in A.D. 1535,²³ and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.²⁴ The Rectory was worth gross £210 in A.D. 1835, and J. Cave was the Patron.²⁵

V.—The Parish of Llanvaches comprises the manor of that name, which in A.D. 1628 belonged to Sir Edward Lewis of Van.²⁶

The Church of "Merthyr Maches," with about 27 acres of land, was given in the ninth century to Llandaff Cathedral,²⁷ which appears to have lost it before the Conquest. It is probably the Church named "Lanmaes," worth £2, in the record of A.D. 1254,²⁸ and that called "Lamatheys" (worth £8) in that of A.D. 1291.²⁹ The income was £10 in A.D. 1535³⁰; and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.³¹ The Rectory was worth gross £216 in A.D. 1835, and Sir C. Morgan was the Patron.³²

VI.—The Parish of St. Bride's Nether-went was connected in the tenth century with the Cathedral of Llandaff, when its church and some land were given to it by Brochwael, son of Meurig.³³ In A.D. 1535 the Priory of Chepstow had one tenant here.³⁴

The Church was valued 5 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254,³⁵ and £8 in A.D. 1291.³⁶ The living was a Rectory worth £7 11s. 6d. in A.D. 1535,³⁷ and the parson was resident in 1563.³⁸ The Rectory received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1793³⁹; and was worth gross £193 in A.D. 1835, when T. and J. Perry were the Patrons.⁴⁰

VII.—The Parish of Llanvihangel, near Roggiett, is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as "Saint Michael."⁴¹ Possibly the Church is the "Llannmihangel Mawr" said to have been given in the tenth century to the Cathedral of Llandaff, which claimed it in A.D. 1128.⁴² The Manor of Llanvihangel belonged to Sir Edward Lewis of Van in A.D. 1628.⁴³

The Church was valued £1 in the valuation of A.D. 1254, when a person called Nicholas was Rector,⁴⁴ but is not mentioned in the printed edition of that of A.D. 1291. The living was classified as a Rectory worth £6 10s. 8d. in A.D. 1535⁴⁵; and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁴⁶ It was a Rectory worth gross £100 in A.D. 1835, and Sir C. Morgan was the Patron.⁴⁷

VIII.—The Parish of Roggiett comprises the manor of that name, which in A.D. 1220 was held by Robert de Gamage⁴⁸; in A.D. 1628 it

21, NT. 22, TE. 278 23, VE. iv. 373 24, Kitchin 25, ER. ii. 628, 629
26, CGMG. 48 27, RLL. 466 28, NT. 29, TE. 278 30, VE. iv. 373
31, Kitchin 32, ER. ii. 624, 625 33, RLL. 496 34, VE. iv. 372 35, NT.
36, TE. 278 37, VE. iv. 373 38, Kitchin 39, Hodgson cccix. 40, ER.
ii. 614, 615 41, Gloucestershire Domesday Book; Photo-zincographed Fac-
simile, 1 42, RLL. 493, 571 43, CGMG. 48 44, NT. 45, VE. iv. 373
46, Kitchin 47, ER. ii. 624, 625 48, CGMG. 389

was held, together with the advowson of the Church "and chapels," by Sir Edward Lewis of Van.⁴⁹

The Church had "chapels" attached to it in A.D. 1254,⁵⁰ one of which must have been Ifton, which does not appear to be mentioned separately. Roggiett Church and its chapels were worth £1 in A.D. 1254, £6 in A.D. 1291,⁵¹ and £12 18s. 6d. in A.D. 1535, when the living was classified as a rectory.⁵² The parson was resident in A.D. 1563, when Roggiett had "a chapel of ease called Yston,"⁵³ without burying and christening."⁵⁴ In A.D. 1835 the rectory, with Ifton annexed, was worth gross £194, and Sir C. Morgan was the Patron.⁵⁵

IX.—The Parish of Ifton is a civil Parish,⁵⁶ but ecclesiastically is a chapelry of Roggiett.⁵⁷ In A.D. 1835, however, it was described as a rectory consolidated with Roggiett.⁵⁸

X.—The Parish of Portskewet, as now constituted,⁵⁹ is made up of what were in the sixteenth century three distinct parishes, namely, Portskewet, St. Pierre, and Sudbrook.⁶⁰

Portskewet is spelt "Poteschuiet" in the Domesday Survey⁶¹ and other spellings are "Yscuit Cyst"⁶² and "Portascyth."⁶³ The place was given to Llandaff Cathedral in the tenth century.⁶⁴

The Church of Portskewet, "with a chapel" (besides Sudbrook and St. Peter's near Matherne) was valued 2 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254.⁶⁵ It was worth £8 in A.D. 1291,⁶⁶ and £7 11s. 0d. in A.D. 1535, when it was classified as a Rectory;⁶⁷ but perhaps the relatively large amount of the synodals points to its former relations with the Cathedral. In A.D. 1563 there was a "parson" and a curate here.⁶⁸ In A.D. 1835 the living was described as as a consolidation of the three Rectories of Portskewet, St. Pierre, and Sudbrook, worth gross £437: C. Lewis was the Patron.⁶⁹

XI.—The Parish of St. Pierre seems no longer to enjoy the status of either an ecclesiastical or a civil parish.⁷⁰ But in the sixteenth century it had its own rector,⁷¹ and its church was described as a Parochial Church.⁷²

The Church of "Saint Peter near Matherne" was valued 10 shillings in the valuation of A.D. 1254.⁷³ In that of A.D. 1291, it was coupled with "Landnanith" in the list of "small churches," both together being worth £1.⁷⁴ The rectory was worth £3 13s. 6d. in A.D. 1535; the Rector was Roger Lawrence, but the living was farmed by Robert Hatton.⁷⁵ In A.D. 1563 the benefice was vacant, but there was a curate there.⁷⁶ The Rectory of St. Peter's or

49, *Idem* 48 50, NT. 51, TE. 278 52, VE. iv. 373 53, That is, Ifton
54, Kitchin 55, ER. ii. 630, 631 56, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 13 57, NT.
and Kitchin 58, ER. ii. 630, 631 59, Monmouthshire Census 1901, 5
60, VE. iv. 373, 374, 377 61, Gloucestershire Domesday Book: Zincographed
Facsimile, 1 62, RLL. 495 63, Coxe "Monmouthshire" i. 17 64, RLL. 495
65, NT. 66, TE. 278 67, VE. iv. 373 68, Kitchin 69, ER. ii. 628, 629
70, Monmouthshire Census 1901 71, VE. iv. 377 72, Kitchin 73, NT.
74, TE. 278 75, VE. iv. 377 76, Kitchin

St. Piers received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1773⁷⁷; and was included in the same benefice as Portskewet in A.D. 1835.⁷⁸

XII.—The Parish of Sudbrook has also lost its civil and ecclesiastical individuality, although in the sixteenth century it had its own rector, and its church was styled a Parochial Church.⁷⁹ The name lingers in the form "Southbrook," where the ruins of the Church stand right over the Severn Tunnel. A rent-charge from this place formed part of the endowment of a Chantry in Usk Priory Church.⁸⁰

The Church of "Suthebroke" was valued 10s. in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁸¹ but is not mentioned in the printed book of A.D. 1291. In A.D. 1535 it was classified as a rectory, worth £4 15s. 9d.,⁸² and the parson was resident in A.D. 1563.⁸³ In A.D. 1767 the "rectory" of Sudbrook received a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁸⁴ In A.D. 1799 it was reported that the Church had been used within the memory of man, although it was then in ruins.⁸⁵ The living had been consolidated with that of Portskewet before A.D. 1835.⁸⁶

XIII.—The Parish of Shire Newton, or Shere Newton, comprises the manor of that name, which in A.D. 1628 was held by Sir Edward Lewis of Van,⁸⁷ but in earlier days it seems to have belonged to the Blethyn family.⁸⁸ Usk Priory drew a rent of 3/- from this parish in A.D. 1291,⁸⁹ and 3/4 in A.D. 1535.⁹⁰

The Church was valued 5 marks in the valuation of A.D. 1254,⁹¹ and was worth £8 in 1291.⁹² It was classified as a Rectory, worth £9 13s. 4d., in A.D. 1535.⁹³ The Crown was the Patron in A.D. 1835, when the Rectory was worth gross £326.⁹⁴

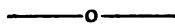
XIV.—The Parish of Itton appears in the guise of "Hudeton" in the valuation of 1254.⁹⁵

The Church was worth £1 in A.D. 1254, and classified among the Rectories as worth £4 12s. 0d. in A.D. 1535.⁹⁶ In A.D. 1563 it was styled a "Parochial Church," with a resident parson.⁹⁷ The Rectory of Itton received grants amounting to £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty in A.D. 1714 and 1793,⁹⁸ the earlier one meeting a private benefaction of £200 from John Curre,⁹⁹ of Itton Court.¹⁰⁰ The Rectory was worth gross £157 in A.D. 1835, and W. Crew was the Patron.¹⁰¹

77, Hodgson cccxi. 78, ER. ii. 628, 629 79, VE. iv. 374; and Kitchin 80, Rickards 9 81, NT. 82, VE. iv. 374 83, Kitchin 84, Hodgson cccxi. 85, Coxe "Monmouthshire" i. 15 86, ER. ii. 628, 629 87, CGMG. 48 88, CGMG. 129 89, TE. 283 90, VE. iv. 366; and Rickards 25, ft. 91, NT. 92, TE. 278 93, VE. iv. 372 94, ER. ii. 630, 631 95, NT. 96, VE. iv. 374 97, Kitchin 98, Hodgson cccx. 99, Hodgson cxxx. 100, CGMG. 549 101, ER. ii. 618, 619



APPENDIX.



The following is a Copy (specially collated for this work) of the list of the Deaneries of the Diocese of Llandaff, and of the Churches (with their valuation) belonging to them respectively, which is preserved in the British Museum, "Cotton Collection, Vitellius C. X." pp. 105, ff., and supposed to be the Norwich Taxation of A.D. 1254.

LLANDAFF DEANERY.

<i>MS. Name.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Modern Name.</i>
Eccl. de la Tawe, 60/-	Llansannor
Eccl. de Lanhari, 30/-	Llanharry
Eccl. Sti Petri cum capella de Egloiswensen, £6	...	Peterston-super-Ely
Eccl. de Lanrith, 10 marks	...	Llantrithyd
Eccl. de Bonevileston, £4...	...	Bonvilston
Eccl. de Pendeuloin, £6	Pendoylan
Eccl. Scti Georgii, 6 marks	...	St. George's
Eccl. Scti Michael, 40/-	Michaelston-super-Ely
Eccl. Scti ffugani cum Vicaria et capella, £8	...	St. Fagan's
Eccl. Scti Nichol, £10	St. Nicholas
Eccl. de Radur, £4... Radyr
Eccl. de Penmark, £20	Penmark
Eccl. de Lankervan, £20	Llancarvan
Eccl. de Portiri, £6	Porthkerry
Eccl. de Hukheloleu, 2 marks	...	Highlight
Eccl. Scti Nich de Barri, 50/- Barry
Eccl. de Caddokeston, 7 marks	...	Cadoxton-juxta-Barry
Eccl. de Sulye, £10 Sully
Eccl. de Wunfo, £10	Wenvoe
Eccl. Scti Mich de Renny, 4 marks	...	Michaelston-le-Pit
Eccl. Sct Andreae, £10	St. Andrew's Major
Eccl. de Bageneston, 10/-	Beganston
Eccl. de Pennarth cum Vic., £6 10/-	...	Penarth
Eccl. de Landuh cum Vicar, et capella, £6	...	Llandough
Eccl. de Langeder, £6	? Llanedeyrn
Eccl. de Merthir, 60/-	Merthyr Tydvil
Eccl. de Kelligaer, 4 marks	...	Gelligaer
Eccl. de Eglisulan, £10	Eglwysilan
Eccl. Beatae Marie de Kerdif, cum capellis, 20 marks... Cardiff
Eccl. de Bucheri, 10/-	?
Eccl. de Lantrissan, 20 marks	...	Llantrisant

<i>MS. Name.</i>	<i>Value.</i>				<i>Modern Name.</i>
Eccl. de Pentiry, 60/-	Pentyrch
Eccl. Sctae Brigide, 40/-	St. Brides-super-Ely
Eccl. de Cogan, 60/-	Cogan
Eccl. de Merther Devan, 60/-	Merthyr Dovan
Eccl. de Cumkedi, 20/-	Cwmcidy

ABERGAVENNY DEANERY.

Eccl. de Bergeveny, 10 marks...	...	...	...	Abergavenny
Eccl. Scti Mich de Crukorn, 4 marks...	...	...	...	Llanvihangel Crucorney
Eccl. de Lancadok, 4 marks	...	...	...	Llangaddock Lingoed
Eccl. Grossi Montis, 10 marks...	...	...	...	Grosmont
Eccl. de Landewy, 50/- ...	...	...	...	Llanthewy
Eccl. de Llantheill' Porthaleg	} sunt prebendae de Landath	{	...	Llantilio pertholey
Eccl. de Cressening			...	Llantilio Crossenny
Eccl. de Llandenegath			...	Dingestow
Eccl. de Landeudoc Penros			...	Penrhos
Eccl. de Lannarth			...	Llanarth
Eccl. de Scenefrith, £11 1/- ...	...	...	...	Skenfreth
Eccl. de Linedoc avel, 108/- ...	...	...	...	Llangattock vibon avel
Eccl. de Rokevill, 60/- ...	...	...	...	Rockfield
Eccl. Sancti Wengel, 40/- ...	...	...	...	Wonastow
Eccl. Scti Mich, 110/- ...	...	...	...	Llanvihangel Ystern llewern
Eccl. de Linwerthin, 6 marks ...	...	...	...	Llanvetherine
Eccl. de Landewisciret, 20/- ...	...	...	...	Llanthewy Skirrid
Eccl. de Eglosemapel, 25/- ...	...	...	...	Llanvapley
Eccl. de Brengwein, 10/- ...	...	...	...	Bryngwyn
Eccl. Scti Mich-juxta-Uske, 10/- ...	...	...	...	Llanvihangel nigh Usk
Eccl. de Lancadon-juxta-Uske, 2 marks	...	...	...	Llangattock nigh Usk
Eccl. de Sancto Menoro, 50/- ...	...	...	...	Llanfaenor
Eccl. de Kilguidin, 20/-... ...	...	...	...	Llanvair Kilgidin
Eccl. de Maimelad, 20/-... ...	...	...	...	Mamhilad
Eccl. de Throvethin, 10/- ...	...	...	...	Trevethin
Eccl. de Sancta Elena, ½ mark ...	...	...	...	Llanelen
Eccl. de Lanfoist, 10/- ...	...	...	...	Llanfoist
Eccl. de Sancto Waynardo, 70/- ...	...	...	...	Llanwenarth
Templar' Eccl. de Kemmeys, 10/- ...	...	...	...	Kemeys Commander
Eccl. de Lagywan, 10/-... ...	...	...	...	Llangua
Vicarie.				
Vicaria de Bergeveny, 30/- ...	...	...	...	Abergavenny
Vicar Scti Mich de Crucorneo, 30/- ...	...	...	...	LlanvihangelCrucorney
Vicar Grossi Montis, 46/- ...	...	...	...	Grosmont
Vicar de Lancadok avel, 30/- ...	...	...	...	Llangattock vibon avel
Vicar de Rokevile, 30/- ...	...	...	...	Rockfield
Vicar de Sancto Wingelo, 24/-... ...	...	...	...	Wonastow
Vicar de Lancadoc, 20/- ...	...	...	...	Llangattock Lingoed

NETHERWENT DEANERY.

<i>MS. Name.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Modern Name</i>
Eccl. de Karliun, 10 marks			Caerleon
Eccl. de Cristeschurch, 25 marks			Christchurch
Eccl. de Goldclive, £20			Goldcliff
Eccl. de Magor-cum-Capell et Vicar, 15 marks			Magor
Vicar de Langestan, 20/-			Llangstone
Eccl. de Lanwarin, 1 mark			Llanwern
Eccl. de Lanmartin, 2 marks			Llanmartin
Eccl. de Wildcrik, 5/-			Wickric
Eccl. de Penho, 6½ marks			Penhow
Eccl. Scta Brigida, 5 marks		St. Bride's	Nether Went
Eccl. de Martheregerm 5/-			Merthyr Geryn
Eccl. de Wndi, 5 marks			Undy
Eccl. de Lanmihangel, 20/-			Llanvihangel
Eccl. de Rogwate cum capellis, 20/-			Roggiett
Eccl. de Caldicote cum capella et vicar, 15 marks			Caldicot
Eccl. de Porteschewet cum capell, 2 marks			Portskewet
Eccl. de Suthebrok, 10/-			Southbrook
Eccl. Scti Petri juxta Martherne, 10/-			St. Pierre
Vicar de Martherne, 1 mark			Mathern
Eccl. de Lanmaes, 40/-			Llanvaches
Eccl. de Caerwent cum capell, 20 marks			Caerwent
Eccl. de Nova Villa, 5 marks			Shirenewton
Eccl. de Hudeton, 20/-			Itton
Eccl. de Sancto Haremi, 2 marks		? St. Arvan's	
Eccl. de Striguill cum capell et vicar, 10 marks			Chepstow
Eccl. de Portasset vix suffic			Porthgaseg

USK DEANERY.

Eccl. de Troie, 10 marks			Mitchel Troy
Eccl. de Trillek, 10 marks			Trelleck
Eccl. de Peneclan, 20/-			Penallt
Eccl. de Lannisson, 7 marks			Llanishen
Eccl. de Lanmihangel, 40/-		Llanvihangel	Torymynydd
Eccl. de Landesoy, 7 marks			Llansoy
Eccl. de Nova villa, 14 marks			Wolves Newton
Eccl. de Kilcorruc non suffic			Kilgwrrwg
Eccl. de Raghelan, 4 marks			Raglan
Eccl. de Mahenni, 5 marks			? Llandenny
Eccl. de Wamesti, 43/4... ..			? Gwernesney
Eccl. de Langiwen, 5/-			? Llangview
Eccl. de Lanlouel, 2 marks			Llanllowel
Eccl. de Uska, 10 marks			Usk
Eccl. de Lanmadok, 2 marks			Llanbaddock
Eccl. de Lantrissen, 12 marks... ..			Llantrissent
Porcio Vicarie, 20/-			
Eccl. de Kameys, 4 marks ... ..			... Kemeys Inferior

<i>MS. Name.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Modern Name.</i>
Eccl. de Tregrug, 7 marks	Llangibby
Porcio Magistri Mauric[i] in eadem, 5 marks	
Eccl. de Tredenanc, 6 marks	Tredunnoch
Eccl. de Penteg (non suff)	Panteg
Eccl. de Landegenet, 20/-	Llandegveth
Eccl. de Kilgoigan, 5/-	Llanvihangel Pont-y-moil
Eccl. de Lancomen	Llangoven
Eccl. de Landewy	Llanthewy fach
Eccl. de Lancum superior	Llangwm
Eccl. de Landigo	Llandogo

GRONEATH DEANERY.

Eccl. de Killebebit (deductis sumptibus), 20/-	...	Cilybebill
Vicar Scti Caddoci, 40/-	...	Cadoxton-juxta-Neath
Eccl. de Neth, 5 marks	...	Neath
Eccl. de Ponte, 20/-	...	Briton Ferry
Eccl. de Avene-cum-capellis, 12½ marks	...	Aberavan
Eccl. de Landgenud, 6 marks	...	Llangynwyd
Eccl. de Kenefech (Abbatis Theoker), 10 marks	...	Kenfig
Vicaria ejusdem, 5 marks	...	
Eccl. de Nova Villa, 100/-	...	Newton Nottage
Portio Archidiaconi in eadem taxatur inter prebendas	...	
Eccl. de Coytif, 10 marks	...	Coity
Eccl. de Novo Castro-cum-capellis, 10 marks	...	Newcastle
Eccl. de Coychurch, 10 marks	...	Coychurch
Eccl. Sctae Brigidae parvae, 20/-	...	St. Bride's Minor
Eccl. de Landewddith, 4 marks	...	? Llangewydd
Eccl. Sctae Julite, 3 marks	...	Llanilid
Eccl. de Landgenne, 4 marks	...	Llangan
Eccl. de Pendlin, 4 marks	...	Penllin
Eccl. de Lanblethian cum capellis, 18 marks	...	Llanbleiddian
Vicar Ejusdem, 40/-	...	
Eccl. de Landoch, 4 marks	...	Llandough
Eccl. de Llanmihangel, 4 marks	...	Llanfihangel
Eccl. Beat. Mari de supr. Montem, 4 marks	...	St. Mary Church
Eccl. de villa Flandr, 4 marks	...	Flemingston
Eccl. Sanctae Thathanae, 12 marks	...	St. Athan
Eccl. Sancti Waicoci, 40/-	...	
Eccl. de Egelespriwes, 40/-	...	Eglwys Brewis
Eccl. de Landmais, 5 marks	...	Llanmaes
Eccl. de Landiltuth, 40 marks	...	Llantwit Major
Vicaria ejusdem, 100/-	...	
Eccl. Scti Donati, 5 marks	...	St. Donat's
Eccl. de Marecross, 5 marks	...	Marcross
Eccl. de Landou, 5 marks	...	Llandow
Eccl. Prioratus de Eweny, 20 marks	...	Eweny
Eccl. de Colewinestun, 5 marks	...	Colwinstor
Eccl. de Kilthekarn, 1 mark	...	St. Mary Hil

NEWPORT DEANERY.

<i>MS. Name.</i>	<i>Value.</i>					<i>Modern Name.</i>
Eccl. de Novo Burgo, £8		Newport
Porcio Vicar, 40/-						
Eccl. de Basselek Epi Landaven, £18				Bassaleg
Porcio Vicarie, 40/-						
Eccl. de Merisfeld, 5 marks		Marshfield
Eccl. de Sancto Michael, 3 marks	Michaelston-y-Vedw	
Eccl. Scti Melani (Abbatis Scti Augustini Brist), £9					St. Mellon's	
Porcio Vicari, 20/-						
Eccl. de Renny (Abb. Scti Aug. Brist), £18...	...					Rumney
Porcio Vicarie, 40/-						
Eccl. de Maihen et	Machen
de Munitistlun, 40/-	Mynyddislwyn
Eccl. de Bedewas, 40/-	Bedwas
Eccl. Prioratus de Malo Passu, 2 marks				Malpas

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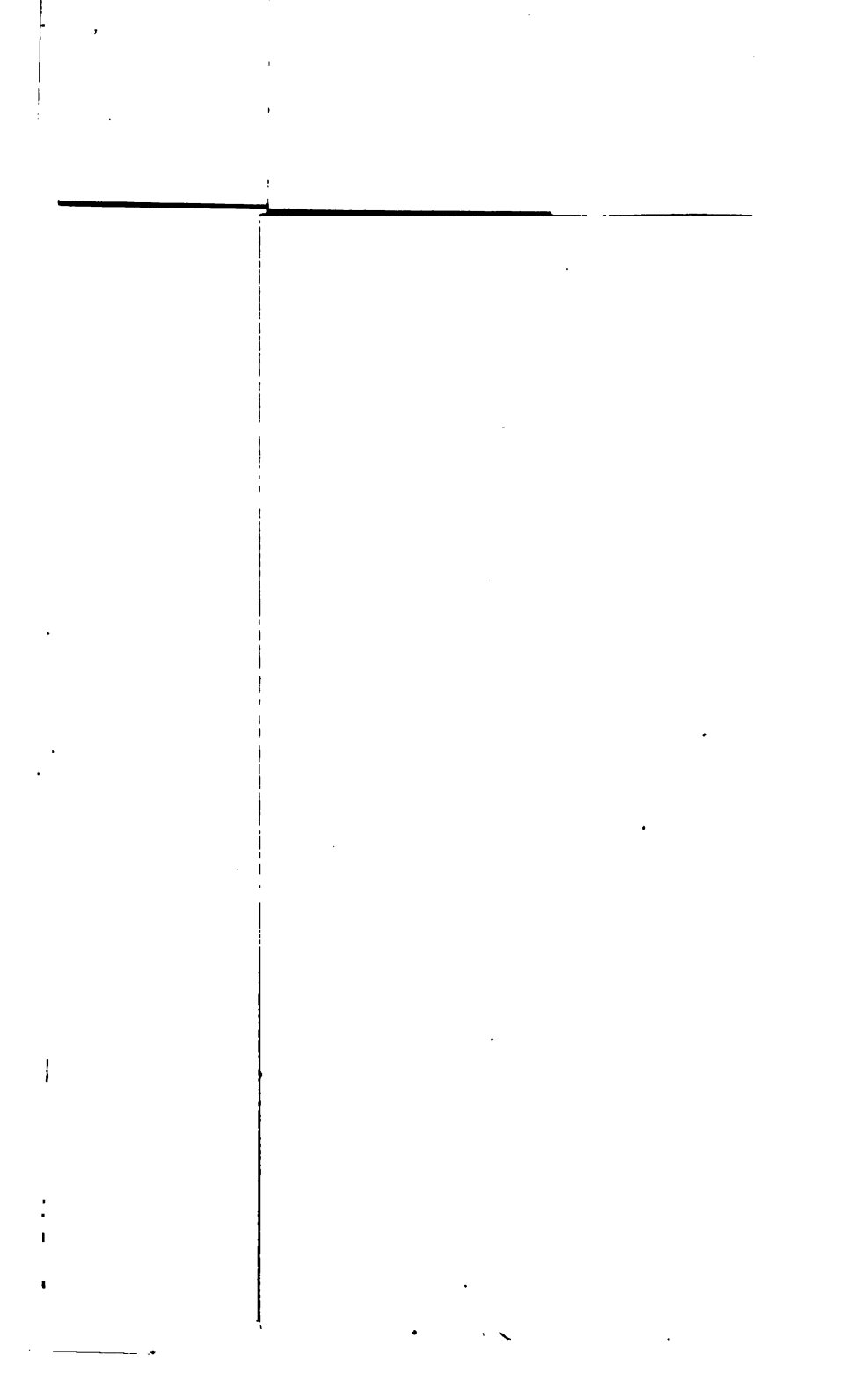
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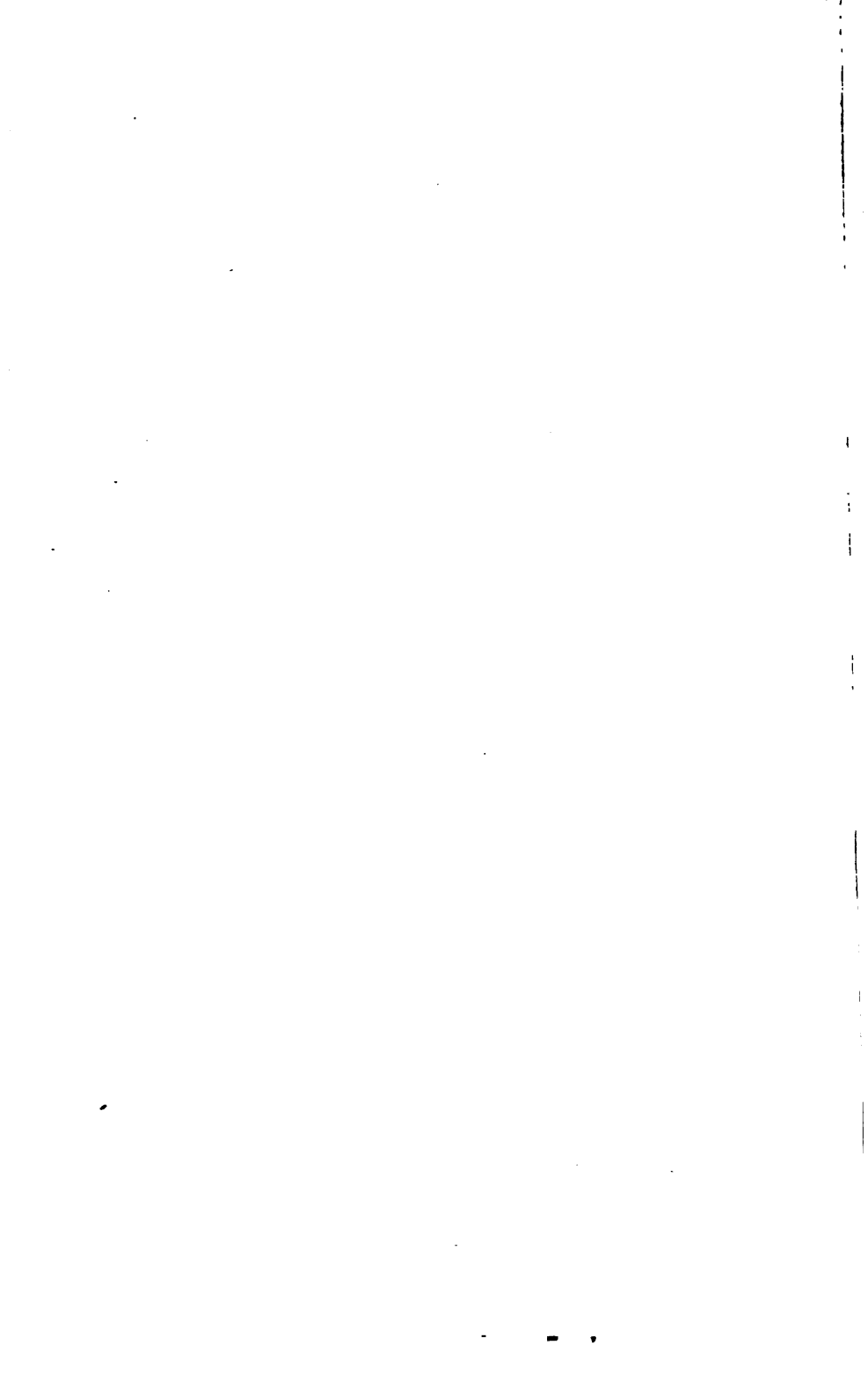
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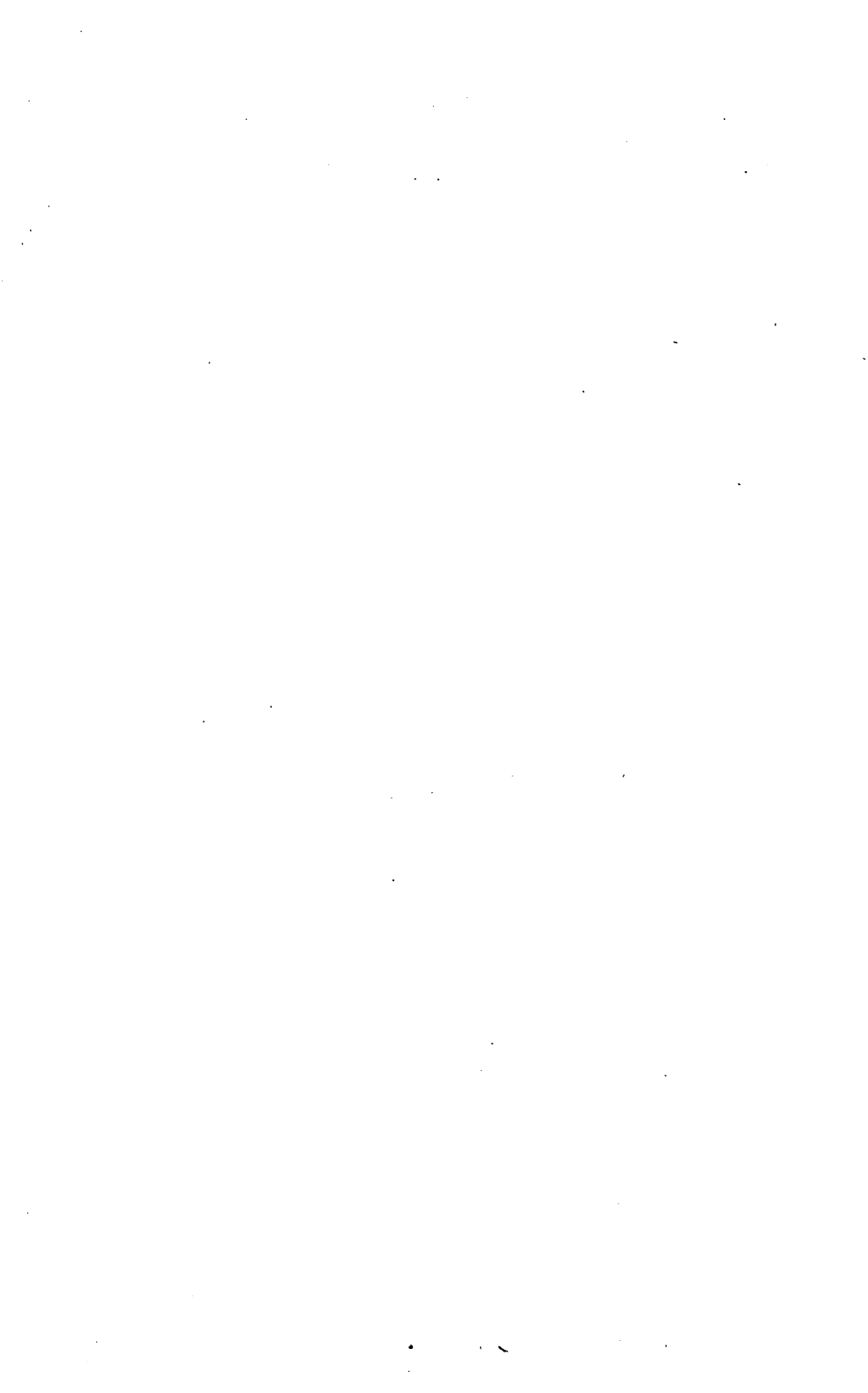
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